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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1877.

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THE ST. LOUIS CHARTER.

THE EXPENSIVE AND UNREPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT THE NEW CHARTER HAS CREATED.

St. Louis' Military Fever--Public Sympathy with the Workingmen's Movement.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]
ST. LOUIS, August 17, 1877.
Sensations are out of the market in St. Louis at present, and the newspaper reporters are struggling against what they consider adverse fortune. The courts have all adjourned for the summer recess so necessary to overtaxed judicial and legal minds, and not even the spicy details of a divorce suit can be obtained. The municipal assembly still plods along, furnishing to the public an excellent exemplification of "how not to do it," and although their pay is small they seem to gather an infinite amount of satisfaction in prolonging the session. The fact is

OUR NEW CHARTER
is already voted a humbug and a nuisance by every man who has not made it beneficial to his individual pocket. In a previous letter to the readers of the DEMOCRAT we gave a brief history of this charter, and how it was foisted upon the people. The city and county were separated and each provided with its own government on the plea of economy. This new order of things was to bring about a sort of political prodigy, a model municipal government wherein rings, cliques, hummers and ballot frauds were unknown and honesty would rule. Taxes were to be reduced and the number of office holders cut down to minimum figures. By a sort of hocus-pecus, now-you-see-it, and now-you-don't, arrangement the new charter was declared adopted and put into effect amid the plaudits of the populace--that portion of it that favored the scheme. Former elections were pronounced null and void and new ones held. The squabble over the charter flight following the jealousies engendered by the local elections of last fall

SPLIT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
in twain, and it entered the contest divided against itself. The result was inevitable, Republicans won, and with the exception of sheriff and city register, Democrats got nothing. The mayor was nominated by a so-called Democratic convention, but his election was the worst defeat the party ever sustained. Within two hours after his nomination the Republican convention met and endorsed him as their candidate. The plotters in the Democratic camp, who had prepared for this, refused to make
THE NOMINEE FOR MAYOR, HENRY OVERSTOLZ, subscribe to the usual pledge to support the party, and the result of all this dissension, disputes and divisions. Overstolz' supporters proclaimed that he had made no promises to Radicals, and would not reward their endorsement by appointment to office. True, Democrats put no faith in such statements, and the result has justified their belief.

Instead of one City Council of twenty-six members, we now have two houses--an upper and lower--the former called the Council, the latter the House of Delegates. The Council consists of thirteen members, the Delegates of twenty-eight, making an increase to start with of fifteen in office. The Mayor has sent in all of his appointments--and under the new charter the most responsible officers are appointed--and less than one-third are taken from Democratic ranks.
THE BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, which virtually holds the political key to St. Louis, is composed of five members and the president. Of those the president and three members are pronounced and ultra Republicans. This board has as much power as the board of like character that ruled New York under Tweed, and it requires no political foresight to see that there is no chance for Democratic success here until the oppressions of the present political clique are so burdensome as to cause a general uprising against them. The minor appointments as politically divided are in about the same ratio as those mentioned. The Democratic party, in whose name Overstolz was nominated and whose ticket he headed, is awarded two or three leading offices and half a dozen trivial positions and

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,
who are in the voting minority by at least 8000, is given possession of the city government.

Both houses of the municipal assembly are largely Republican, and the elective offices have been almost over-crowded with hungry Radicals in the shape of deputies, clerks, assistants, etc. The new government is not yet organized, and already the pay roll shows an increase of nearly two hundred over the number required to run the government under the old charter. Salaries have all been increased, and those in the two offices held by Democrats it is safe to estimate the additional expense incurred by the new charter, in office positions alone, at from \$300,000 to \$400,000 per year. The only reduction of expense has been in the two Democratic offices. The sheriff and register, notwithstanding added duties, have both reduced the average expenses of their offices. To meet this

INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENSES,
the municipal assembly has imposed a tax in the shape of license upon every branch of trade and profession. Lawyers, doctors, mechanics, all are required to walk up to the collector's office and fork over to him \$25 to \$100 per annum for permission to do business in the city.

