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POLITICAL NOTES.

Some of the country parishes are enjoying "a unity of all elements opposed to Radicalism" similar to that which is proving so fructiferous in New Orleans and for the same reason, viz: A superfluity of patriotism and talent for the disposable offices. Thus writes Mr. Thomas E. Meredith, from Caldwell, to a Democratic contemporary:

The Democratic party in my parish is not working harmoniously at all. It is, you might say, divided from centre to circumference. The Grangers have arrayed themselves in one solid phalanx almost, against the professional and mercantile class. They have subordinated the great and vital issues involved in the present campaign to local petty prejudices and sectional strife. I don't know that it will affect the vote for the State or national ticket, but I fear it will engender a feeling of indifference so that a great many will not turn out and vote.

Thus it is in Orleans, East Baton Rouge, St. Landry and other parishes as in Caldwell. The political contest, so garlanded with reform promises and self-denying patriotism in the beginning, degenerates into a scramble for office spoils upon call of the nominating conventions. Selfish and unscrupulous rings seize the party machinery and, foisting creatures of their own to the high places, scoff at all protest of the conservative and honest voters, who, experience tells them, will eventually fall into line and do their bidding.

In the present centennial year it is to be hoped, however, that their experience may prove at fault. Already, in many quarters, are the best and purest of our opponents turning hopefully to the Republican party for succor and relief. Had they done this long ago, it would have been far better for all parties. But it is not yet too late for such combinations and alliances, as will prove regenerating and beneficial to the Republican party, and forever crush the hopes of that intolerant faction whose existence is a standing menace to the peace of Louisiana, and whose success would prove her ruin.

The *Times* compliments Mr. Martin Finnerty on "the spirit of broad toleration which pervades" third ward politics. Again it says:

While other wards are torn by wrangling factions, the third keeps the even tenor of its way without even two parties to mar its supreme tranquillity.

Is not this pretty rough on the "Independent Democrats" who have been boasting that they can outvote the Finnerty faction at any fair election? What have they done to the *Times* to be thus incontinently snubbed out of existence? And Martin Finnerty, Martin Finnerty, you beware the Trojan horse!

Oh, "Last Ditcher," "Last Ditcher," go hide thy diminished head! Go put that "single-barrel, flint-lock duck gun into your mouth and blow out your—vacuum! To play at tierce with so skillful a fencer as the *Bulletin*, and open yourself in that wise:

What did Mr. Scott Lord do in Congress? Why, he found out that some Radical was going to introduce a similar resolution to the one he introduced, and he just took the wind out of his sails—that's all.

And no one in the *Democrat* office would charitably stamp this: *"Telum imbelle sine ictu."*

[Communicated.]

Stock Exchange Quotations.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your article of Sunday on "Stock Exchange Quotations," you are in error in supposing that the *daily* quotations of bonds and securities are furnished by the Stock Exchange. The committee on quotations meets weekly, at the close of business Friday, and the "official quotations" are then established and published in circular form, and by the daily papers on Saturday morning.

Last Friday the market for State consols closed at 57@57¼. Bonds were offered at the last price and *not sold*, and were evidently weaker. This quotation was in consonance with the opinion of several leading brokers in bonds, who were consulted before the committee met.

COMMITTEE ON QUOTATIONS.

The above communication comes from one of the officers of the Stock Exchange, and is entitled to respectful consideration. We regret that we can not reconcile it with actual experience. We know that at least four leading brokers had, on Friday, orders to fill up to 57¾@58. They reported on Saturday morning that they were unable to buy any quantity at those rates. How it happened that they let an offer to sell at 57¼ go by default, when they had a chance to make from ½@¾ by buying, can be explained by them better than by us. Perhaps they did not hear the offer, or perhaps the bonds offered were fractional, and not deliverable to their customers. There is some mystery about it, which we hope the committee on quotations will inquire into, at least for their own information if not for further use. We submit it is a little embarrassing to one here buying for New York account to be told by all the leading brokers that consols are scarce at 58, and at the same time be assured by the committee on quotations that they were offered at the Exchange at 57¼, without buyers. We will cheerfully publish any short communication on this subject.

More Reinforcements for Tilden.

