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CASEY AND THE HERWIGS.

Extract from a New Orleans Letter to the New York Sun.

New Orleans, June 11, 1876.
A NOBLE SCANDAL.

The connection of Casey with the Herwigs has been a matter of general scandal in Republican ranks. To it is ascribed, in the main, the principal evils attending the party management. It dates back to the time when Grant was a laborer, Secretary of War, under Johnson. The Herwigs, even then, were not wholly unknown to fame. Joe, the youngest of the three, now President of the State Board of Assessors, to be sure, had not then come upon the stage. But Phelix, the present Special Deputy, and Ernest, the present Senator and recognized head centre of the Government bonded warehouses, were not by any means unknown. They were, as generally understood, of a race of Irish boys who, when they were young, had even their claims to citizenship, however, would seem considerably qualified. The Jews, for instance, are understood as generally repudiating the connection. The parties themselves, too, are recognized as of a different faith. They claim to have been born and reared American citizens. For a time, they have been frequently and openly charged with having applied for British protection papers during the reign of Butler.

Aside from this, they seem to have acted somewhat under a cloud, politically, in those days. Special Deputy Herwig in particular, it is said, had started out with something of

A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

In April, 1861, it consisted in the hanging of Abraham Lincoln, in effigy, in front of his door in Tchoupitoulas street, and burning the effigy as well for the edification of the crowd. All of this may or may not, of course, be reckoned of weight in casting the status, political or otherwise, of the present recognized dispensers of Federal power and influence in Louisiana. It would seem, nevertheless, to have occasioned a slight misunderstanding as between the Herwigs and Gen. Butler. Either the latter failed in the matter of proper respect for the Herwigs, or the Herwigs in some manner failed to appreciate the General. Ernest, at least, it is reported, took up his residence for a time outside the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam. He had not then been inspired with a superabundance of loyalty by being intrusted with the general supervision of the Government bonded warehouses. The business operations of the Herwigs at that time, too, were so decidedly unfortunate as to attract no little attention. They were operating in a store in the milling business. Several times in rapid succession their place of business was burned to the ground. The insurance companies somehow failed to sympathize with them in their continued misfortunes, and the Herwigs, as broken-down merchants, must need turn their attention to something else.

THE FIRM OF HERWIG & CASEY.

Phelix, the master genius of the family, was fully equal to the emergency. Through the intervention, as understood, of a cotton ring, he was made Government cotton weigher for the port of New Orleans. The cotton ring became somewhat notorious. This notoriety at last necessitated a change. Mr. Herwig, naturally enough, had little desire to be left in the lurch. Mr. James F. Casey turned up. He was in search of a fortune, so far in life he seemed, and he had been to the football of law. He had staked his all on a final throw in the planting of cotton. A bankrupt planter, broken and dispirited, he turned his face to New Orleans, then the Mecca of carpet-baggers in general. He may be said to have been a literal windfall to the Herwigs.

Gen. Grant was then an interim Secretary of War. He was prospective President as well, in the eyes of the politicians and office-seekers in general. Brother-in-law Casey, as a consequence, dropped in his mesero pocket, was still in his unguarded innocence, a valuable prize for an enterprising privateer to get in tow. Mr. F. Herwig was just the man to calculate to a nicety the value of such a prize. A cousin of Mr. Casey, a resident of New Orleans for many years, acted as mediator, and Gen. Grant, ad interim Secretary of War, finally solicited of President Johnson for Brother-in-law Casey the position of Government cotton weigher at the port of New Orleans. The immediate result was important. Mr. Casey was taken in out of the cold. Mr. Herwig received immunity for the past. Mr. Herwig, in fact, was master of the situation. He simply added the name of Mr. Casey to his own, and there was created, as a result, the firm of Herwig & Casey. The sign, Herwig & Casey, has been but lately removed from the entrance to a suit of offices on Canal street, near Canal. Here, if one is to believe the half even of what is told, is the key to a mass of fraud and peculation, the true history of which would astonish the natives.

THE BRAINS OF THE FIRM.

