

Special Correspondence of the Republican.

NORTHERN POLITICS.

Republican Prospects.

New York, May 5, 1876.

The New York Herald of to-day publishes a remarkable leading editorial. It has intended to make selections from this article for your readers, but the article itself is "packed" and yet so voluminous and suggestive that I can not find any part of it which should be omitted.

We are not to be deceived. For the same reason it can not be suppressed. I therefore propose to give the entire editorial, and to offer a few comments upon it as we go along. The article in question is headed: "The Aspects of the Campaign—The Opportunities and Perils of the Democratic Party."

The writer, for some good reason doubtless known to himself, places the "perils" of the Confederate Democratic party before its "opportunities," thus:

We could wish for many reasons that the Democratic party might win the next election for the Presidency, for, while we do not believe in the dishonesty of parties as organizations, we think that the radical change that would thus come would be a benefit to the country.

It is a party of sentiment, formed by the enthusiasm of the young men who fought for the Union in the late war, and who are now the backbone of the party.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Centennial—Its Management—Success of the Building, but Probable Failure of Attendance on Account of Expenses, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1876.

Hon. William D. Kelley, chairman of the House Committee on the Centennial Celebration in the last Congress, and member of the same committee in the present House, says that though he has been a friend of the enterprise from the first, working for it night and day, he fears it will be a failure.

The determination on the part of the managers to close the exhibition on Sunday, he says, practically excludes from participation half a million, more or less, of the working people of Philadelphia and adjoining cities, who can not, in addition to the fifty cents admission fee, afford to give the price of a day's work for each visit to the exhibition.

My advice to the Democrats is to press their investigations in all directions where there has been expenditure of money. Take up the Muller and Shepley contracts in public buildings. Go into the Indian supply business. Inquire into the Alaska fur monopoly and the failure of civil service.

Investigate the battle of Gettysburg. Do not be led off by Republicans to investigate the suppression of the rebellion and the prevention of the "Copperhead" movement.

For example, the agent of the State of Illinois had occasion to lay some gas pipe through a portion of the centennial grounds to his headquarters. He purchased the pipe and put it down at the expense of the State of Illinois, and in accordance with the directions of the centennial engineer in charge, paying all the expense therefor.

Exhibitors and others having business with the enterprise who have visited this city on their way from Philadelphia, report the work of mere construction a success, but say they fear a failure in the matter of attendance, caused mainly by petty extortion practiced by the centennial managers, and Philadelphia hotel keepers and trades people.

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THE WHISKY CASES.

Second Trial of Fehrenbach—Third Day.

Mr. Patrick Keenan identified the books kept by him and the entries of sales of grain and that he had purchased for Mr. Fehrenbach.

Mr. W. G. Steele was a keeper after the seizure, obeyed the orders of Mr. Brooks, and identified the bills read by him for services.

Jeremiah Donovan, recalled, said no liquor was taken away between April 9 and April 24, but by the marshal's orders.

Mr. Commager, recalled, corrected some items of the price of spirits. His examination and cross-examination, and the arguments of the counsel on the books consumed much time.

Mr. William McDuff had sold grain to and had examined as an expert the condition of the Fehrenbach distillery, appraised the fifty-two barrels of highwines as twelve and a half cents. The corn was inferior.

Mr. James S. Brooks, recalled, said 114 barrels were not accounted for. Also, that the twenty-two barrels sold to Mr. Commager were not on the bonded account.

Emile Prieur, clerk for Commager & Lambert, said he was bookkeeper for that firm, and had made his entries from memoranda furnished by Mr. Karstendiek.

Messrs. Charles Steele and Tompkins, of the secret service, followed.

Mr. Bright testified as to the quotations of whisky in the Price Current from January 1, 1874, to April 15, 1874.

OUR EYEGLASSES.

The Rev. Father Vaudray, spiritual head of a little flock of Catholic worshippers in West Baton Rouge, has committed a grievous and unparadiseable sin.

He had not murdered anybody, stolen anything, or set fire to a house. These are minor matters, and can be condoned. He has committed a more heinous crime in the eyes of his spiritual colleagues. He has taken to himself a wife.

His ecclesiastical superiors have denounced and cursed him. His little brotherhood of pious believers sustain him, and they in turn are excommunicated and cut off from all hope of salvation through the blood of the blessed son of Mary.

Father Vaudray is not frightened, it seems, by the maledictions of his ecclesiastical censors, but writes the issue boldly and squarely. He writes as follows:

I am informed that the Catholic pastor of East Baton Rouge, the Rev. Cyrille Delacroix, so conspicuous for his exquisite sweetness of temper and his liberal and generous spirit of Christian charity, and whose lips distill the quintessence of the milk of kindness, has actually consigned me from his pulpit to the flames of that bottomless pit named according to the infallible testimony of a celebrated pope, with the skulls of witless priests.

The ever merciful reverend father readily absolves priests guilty of heresy, but never absolves a guilty marriage. To be guilty of the most holy, most pure and most divine sacrament of matrimony, one can be imagined a more hideous crime than to have committed a heresy.