In addition to Professor Whitaker's *Review*, there came also to our table yesterday a new Tilden paper, printed chiefly in the German language, entitled the *Louisiana German Journal*, published by George Muller. It calls it a "grand reform movement," and will be glad when Tilden is elected. The *Journal* is to be issued every Sunday, from No. 48 Bienville street.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows:

August 20—At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 88°.

August 21—At 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 93°; at 6 P. M., 83°.

Lowest point during the nights of August 19 and 20, 79°.

The Attorney Generalship.

Acting Governor Antoine has directed Assistant Attorney General Dibble to take possession of the office and perform the duties of Attorney General till a successor to Colonel Field is appointed and qualified.

General Jacob D. Cox, ex-Governor of Ohio, and who commanded the division in which Governor Hayes fought in the army of the Potomac, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Toledo district.

Death of General Harry T. Hays.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock General Harry T. Hays, after much suffering from an incurable disease, died at his residence.

General Hays was born in 1820 in Mississippi. His father was a farmer, somewhat well to do, of liberal ideas and a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him. He placed his son at school in Nashville, Tennessee, where the family residence then was, and subsequently sent him to St. Mary's College, Maryland. He afterward entered the office of S. T. Wallace, of Baltimore, and later came to this city, entering into practice in 1844. His success was flattering from the beginning. At the breaking out of the Mexican war his brother was a leader of Texan rangers, and Harry Hays joined him as his adjutant. He participated and gained distinction in the battles of General Taylor after Buena Vista. He resumed practice here after the war, and continued to be rewarded with success till the rebellion broke out, when he raised a company of the Seventh Louisiana, was elected colonel of that regiment, was a distinguished commander in the army of Northern Virginia, was promoted to Brigadier General, being succeeded in command of the Seventh by Colonel D. B. Penn, and only laid down the sword at the surrender. At this time he was serving in the army of Kirby Smith as a Major General.

He again resumed the practice of his profession in New Orleans. Although an active politician he never held but one important office, that of sheriff in 1866-7. In business he was successively associated with Mr. Hamner before the war, and General Dan Adams, Judge E. W. Moise and Major John H. New. His practice was always large and his income good, but he saved very little. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, honorary president of the Louisiana Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, who, with the Washington Artillery and hosts of friends paid appropriate honors to his remains yesterday afternoon.

He will be remembered by all who knew him as good a citizen, a brave soldier, an able lawyer, a warm friend and faithful counsellor.

Private Markets.

The proposed action of the city in taking sides with those interested in the public markets has caused the private market men to draw up the following memorial. It is numerously signed and will be presented to the City Council to-day:

To the Honorable the Council of the City of New Orleans:

The undersigned persons, interested in the private market business in this city, respectfully set forth—

That they have heard with regret the intention of the city authorities to institute litigation against them, and ask that the Council reconsider or countermand such action.

Our grounds are that the city has no adequate interest as against us, and on the other hand has an interest in our prosperity and success.

Speculative interests are endeavoring to suppress us. Lessees, saloon-keepers adjacent to leased markets, and others whose interests in this matter are against free competition, and only a few, in fact, of these classes, have joined in the movement.

The only adverse decision in any private market case was made final only by an agreement between the lessees and one plaintiff in error, against his attorney, and the rights of numerous private market men who had contributed to the litigation.

Two of the judges expressed such doubts of the validity of the law which was enacted in the interest of speculation, and especially of its application when the city markets are in the hands of lessees, that no jury has been found to convict, their conscientious doubts and opinions, like those of several judges being in our favor, and endeavor of plaintiffs to punish us under the guise of contempt, and thus deprive us of the rights of bail and of jury trial, we firmly believe will fail, being obviously oppressive and illegal.

The city has no pecuniary interest as against us except in stall rents, which, if averaged among our ascertained number, would not exceed $2 25 per day to each market. We respectfully submit that such interest is not to be considered when used as an argument for destroying the investments, property and business of the private markets. Were the extra rents even greater, enforced by destroying healthy competition, would they not be a tax upon meat, upon the consumption of food by our people?

We have not been, and are not unwilling, to pay all due licenses and taxes, and are anxious to fulfill our duty in this respect. The license of $300 on private markets is prohibitory. Some of them have been willing to pay this, but the city would not license them. City market stalls are licensed at $5. Objection has been made to the variety of provisions we keep, but were we to pay the full license of a retail merchant and stall license for four kinds of provisions, it would still be but one-seventh of the license named in the tariff, but refused to all within twelve squares of a city or lessee's market. This is not equal and uniform or legal.