Mr. Herwig, as the head as well as brains of the concern, naturally took it upon himself to run the machine. Mr. Casey, easy and confident as a fault, as naturally consented that he should. There are said to be facts and figures to show that the machine was ably and profitably run. It is said, in fact, to have been the main stroke to the wheel of the notorious Cotton Ring of the time. Somehow Mr. Casey failed to keep pace with his partner in reaping rewards. Mr. Casey, whether to his credit or otherwise, was always conspicuous in his pecuniary troubles and losses. Mr. Herwig, on the contrary, grew rich again. It was a partnership, at least, like the Irishman's dream, seemed to always go by the rule of common sense. Mr. Casey, however, like politicians in general, was in the hands of his own friends, naturally, and was anxious to shove him ahead, so that in pushing his fortunes they might not be their own. They pushed him for Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

A MEXICAN HAS DISCOVERED A WAY TO KEEP ORANGE FOR YEARS AND YEARS WITHOUT THEIR LOSING THEIR FRAGRANT ODOUR, SO MUCH ADMIRABLE FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET.—Business Free Press.

Professor of astronomy (having called the name of a student who has been absent from several recitations) "Is a Com-

PORT HUDSON.

Details of the Recent Riot There—Oath of the Union Rights Stop.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Editor Democrat—Major G. M. Bacon, commanding United States troops at this port, in company with Mr. J. F. Irvine, left here at 3 p. m. on the 18th inst. for the scene of the late troubles near Port Hudson, and on their return I glean from them most of the following in regard to the origin, etc., of the late riot: The disturbance took place on the Monday Pleasant plantation, just below Port Hudson, and originated with the negroes. Some of the negroes, becoming tired of the petty thefts and peculations that were occurring in the vicinity, formed themselves into "Regulators," for the protection of their own property, as well as that of their white friends. In following up some of the thieves too closely, it implicated some of their leading men. Trouble being apprehended, two or three old, well known white citizens were called in as peace-makers, and evidently settled the matter satisfactorily. Two men, Ellis and Carter, were leading Regulators, and at 1 p. m. on Saturday morning a party of colored men called Ellis out of his house and shot him, wounding him severely in the thigh; he crawled back into his house, and they then fired a volley into the side of the frame cabin, but luckily did not injure his wife and children, who were in the cabin at the time.

They then called to him, and asked him if he was dead. He answered, No. They then made him come out, cursed and abused him, calling him a damned Democratic nigger, etc., and said there were some more of them they were going to kill. They then left him and went in pursuit of Carter, who lived near by; fired a volley into his house, but he had skinned out when he heard them firing at Ellis. He, no doubt, would have been killed had he remained in his cabin.

Ellis informed on some of his assailants, and on Saturday, the 17th, an attempt was made by a few whites (in charge of a Justice of the Peace) to charge them. They found the negroes at Mt. Pleasant (a plantation two miles below Port Hudson, in the parish of East Baton Rouge), organized and armed.

Several attempts to communicate were made, and in the evening the squad of whites advanced, and the negroes opened fire on them with shot-guns, rifles, and a small cannon, killing one horse.

On Sunday morning the negroes had taken to the canebrakes. The whites, being reinforced, attacked them again. A short skirmish took place, in which the negroes played its part, and was, no doubt, handled by men drilled for the occasion. This resulted in the killing of one horse, wounding two, and wounding one white man in the foot and arm, and the reported killing of one of the cannons.

Reinforcements of whites now commenced coming in rapidly. Mounted men were ordered to surround the place and footmen ordered to scour the brakes and woods, thinking they would capture the whole party, but the movement proved ineffectual. The country being broken the negroes took advantage of the outlets and escaped, leaving their gun carriage, but not their gun, the latter, they no doubt, secreted in one of the ravines. The books and papers of this negro club were captured—a copy of the oath is herewith enclosed. The minute book gives a full list of names (103), and states how many are armed, etc. In one of the minutes a committee is appointed to wait on Carter to make him furnish a list of names of those who were in the shooting and the whites subsequent to it. When the whites were congregated in full force on Monday an old darkey was heard to exclaim: "My God! all these white men turned out just 'cause the niggers shot Uncle Ellis." This should demonstrate to the colored people that the citizens will always protect them when they justly need it. The books and papers of this club will be submitted to the Congressional Committee on their arrival. Facts almost indicate that this is not altogether a local organization, and the late troubles in Mississippi, near Laurel Hill, no doubt originated with similar organizations.