License for merchants, draymen, hackmen, auctioneers, and, in fact, all kinds of business, has been doubled, and even the poor hotel runner, who makes at best but a bare living, is called upon for \$200 per annum. The only thing protected is property. Tax on real and personal property is reduced, and the burden of supporting the city government shifted from the

RICH TO THE POOR.
Under the charter no man can be a member of the Council, or hold any office, not even the poor position of clerk or clerk of election, unless he is a "home-bred freholder," and the municipal assembly and the Mayor are laboring to enforce this provision of the charter in letter and spirit. In the estimation of our real rulers and law makers the rich owner of real estate is a person to be protected, pampered and fostered, while the poor mechanic, even prosperous merchant, is but a machine, at whose expense the land owner must be indulged.

To every practical man the injurious effects of a license appear. Business depression is already apparent, but in St. Louis the hard times are made harder by a suicidal system

CAPITAL NEWS.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

The United States Disposed of All Its Arable Lands.

[Special to the Democrat.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.--Major Powell, in charge of the geological survey of the Territories, is preparing for Congress, by the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, a statement, in which he maintains his assertion previously made, that but a comparatively small area of arable lands is now owned by the United States. He divides the United States into three regions with respect to agriculture--the humid or arable, the sub-arid and arid. In the arable portion, which includes the country east of the line from the western point of Lake Superior to the Gulf, the United States owns no lands not taken up. The belt of country, 350 miles in width, from Canada to the Gulf, adjoining that belt on the West, is the sub-arid division. In this the United States owns a considerable quantity of land which may be cultivated by irrigation. West of that, in the immense arid belt extending from the Rocky Mountains into Eastern California, only two per cent of the land can be cultivated, and of this one per cent has already been taken up.

The Late Rio Grande Raiders.
[Special to the Democrat.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.--Gen. Nialta, minister of the Diaz government, has received a communication from Gen. Nevino, commanding near Brownsville, who is of opinion that the persons who attacked the jail were not Mexican citizens, but outlaws; but that every effort would be made to effect their capture.

The Consular Service.
[Special to the Democrat.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.--It is said that Secretary Everts intends to recommend to Congress that hereafter all vacancies in the consular service be filled by promotion. The department is now engaged in re-assignment of its consular clerks.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE INDIANS.

The Reason why the United States Cannot Adopt the Canadian Mode of Treating Them.

[Special to the Democrat.]
CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.--The Gazette's Washington special says that the officials of the Indian Bureau say there are many obstacles in the way of the adoption of the Canadian Indian policy. Canada has but 91,000 Indians, who are assigned to territory of considerably greater area than the entire United States, and where game is abundant, and upon which white settlements encroach but little. Under such conditions Canada naturally has less difficulty with the Indians. The United States, on the other hand, has an Indian population of 313,000, which, according to the latest enumeration, is increasing annually at the rate of about seven-tenths of one per cent, and most experienced Indian officers say there are at least 25,000 more Indians today in the United States than when the whites first settled this country, so that the notion that the Indian problem will be solved by a gradual decrease of Indian population is a fallacy. These Indians are crowded into territory which is each year becoming smaller, which has become almost destitute of game, and where Indians constantly meet the aggressive and determined pioneer.

Indian officers say that, in view of this different condition, the Canadian system cannot be adopted in this country, and Secretary Schurz seems in a great measure to share this opinion.

No Charges Against Delano.

[Special to the Democrat.]
CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.--A Washington special says, the statement telegraphed that the Indian Bureau investigation had developed the fact that Columbus Delano was a participant in certain Indian ring frauds is denied upon authority. Nothing of the sort has been discovered.

Tennessee Criminals at Large.

[Special to the Democrat.]
MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.--The records in the executive department at Nashville show that Tennessee has eighty criminals at large, and that the sums offered for their apprehension aggregate \$20,000. Of the eighty, sixty are murderers.

Vanderbilt's Gift Divided.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 19.--An apportionment has been made of the gift of \$100,000 promised the employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads by Wm. H. Vanderbilt. It is about equivalent to three months' reduction of ten per cent, but of 11,000 employees, 8904 directly engaged in operating the roads will participate in the division, as follows: Passenger conductors, each, \$20; train baggage-men, \$10; brakemen \$9, freight conductors \$15, engineers \$30, firemen \$15, flagmen \$8, watchmen \$9, laborers and watchmen \$7, mechanics \$4, foremen \$16, track foremen \$11, all others \$9.

New York Breadwinners' League.