We believe, however, that the adverse action of the city authorities has arisen more from a want of full presentation and consideration of our case than otherwise, and not at all from intentional injustice. We therefore confidently invoke the considerate action of the Council, and ask that the city shall at least abstain from all harrassing litigation or proceedings against us, which we conceive are not justified by its pecuniary or other interests, and especially in this time of unparalleled stagnation in business and distress among our people.

Unpublished Crime in Governor Coke's Dominions.

The San Antonio *Herald* of the sixteenth says:

In reply to an attack made on the press by the Governor, charging exaggeration and unreliability in regard to the publication of murders and other outrages, we stated that in this part of the State not more than one-half of the outrages ever reached the public through the newspapers. Our inference was based to some extent on our reportorial experience, and partly on the statements of parties who had every opportunity of knowing of the extent of the lawlessness that prevails on our frontier.

A correspondent of the *Freie Presse* has the following confirmation of our assertion that not half the outrages are reported: "Highway robbery has become quite a common occurrence. Not one-tenth part of the capital offenses are published in the newspapers. I can fill you up a whole column with murders and robberies that have taken place west of San Antonio, of which no newspaper has had a word to say. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that such affairs have become of too frequent occurrence to merit attention, and the honest people are ashamed to publish it to the world, that the locality where their homes are is a perfect paradise for thieves and scoundrels."

An Exponent of Southern Sentiment.

The *Monthly Review* is a magazine published in New Orleans, which lays claim to being a fair exponent of Southern literary and political sentiment. The leading paper of the July number is on the "Centennial." One paragraph from it will show the spirit that still prevails in the South:

"It is a misnomer to speak—as in our vanity we often do—of 'American literature,' and of the 'national mind of America,' as if the whole of America belonged to the United States. We are not and never have been a nation, but simply a union of independant States, and it is, therefore, neither good sense, good taste, nor common honesty to lay claim to that to which we are not entitled, and to talk of American literature, national literature, the national mind of America and the like."

It needs only a Democratic administration, ruled by Southern opinion, as it would be, to push the Federal idea, with all that the words imply, to logical conclusions.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Dr. Parr once asked Porson what he thought of evil. "I see no good in it," was the reply.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1876.

The army of famishing office-seekers which invaded this city last December from every section, but chiefly from the South, contained many a "rag-tag and bob-tail," holding views very similar to those entertained by the unfortunate Fitzhugh, as to his relative size compared with the President. This delusion extended to many newly elected members of Congress, swept into the House on the flood-tide of the Confederate-Democratic triumph of 1874. It even extended to a small class of United States officials. Fitzhugh's modesty led him to confide his convictions only to his most intimate friends, while many of the others forced their views upon the public on all occasions. But those of them with a capacity to learn have been made wiser, if not better men, by the staggering blows administered by the President upon the three or four occasions when, forgetting discretion, they came so near him as to annoy by their howls, and tempted him to strike back with such force as to prompt them to an immediate retreat without regard to the order of their going. His comments upon the river and harbor bill, when he returned it with his signature, fired the Democratic heart again, and his assurances that none of the money appropriated by the bill would be spent to increase the popularity of members seeking a renomination, has depressed the spirits of many Congressmen to the lowest possible ebb. But his position is regarded as sound, and will be indorsed by intelligent taxpayers everywhere.

More campaign work has been done in Congress during the two past weeks than during the first eight months of the session. The Democrats struggled hard to prevent any discussion of the atrocities committed during the last Mississippi campaign and at Hamburg. But they have become too notorious to be ignored by men who should have been moved by every inducement of Christianity, patriotism and humanity to stay the bloody hands of savages who have reveled in a carnival of human torture and bloodletting during the past sixteen years. Denials are no longer available for the facts are admitted by the perpetrators. The spirit of these debates are known to the country and world, and the apologetic manner of Democratic representatives and Senators in meeting the charges of fraud, intimidation, rapine and murder, rained down upon their party in the South from the Republicans and their attempts to cover up and belittle them have become matters of record. Their efforts to divert attention from Democratic outrages, and to blind the eyes of the intelligent masses composing the Republican party by thrusting forward on all occasions their reformatory and economic measures, have not been attended with the success they hoped for. They have been met at every step by some hypercritical opponent who has effectually exposed the fallacious character of their claims to the confidence of the country. Mr. Windom, chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, directed in detail the appropriations upon which these were based, and compared them with those made at previous sessions, conclusively showing that the reductions effected of $38,000,000, as claims, do not amount to more than $10,000,000 at the outside—a reduction not greater than has often been made by a Republican Congress, and that too without boast or brag.