The whites on Sunday and Monday numbered over three hundred men, and were under charge of the sheriffs of East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana. Several arrests have been made and the parties turned over to the proper authorities. Nothing new from the seat of war to-day.

The following is the oath of the "Union Rights Stop," referred to in the above communication:

Oath of Union Rights Stop.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do wittingly, and faithfully and solemnly pledge ourselves and lives to volunteer ourselves into a company to protect ourselves, wives and children and, etc., as the time has come so that we are compelled to do so, or else go back in what is called our former state, and do further swear by the Almighty God to help us, that what has been going on for the last 6 months shall not remain the same time again. By so doing, we do bravely call upon all interested colored men to aid us in the same. A committee shall be at you to wait upon you for your signature to the above words and documents; and it is further understood that any man under the age of 45 years old and refuse to cooperate with said company, the committee shall be authorized to wait upon them 3 times, and said parties refuse to be enrolled, and said parties refuse to join the Hold or Body of men shall go to the same and get his exact reason and if such reason don't suffice the above party shall immediately be shot down without fear or favor, and all parties shall be compelled to take oath to this effect for certain times. The time shall be fixed by said company.

Plus IX.

Grand preparations are being made for the demonstration to-night, at St. Patrick's Hall, in celebration of the thirtieth year of the pontificate of Pope Plus the Ninth. The ceremonies are announced to begin at half-past seven o'clock. The Hon. Thos. J. Semmes will deliver the oration on the remarkable pontificate of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Many a man who has not a cent in his pocket has been seen to-day, and he is

CITY COUNCIL.

The Council met yesterday (20th) at 12 o'clock in its regular session.

Present—Hon. Chas. J. Leeds, Mayor, presiding, and Administrators Bertoli, Brown, Bouary, Burke, Landry, McCarthy and Pillsbury.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved and their reading dispensed with.

Mr. Brown called up the ordinance described as follows, which, having been read twice, was now on third reading, and it passed unanimously, the yeas and nays having been called, and all the members present at roll call voting:

"An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named, beginning Ed. Pillsbury."

By the committee of the whole, and adopted:

On the petition of A. McLeellan, President of St. Charles Street Railroad Company, asking that said company be relieved from paying the bonus levied on passengers. Unfavorably.

A committee of the Mechanics' and Workmen's Association waited on the Council and laid before them the preamble and resolutions adopted by them relative to the revision of the budget of 1876, which was received and read.

Mr. Brown asked for further time to complete the revision of the budget, and, on motion of Mr. Burke, the Administrator was granted to the 5th of July.

Whereupon Mr. Burke made the following remarks:

I am now satisfied that every Administrator is convinced that the reductions, which seemed imperative, in order to preserve the financial credit of the city, would result in leaving the streets impassable for the purposes of commerce, expose the health of the city to the greatest dangers resulting from uncleanliness, and property to injury from interference with drainage. To these disasters may be added the cruelty of thrusting upon the public in the middle of summer the families of the poor now employed, who have no other means of earning bread.

I am satisfied that the Administrator of Public Accounts now appreciates all of these considerations as deeply as any member of this Council, and in supporting the motion to defer action upon this ordinance, it is with the firm belief that the Administrator of Public Accounts, with that fertility of resource which has heretofore contributed so largely to extricate the city from financial embarrassment, will devise the relief now necessary.

From the expressions indulged in by many persons toward the city administration, I deem it not inappropriate to call attention to the fact that when retrenchment has been necessary the Mayor and Administrators have been the first to set the example, and while the employees have received the whole of their pay for the year 1875, the Mayor and Administrators have received but half since the first of July, and we are ready again to make any sacrifice the necessities of the city may demand.

The Administrator of Finance has always received the money to pay laborers' pay-rolls before any officer has been paid. The first financial act of the administration was to pay the laborers in cash for the month of December, 1874, and the officers have not yet received a cent.