[Chicago Times.]
NEW YORK, Aug. 15.--Ex-Judge Cardozo, representing the Breadwinners' League, independent party, has issued a call for a State convention at Albany on September 25. The call says, among other things:

"The two old parties, owned by railroad and moneyed monopolies, will never willingly permit the great issues which we advocate to be made State or national questions, although the great labor, agricultural and commercial interests persistently demand their consideration. The Democratic and Republican leaders are in conspiracy and union with monopolies. Even the judiciary is under this baneful influence. The instruments of corporations notoriously become the judges of the land or the leaders of the political organizations. Ex-Secretary Zach Chandler, the representative of the national banking ring, is the chairman of the National Republican Committee; United States Senator W. H. Barnum, the representative of railroad and other moneyed jobberies, is chairman of the National Democratic Committee; Augustus Schell, grand sachem of Tammany Hall, is treasurer of the New York Central Railroad; while its counsel, Chauncey M. Depew, is a member of the Republican general committee. Resumption of labor must be had on needed public improvements. Greenbacks placed 2,500,000 men in the battle-field, and saved the nation's life. Greenbacks can today put 3,000,000 of our unemployed starving

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AUDITORIAL MATTERS.

WHAT IS KNOWN AND TALKED OF ABOUT THE BOOKS.

How They Cover Up the Frauds Committed by Kellogg and "Big Six."

Considerable anxiety is manifested now by some of Kellogg's warmest friends as to the probable discovery of the Auditor's books, and what will be developed should they be found. Those who seem to know, say that already the Auditorial Committee have sufficient information to show that Kellogg is largely interested in those books, in the

WAT OF ENTRIES.

and that Johnson, to shield him, is making a martyr of himself, and may break into the hotel at Baton Rouge in his efforts to screen Kellogg and keep his crimes from the public that it may not affect his chances for the United States Senate.

It is said that the Auditorial Committee have information that Kellogg, with his partner "Big Six," is largely interested in a large amount of military warrants, issued to pay some of the campaign expenses, and that these warrants were cashed by some of the

KELOGG-YEARBOOK TAX COLLECTORS, which fact has already been testified to by some of the witnesses before the Auditorial committee. It has been said, too, that some of the collectors were compelled to pay cash over to Kellogg's friends, that cash being money collected from taxpayers, for which the collectors have receipts, which are worthless, as they do not come from the State Treasurer.

It has been shown too that in the case of the books belonging to the office

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of the First District, that they were ordered to be taken to the State House by Johnson, and they are perhaps to-day skimming around the country with some of the Auditorial records.

During the early sessions of the committee but little information was to be had of a definite character touching these transactions, but during the past two months enough has been ascertained to justify the assertion that some of the early witnesses

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The committee will hold a few more sessions and will examine a few more witnesses during the next two weeks, when an adjournment may be had until October 1, and then the investigation will be resumed and by that time the Grand Jury will have gone through the cases of several of the perjurers.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

How the Bureau System Originated--The Conflict of Authority.

We have reason to believe that the impression is general that the bureau system of our city government originated with the Radicals. Such is not the case, however, although it was during their reign of misrule that it was first put into operation, and doubtless for that reason and the unlimited robberies committed under the system that it has probably brought some disrepute to it. But the system originated with the Real Estate Association in 1869, who had become dissatisfied with the aldermanic system and the cost of running it. A committee was appointed, our present Mayor being one of its members, who spent several weeks in perfecting a system of government which would be simpler and more economical, and one of

THE MAIN FEATURES.

of which was that the Administrators, three or four in number, besides the Mayor, should receive first-class salaries in order to secure men of ability for the positions. When the plan had been accepted by the association, Warmoth, who was then the *de facto* executive of the State, proposed to them that he would get the Legislature to pass an act putting it into operation, a proposition which would have been very acceptable but for the usual difficulty with Warmoth, a proviso--that he would appoint the Administrators, whom the association would elect "to do the dirty work," or any other dry goods establishment, and the matter was dropped. Subsequently the system was, with some modifications, adopted by the carpet-bag legislature, and we were given Flanders and his administration, that have cost millions of dollars to our people.

We mention these facts only as a matter of history.

In conversation with Mayor Pillsbury, his honor told us that who he was in Chicago much curiosity was manifested by some of the leading men there about our Bureau system. The explanation of our Mayor created much surprise that such a system existed anywhere, and even elicited admiration. One gentleman even declared that he would give five thousand dollars as his share to have such a system established in Chicago.