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THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

The following is an account of recent events in Hayti, given by Mr. J. Heavens, a merchant of this city, who has just returned from Hayti, and was an eye witness to many of the scenes he describes.

For some time past the government has been unpopular, owing to the arbitrary conduct of Vice President Rameau. The President is an old and feeble man, and is regarded nearly all the way to the Vice President. The latter ruled the people with a rod of iron, and the slightest displeasure by any of the inhabitants of dissatisfaction was the signal for other institutions or death.

The dangers of Fort-au-Prince were full of prisoners who had dared to say something which displeased Rameau, and executed without delay. The debts of the government were also accumulating rapidly, and the people ground down with taxes and levies for money. On Good Friday last, fourteen April, the popular storm began to assume formidable proportions.

The troops deserted and joined with the populace, and a hasty council of the President, Vice President and officers was held at the residence of the latter. The result was that Vice President Rameau early the following morning procured a schooner, and was about transferring to the banks of the bay, when the storm burst and the whole people flew to arms. Rameau hastily retreated to the palace, where the President also was, and where he was surrounded by the American consul, Mr. Bassett, and the British consul, Major Stewart, were communicated with, and repaired to the palace to try and reverse the course of events.

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THE BARRATRY CANAL.

Captain John Cowdon has had a plan prepared of his proposed canal route from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico through Barataria Bay, and the lithographer will have copies ready for distribution to-day.

The promise of failure of the South Pass led to be of any permanent advantage to our commerce has led to a general inquiry as to what other means may be resorted to to secure deep water from the river to the sea.

The most sanguine friends of the jetty scheme look only to obtaining a twenty foot channel through South Pass, and the payment from the government of \$300,000, out of which the contractors are to be reimbursed for their outlay.

Twenty feet of water will not satisfy the demands of our commerce, even if obtained and maintained, and Captain Cowdon is sanguine of securing an outlet with much more water.

Whether Captain Cowdon is correct or not in his theory, can only be ascertained by a careful and thorough investigation of his project, and the matter is of too much consequence to be ignored.

Captain Cowdon will take an early opportunity to address our merchants on the subject. He invites thorough criticism, and expresses a determination that his scheme must stand on its merits, or fail only from want of them.

His expenses here are paid by enterprising business men of Memphis, who are as fully alive to the necessity of a deep water outlet to the gulf as we are, and their future action will depend very much on the indorsement or otherwise of the people of New Orleans.

They take a more reasonable view of such matters than the people of St. Louis. They are willing to concede that our city has the most to lose or gain, and our opinions and wishes should be consulted and our experience and observations utilized.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

TURKEY.

The Great Powers Make a Demand.

PARIS, May 11.—The interchanges of views at Berlin on the Salonica affair, resulted in a collective demand by the powers for the execution of the murderers, indemnity to their families, a solemn salute to the French and German flags, and guarantees against future massacres.

The Emperor's Intervention. Private advices from Berlin indicate there is no intention of proceeding to armed intervention in Turkey at present. Austria desires to transform the present conference of the Northern powers into a general European conference.

The Outrage Premeditated. LONDON, May 11.—An Odessa dispatch represents the Salonica outrage as premeditated. All the consuls, except the British, had warned the Governor General, that a massacre was intended.

A feeling of insecurity prevails among Christians and Europeans in Turkey. A plot was discovered in Constantinople last week, of which the British Consul, then Minister of War, was the head. He persuaded the Sultan that an attack on his palace was premeditated.

The Situation Critical. The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial says: If we are not to let the English ambassador at Constantinople have informed the government that the situation is critical. A violent outbreak, of which Christians are the victims, is being planned at any moment throughout Turkey, and even in Constantinople. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the English Mediterranean squadron were ordered immediately to Besika Bay, at the mouth of the Hellespont, as on the eve of the Crimean war.

Andrassy Opposed to Austrian Intervention. A special dispatch to the Post from Berlin says it is understood that Andrassy, Austrian Premier, has expressed views strongly adverse to Austrian armed intervention in the Turkish complication.

No Arrests Made—Fresh Disturbances Apprehended. A special to the Times says no arrests have yet been made in Salonica. The bodies of the victims remained unburied yesterday. The assassination is not an isolated occurrence. The Mussulmans were previously much agitated, and the news from Hagzegovina, and had assembled several times for the purpose of preparing for a massacre of the Christians. The French consul at Salonica had been insulted several times.

Dispatches from Salonica, as late as yesterday evening, say fresh disturbances are apprehended there. The Christians have closed their shops, and the military force was insufficient to restrain a mob.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Bishop Haven presented a report from the committee to which was referred the bishop's pastoral address approving the address and recommending it be read in the churches on Sunday next. Orders printed in the Christian Advocate.

C. O. Fisher presented a memorial signed by a large number of colored ministers residing in the city, and in the vicinity, and in the diocese of the Episcopal Church, 18,000 members of African descent, and asking for the election of a bishop. The memorial was referred to the committee on episcopacy.

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