Another fact of greater significance is that the average expenses of the city government under our control for the past eighteen months, is one-half of the average expenses for any like period during the previous ten years, yet the amount of money actually paid to employees, and the amount of work done to show for it, is over twenty-five per cent more than the records of previous administrations exhibit.

Let us look at the accounts between the people of New Orleans and the present administration. In December, 1874, the city was upon the verge of bankruptcy, and overwhelmed in debt from the results of past improvidence. The people were overburdened by a taxation that was consuming their substance and blasting their hopes of future prosperity.

The present city administration will have reduced the public debt \$3,000,000, reduced the expenses of government to one-half of former expenses, and reduced taxation from two and a half per cent to one and a half per cent per annum. Licenses and market rates have been reduced about one-third of former rates. Through the efforts of the city administration we secured the adoption of the premium bond plan, relieving the finances of the city and saving to the taxpayers \$4,000,000 in relief upon back taxes, if they will come forward and avail themselves of it during the present year by paying their indebtedness to the city. We have given them an interest and so lightened the burdens upon them that for the first time in many years the people who love the city and have their interests bound up in her future begin to look forward with hopefulness.

If we cannot carry out the works of improvement that really the interests of the city demand, and if we cannot thereby provide employment to the deserving and suffering men who clamor for the opportunity to earn their bread, it is because past frauds, extravagance and mismanagement have depleted every property and commercial interest until the means can scarcely be raised to carry on the most essential public work. It is not to be supposed that any officer of this government would fail to heed the cry of distress that goes up from the thousands who seek in vain for honest labor, but where is the money to come from to pay for their labor?

Taxpayers and unemployed clamor and complain at the men who have earnestly and industriously labored for their interests, and during the eighteen months of our administration scarcely one encouraging word has been spoken or published during all of the complex and vexatious embarrassments that have befallen us.

But even now an unkind and unjustifiable charge is made against the Department of Assessments, and upon that point I desire to call attention to the fact that when the Legislature passed the act transferring the assessment of city property to State officers, Mr. Bouary promptly, upon his own motion, reduced the expenses of his office by dismissing every employee not absolutely necessary to revise the old assessments and perform the other duties required by the Council. The \$16,000 appropriated to that department in the budget was required by the Legislature

could even secure possession of the rolls upon which the means for carrying on the functions of government depended.

These gentlemen could not have understood these facts, or I am sure no such injustice could have been done.

Instead of carping, complaining and crippling the efforts of the officers who are striving their best to rescue the city, it would seem a better plan to strengthen their hands in all good work, and if their acts do not come up to the measure of public expectation avail themselves of the opportunity to change.

Upon the motion to postpone the question of reducing the budget there should be no objection, as I am satisfied that we will be able to devise other means of relief.

THE WARD REGISTRATION.

Closing of the Office Last Night.

Last night the Democratic registration in the various wards closed generally. In the Fifth Ward, however, two days will be allowed to the laggards an opportunity to register and in the Eleventh Ward until Saturday night.

We are able to give an approximation of the registration in each ward with few exceptions.

First Ward, 187; Second, 1854; Third, 2490; Fourth, Lemonnier Club 902, and Connolly Club about 600; Fifth, 1523; Sixth, 1690; Seventh, 1600; Eighth, 1238; Ninth, 1584; Tenth, 1694; Eleventh, 1271; Twelfth, 572; Thirteenth, 391; Fourteenth, 325.

It will be remembered that there is a split in the Fourth Ward, and two registration offices were opened. The Fifteenth Ward (Algiers), and the Sixteenth and Seventeen (Carrollton), are yet to be heard from. The Eleventh Ward is left in blank, no new registration having taken place in that ward.

Conference in the Third Ward.

The following resolution was adopted at a conference meeting of the Riversides, Morgan Guards, Crescent City Workmen's and People's Clubs, held last night:

Whereas, the organizations represented by this committee are pledged to secure a fair registration of the bona fide residents of the Fifth Ward, and the nominees in the coming campaign shall be men of known integrity and acknowledged capacity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the Committee of Registration to carefully revise the registration of the Third Ward as required by the resolution of the Parish Committee, in order that only actual residents be entitled to vote, and to give a vote in the selection of officers of the Central Club.