THE CONFLICT.

between Administrator McCreary and Surveyor D'Hemecourt comes up before the Council tomorrow. As we have said before, the indications are that the Surveyor will be sustained and recognized to be legally authorized to certify to the work of the city contractors.

Death of A. A. Maginnis.

It will be a severe blow to the many friends of our old and well known citizen, A. A. Maginnis, Esq., to learn of his sudden demise, at Ocean Springs, yesterday.

Mr. Maginnis has been for many years connected with the commercial interests of this city, and as a public spirited citizen and energetic merchant has had no superior, and all the commendations which have been bestowed upon him during his valuable lifetime were well deserved. The news of his death will be a sad blow to his friends. In his death the community has sustained a serious loss.

State Rowing Association.

At the annual meeting of the State Rowing Association, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, T. H. Webb, of the Hope Club; vice president, Thomas L. Ross, of the Southern Club; recording secretary, Madison Dallas, of the Orleans Club; financial secretary, J. H. Churchhill, of the Southern Club; treasurer, Thomas J. John, of the Magnolia Club; finance committee, John Fitzpatrick, Sheldon Wilson and J. E. Fitz.

The regatta committee meet this evening.

When a programme will be announced for the coming regatta.

Smith Would Not Liquidate.

Yesterday evening, about 4 o'clock, Joe Smith and Thomas King became involved in a difficulty at the house No. 11 Constance street, regarding who should pay for the liquor that they had been imbibing. As Smith refused to liquidate the debt, King drew a sheath knife and howled for gore. Before the spectators could interfere, King plunged his knife once into his victim's abdomen. Again the knife was raised and sheathed three times into Smith's head. Fortunately the knife en-

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COMPETITIVE PRACTICE FOR THE TWO HUNDRED YARD RACE.

A fair attendance of spectators witnessed the competition for the badge at the Crescent City Rifle Club yesterday, the competitors being bona fide members of military organizations.

The contest was at the two hundred yard target, off hand, with a Springfield army gun, resulting in the following scores, with Mr. Jules Piffaut, of Battery C, Louisiana Field Artillery, as the winner:

LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY.
Jules Piffaut.....0 4 5 4 3 4 3 4 4--34.
CONTINENTAL GUARDS.
Capt. Wm. Pifer.....4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4--32.
E. A. Shields.....4 0 0 0 4 3 3 4--20.
Lieut. J. P. Smith.....3 0 0 4 3 3 0 0--14.
J. J. McGuinnis.....2 3 0 0 0 4 4 0--14.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY COMPANY B.
John Miller.....2 3 4 0 3 4 3 3--22.
VAUDREY BATTALION.
A. M. Costa.....0 0 0 0 3 0 4 2--12.
On next Sunday there will be a match for a military badge, between 12 m. and 3 p. m., under the same rules.

Les Haquestes.

Yesterday afternoon there were probably two thousand people at the Dumaine street grounds to witness the contest between the Bayous and La Villes at a game of racquet. Dark closed before a ball was made, and the two crowds of colored contestants ended their game without making a score. One thing should be attended to by either the police or those who have charge of the game, and that is that the crowd should be kept off the grounds during the play.

Saved by Burns.

At a quarter to 5 o'clock Sunday evening, while a youth named James Boston was rowing in a skiff in the river, in the vicinity of the Canal street ferry landing, his boat upset, and he would have in all probability been drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of Officer Burns.

A Terrible Crime.

Last evening two officers returned to this city from Bay St. Louis with a prisoner named Amodee Pierre, whom they had arrested. Pierre is charged by Catherine Domingue with having committed an assault upon the person of Margaret Christopher, aged eight years.

Short Items.

Charged by Lucy Thompson with larceny of \$6, George Malcom was arrested and looked up in the Fourth Precinct Station.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning, the fire alarm box, No. 127, situated on Claiborne, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, was broken open by some malicious person, and a false alarm of fire turned in.

Pierre Coste, a boy who was carelessly handling a butcher knife Sunday morning at the French Market, severely cut out his hands. Dr. Lladre dressed the wound, and the boy was taken home by his friends.

A gas pipe exploded Saturday night in the bedroom of Mr. Boldo, residing at the corner of First and Howard streets, and burnt his hands severely.

The Columbia and the Howard Base Ball Clubs met yesterday for a contest at the close of the game the score stood: Howards 10, Columbia 8.