To show the deception used he cited the fact, among scores of a like nature, that the centennial appropriation of last session was included in the grand total, while this session the appropriation made for the same purpose was designedly omitted; making the total, as given by Democratic authority, less than what it is in fact just by the amount of that appropriation. He showed that they had refused to appropriate about $2,000,000 awarded by the Court of Claims, thus repudiating a national obligation and one that must ultimately be paid, thus swelling the total of a future session, while it legitimately belongs in that for the present one. Six thousand dollars was refused for the purpose of examining the rebel archives in connection with the investigations of rebel war claims against the government, which source of evidence has already prevented the payment of millions of dollars, by showing their illegality or the disloyalty of the claimants, and which must otherwise have been paid. He further showed that in other directions the appropriations had been kept down with the sole view of affecting the Presidential election, and which would have to be provided for next session. But there will be no Presidential election calling for a show of economy; and what has been neglected this year at the expense of the next, can then be provided for. Foster, Kasson and others in the House impaled the Democrats of that end of the Capitol, and Mr. Kasson exasperated them to the last degree of endurance by showing up the great reformer as a sympathizer with the South during the rabellion, as a peace-at-any price Democrat in 1864; as an intimate with Tweed during his infamous lead of the Empire City and State Democracy; as a "railroad wrecker," and as a first class fraud. Cox attempted to reply amid great excitement, accused Kasson of lying, and was driven into an apology by the determined attitude of Mr. Hoar supported by the Republicans. On the whole, it has been a disastrous two weeks for Tilden and Hendricks. Scott Lord, a Democrat from New York, inadvertenly lead his political associates into virtually committing themselves in favor, negatively at least, of the Democratic method of conducting political campaigns as practiced by the Ku-Klux and White Liners in Mississippi.

The appropriation bills were all finally passed. Bland's silver bill never came to a vote, but a commission was provided for to look into the merits of the silver, gold and greenback question. The bill for the equalization of bounties failed to reach a final vote in the Senate. The report exonerating Mr. Knott from maliciously suppressing the Caldwell dispatch, signed only by the Democrats of the committee, was passed by a vote of 81 to 39. MAXWELL.

A mountain is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1876.

It now seems that the commissioners are determined to no longer allow people to remain under a false impression in regard to the reduction of the entrance fee, and have flatly contradicted the rumor that from Saturday next, the two last Saturdays of each month, the entrance fee would be twenty-five cents. They plainly state that the reduction will only be made on Saturday 19 and Saturday 26 instant. Of course this is considered a very slight concession when the popular demand is so great. But it is merely an experiment, and I have no doubt the result will be so satisfactory as to justify them in establishing regular half fare days. The commissioners have been very harshly condemed for pursuing this course, and if the exposition proves a financial failure the blame will, of course, be laid at their doors. The present prospects do not indicate a very great financial success, and we certainly hope that their narrow policy will be apparent to them soon enough to prevent any disastrous results.

Atlantic City has had the honor of a visit from the commissioners and other invited guests, nearly 200 in all. They left here Saturday afternoon, going by way of the Camden and Atlantic railroad. They stopped at the United States Hotel, where they were very handsomely entertained and heartily welcomed, Hon. William D. Kelley receiving them in a neat little speech on behalf of the mayor and citizens of Atlantic City. The evening was agreeably passed in dancing, moonlight strolls and drives. The commissioners expressed themselves as highly delighted with the superior advantages that Atlantic City affords as compared with many other seaside resorts up the coast, the beach and bathing facilities being especially commended, while the delightfully cool atmosphere exhilarated them as old wine will do. It is thoroughly appreciated when contrasted with the sultriness of Philadelphia. A portion of the commissioners returned the following morning, while the balance remained to spend the day in sailing, fishing, etc.