And furthermore we call upon the Committee of Registration to inquire into the legality and propriety of names registered upon affidavits coming from the office of the Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court.

Johnson Bangers, Third Ward.

This club held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the corner of Girod and Tchoupitoulas streets, Mr. James Flynn in the chair. Over seventy-five new members were admitted, making the club now one of the most formidable in the city.

On motion of Mr. P. Garry, a vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. D. E. Scanlan, Patrick Glennon, P. J. O'Malley, Hugh McManis, Wm. Stevenson, John Sullivan, Major C. Daly, commissioners, and Mr. D. P. Scanlan, umpire, for the impartial manner in which they have conducted the registration, and he also moved that they be elected honorary members of this club.

The meeting then adjourned after giving three rousing cheers for the Finerty ticket.

CITY ITEMS.

Louis Blanco, a youth 15 years of age, was turned over to the law at 1 p. m. yesterday, and locked up in the Fifth Precinct, charged by E. Blanc with kidnapping his sister.

Some time during last night some unknown persons attempted to enter the Coliseum Baptist Church, at the corner of Camp and Terpelohore streets, by attempting to pry open the door. They were, however, frightened off and did not succeed in effecting an entrance.

For the fifth time some anonymous incendiary has attempted to burn the old shed at the corner of Carrollton Avenue and Fourth street, the property of Mr. L. Gordon. When the shed was discovered to be on fire last night, the firemen extinguished the flames and then pulled the shed down.

P. Hanley, a cab driver, was nabbed by the peepers at the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, charged, from information received, with the larceny of \$50, and locked up in the Third Precinct.

Brian Endrob, a sailor, was moored in the Third Precinct Station, charged by H. Thompson with obtaining money under false pretences.

Another case of the fruits of Radicalism is shown by the decision of Judge Lynch, of the Superior District Court, allowing Dr. Hayes, of the Luzenberg Hospital, \$94,555 for 863 cases of small-pox, at \$35 per patient, less \$6000 for incidental expenses. Dr. Hayes, during the session of the corrupt Legislature of 1875, got the exclusive right to receive and treat such patients, but as soon as a Democratic Council came into power the City Administrators very properly refused to send any more patients to the Luzenberg Hospital at \$35 per capita, when they could be treated at Dr. Anfoux's Hospital at \$17.

There were other objections, not the least of which was the location of the Luzenberg in the midst of a populous neighborhood and on a thoroughfare, Elysian Fields street, through which two lines of railroads are laid, and the undue haste manifested by Dr. Hayes in dismissing his patients. These facts appear in several reports of Dr. C. E. White, then President of the Board of Health, and to them he attributed the spread of smallpox in the Third District. Dr. Hayes has been strenuously fighting the city for the last four or five years to obtain a recognition of his extravagant demands, and from appearances will have to fight some time longer.

An Old Favorite.

The attention of the lovers of good wine is requested to the fact that Messrs. J. Mandin & Co., No. 57 Decatur street, are agents for the Eugene Clicheot champagne, a wine which has been a favorite with connoisseurs for many years. Its high reputation has been gained by its uniform excellence of quality, giving it a leading position among the champagnes of the world. Messrs. J. Mandin & Co. are also agents for the claret, white wine and cognac of the same quality, which are sold by the same firm.

A NEGRO SEVERELY CLUBBED.

Fight at the Eleventh Ward Medical Voting Place.

About 11 o'clock this morning a general fight took place at the Eleventh Ward poll, on Eighth street, between the Independent canvassers and the police, which terminated in a man named Westlin Hardin being severely clubbed about the face and head by a police officer named Richard Moore.

The negro canvassers, numbering some two hundred, and each being armed with clubs about ten inches in circumference, seeing that the police were getting the best of their man, waded into the peepers, and a general fight ensued. The police, however, overpowered the canvassers, and drawing their guns, soon cleared the street.

Everything was then thought to be done, when two of the negro canvassers, whose names could not be ascertained, started to club each other with a vim.

The negroes again crowded the police, and for a while a riot was imminent. The canvassers forced themselves into platoons and charged the peepers, saying that they (the police) wanted to govern the voting in that ward.

The peepers again came to the front with drawn revolvers, and succeeded in looking up four of the rioters.

RADICAL PRIMARIES.

A Quiet and Sleepy Affair.

The Radical primaries took place in this city to-day for the election of delegates to the State Nominating Convention. Never has there been seen such quiet and melancholy primaries. All voting places were located back of town, in order to get as large as possible a vote from negro vagrants there, but even this did not seem to bring out the usual Radical voters.

In the Third Ward the voting place was situated back of town, on Perdido street. At 10 o'clock almost all voting had ceased there, and the ballots did not number two an hour. Several tickets were in the field, one of which was entitled "In God we trust" ticket, and in opposition to this some one had got off a green ticket with a lithograph of some darkey on the back. This seemed to capture the few voters wandering around there, for the "negro" ticket undoubtedly knocked the "trust in God" ticket pretty effectually into the next world.

As some fellow remarked, it was better for the Radical party to trust in the negro than to trust in God.

The sense of the supervisors was shown in the location of the polls within a square's access of no less than seven bar rooms. Votes, at 10 o'clock, were quoted at four drinks each, payable in advance—a reduction of ten per cent being made for a dozen. Radicals admitted the voting to be very light, but attributed it to the warm weather.

"Only wait until this evening," said one; "when the whisky begins to work, and then you'll see votes and hear hurrahs."

In the Fourth Ward, the polls being located on the sunny side of the way, thus effectually drove off all voters. About a dozen ticket-holders were stationed opposite on the look-out for any loafer that might be wandering by. A few negroes were asleep in the yard or the club-house, but whether they were voters or policemen, it was difficult to say.

The Fifth Ward polling place was not on the corner of Orleans and Claiborne, as promised and advertised in the Republican, nor could the people thereabouts tell whether it had wandered. It was popularly supposed to be sick of sleepy, and shut up until voters became more plentiful.

In the Sixth Ward, notwithstanding the fact that S. B. Paetkan and an American eagle led off the ticket, there was the same sleepiness and want of activity. In fact, at ten o'clock this voting place was shut up completely, and a negro woman with a bucket of water beat on the door for a half an hour in vain. An American flag was the only evidence of the polls.

CAGED AT LAST.

A Pickpocket Who Has Been Working the Town.

On the 1st of June, as Mrs. School was about to enter a carriage at the corner of Magazine and Euterpe streets, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Stromeyer, she had her pocket picked of her pocket book, containing \$250, and a promissory note for \$100.

Mrs. School did not discover her loss until she had returned from the funeral, when she immediately reported to the detective office and reported the facts to Captain Malone, who placed Special Stolberger to work up the case. Diligent search was made for the pickpocket, but of no avail until yesterday, when Stolberger ran across a man named George Hardy, who, after pumping, stated that he had not stolen the money, but that a party living at No. 668 Spain street had it in his possession.

The detective repaired thither, but upon reaching the place found that it was only a blind put up by Hardy. Geo. Hardy was brought to the Central Station and locked up, when an affidavit, charging him with the crime, will be made against him. Detective Stolberger visited Hardy's crib, at the corner of Marengo and Tchoupitoulas streets, and found quite a number of second-hand pocket books, among which was a pocket book containing some valuable papers belonging to T. B. McPake, which was stolen from this gentleman some three years ago, at the corner of Canal and Basin streets.

The Fort Hudson Riot.

It seems to be a settled fact that there was no hanging of negroes at Mount Pleasant, as was rumored Tuesday. That the rumor was said to emanate from somebody on board the steamer Bertha may be accounted for by stating that Tom Anderson came down on her yesterday, and somebody may have told Tom Anderson that he thought somebody else had said so.

It is said that the negro politician Triplett was among the ringleaders of the riot. Triplett was seen on the levee this morning looking as big as life, but was seen to be in a bad way.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMITTEE.

Delegates to St. Louis Pouring In—Congressmen About to Leave.

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Louisiana Committee arrived here last night, and the delegates to St. Louis are pouring in rapidly. To-morrow the Congressmen will commence leaving, and nothing will be done until after the nominations are made at the St. Louis Convention. The prospects there are the only topic of conversation. Biron.

(Evening Press Dispatches.)

THE INDIAN WAR.

Movements of Gen. Crook—The Fifth Cavalry Advancing.

CHEYENNE, W. T., June 20.—The Crow and Snake allies have joined Gen. Crook on Goose Creek. The command marched on the 15th inst., expecting to strike the combined forces of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse inside of four days.

The Crows report having seen a large Sioux village on tongue river. General Sheridan arrived from Fort Laramie and left for the East to-day.

The Fifth Cavalry, now at Fort Laramie, are ordered to move northward, along Powder river trail and co-operate with Gen. Crook. More particulars in the interception of Indians coming southward. Colonel Stanton joins this command.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 20.—The Bazaar which has been in operation here for some time in aid of the soldiers who were wounded in the Cuban war, was brought to a close last night.

The proceeds of the fair netted \$130,000. There are many articles remaining undisposed of.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Gen. Hancock grows in favor throughout the country. There is no stain upon his escutcheon.

The North and the South would support him with equal enthusiasm. He would run better anywhere else in New York, and is the only candidate among the Democrats who would stand a ghost of a chance in Pennsylvania. His nomination would be an emphatic declaration in favor of retrenchment, reconciliation and reform.—[Richmond Examiner (Dem.)]

The platform is plainly the manifesto of a party which feels that it has few votes to spare. It is the result of an attempt to reconcile conflicting interests without any real sacrifice of principle, and to render disputed truths as little unpalatable as may be to those who do not like them. Upon the whole, it seems to have been constructed with art, and the Republican party has reason to congratulate itself that the faults in it are not more serious, and that the good points are so strong.—[N. Y. Tribune (Ind.)]

A few days ago a leading Republican journal said: "It is claimed that Gov. Hayes is not a corruptionist. One thing is certain, he has never given in the past to one word against corruption." In reflection we believe this statement to be true, and the nomination of Hayes is a clear abandonment of all ideas of reform on the part of the Republican party. A reformer must be positive. Hayes is absolutely negative. A reformer has convictions; Hayes is a piece of putty, and could be worked into any convenient shape by men like Blaine and Morton.

The nomination of Hayes is a confession of weakness, and is a wet blanket to the element in the Republican party which believed that it was capable of reforming itself. In no event can Hayes rally his party. The magnetic power of Blaine is dead. Britton and his reformers were treated with contempt, and Morton and Conkling were allowed to hobble out of the Convention as best they could.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)]

The Acillians.

(Louisiana Sugar Bowls.)

In Missouri and other States exists a political order known as the "Acillians," named in order of Manius Acilius Glabrio, who about two hundred years before Christ, was consul of Rome, when a law was enacted by which "any Roman citizen who, directly or indirectly, sought to secure to himself any public office, was held to have committed a grave offense against good policy, was heavily fined, rendered incompetent, and made forever incompetent to hold any office of trust or honor in the commonwealth." This society pledge themselves to accept this Roman law as a law of their order, and to keep it in letter and spirit faithfully and sincerely.

We want to see the principles of the Acillians carried out in every State throughout our broad land, and unless it is done, we can never again have a pure and honest government. We have in our possession a pamphlet giving the platform, principles and initiatory ceremonies of the "Acillians," and if any good citizens desire to so organize themselves, we shall be glad to give them all the necessary information upon the subject. Whether organized or not in this manner, let every honest Democrat determine that such shall be the principles of our party, and by attending all primary meetings, completely check all office seekers and nominate and elect only the best citizens.

Received by Josh Higgins.

That I won't borrow no lead, especially lead.

That I won't advise anybody until I know what kind of advice they are anxious to follow.

That I won't wear any more tin boots if I had to go barefoot to do it.

That I won't swap dogs with no man unless I can swap two dogs for one.

That poverty may be a blessing, but if it is, it is a blessing in disguise.

That the world owes me a living—provided I earn it.

That no man shall beat me in politeness not so long as politeness continues to be as cheap as it is now.

That if a man calls me phool I won't ask him to prove it.