A hardly more attractive place can be found in the exhibition than where the Chinese articles are shown; and the more attention one gives to it, the more interesting the display becomes. These exhibits are confined largely to ornamental articles, and an examination of the delicately carved bronzes and wood will demonstrate that for exquisite handiwork and skillful manipulation, they can not be excelled. The great staple of the country—tea—is, however, not exhibited at all, but for what reason we can not explain, unless it is that they feared we might profit by such a display, and destroy their virtual monopoly. A most miserable collection of so-called "musical instruments," about on a par with those from Japan, are shown. Both illustrate to us their slow or entire lack of progress in the aesthetics, and our superiority to them in this, as in most other manufactures that mark our great advancement.

The Japanese are evidently intent on profits and they have been so liberally patronized as to excite their most sangnine expectations, and we are sorry to see that their success has also excited their cupidity, they having raised the prices of all articles for sale in the bazar. City dealers import direct from Japan and sell at much more reasonable rates, the same goods. The most beautiful work is the ivory carving in the Chinese department. Among the designs is an elephant's tusk, two and a half feet long, in a bed of ebony. The carving represents a rocky projection, rising from a bamboo plantation. Here and there are to be seen Chinese laborers making their way through the cane, which is tall and yielding and easily pushed aside. At the larger end of the tusk is an ivory city on a mountain side. There are the joss houses and palaces surrounded by mulberry trees which are supposed to shade the houses. Many celestials are seen marching in the streets and others are half-hanging out of their windows. Joss men and a number of women may be seen prostrated on their knees in the pagodas which tower above everything else. This wonderful piece of workmanship was executed by one man after three years' labor, yet its price in China is $320. The Pennsylvania Museum of Art has purchased it for that sum. A very large display is made in the minerological annex attached to the main building, of articles of food and a great variety of medicine; but the latter are almost too disgusting in their characteristics to mention. Among some of their more reliable remedies there appear hedgehog skins, smoked lizards, animals and reptiles of the most repulsive appearance. A large variety of their medicines are made from animal matter, one smell of which will nauseate the most heroic stomach. AMICUS.

Cattle Plague in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The cattle plague has again appeared in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg. The first case was reported from Tsarkoe Selo a month ago, and on inquiry it was found that the infected animals had been brought from the government of Novgorod by some peasants, who are to be prosecuted for infringing the law by which the sale of cattle is regulated. The most stringent measures have been adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion. A quarantine has been established round the places where diseased animals are known to exist; neither cattle, hay nor straw is allowed to be taken from the locality, and no cattle can enter the capital without being subject to rigid inspection. A great many people in St. Petersburg keep cows, and it is the custom to send them every morning to graze in the neighborhood. This is no longer allowed. The cows are to be kept at home, and strict regulations are to be enforced with regard to their food, the cleanliness of the cow houses and the sale and slaughter of the animals. With a view to assist the police to stop the evil the town council has voted a grant of 3000 roubles for the disinfection of the cow houses of the poorer classes."

North Carolina Democracy.

In a recent speech, Zebulon B. Vance, the Gubernatorial candidate of the Democracy of North Carolina, is reported to have said:

"I am sorry that I laid down my arms in 1865; I am in favor of re-enslaving the negro, and, if that can not be done at once, my idea is to adopt a plan which will bring about such a condition of things. I would deprive the negro of education privileges; I would pay him low wages; I would prevent him from acquiring real estate; I would deprive him of arms, ammunition, stock and agricultural implements."

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Grant's Exposition of the Bristow and Wilson Conspiracy.

The following report of an interview with the President appeared in the New York *Herald* of the fifteenth:

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1876.

President Grant, in the course of an interview this evening at the White House, which had been solicited by your correspondent, with a view to getting his reply, if any he wished to make, to the attacks upon him recently, and those particularly in the evidence adduced before the committee on the whisky frauds, discussed quite freely the whole subject of these vexatious charges and insinuations. He treated them in so calm and fair a spirit as to evidence that strong sense of justice which his friends so urgently claim for him. All the while that he was explaining his views of the persons assailing or assailed, or while he was referring to those who had the congressional investigation in charge, he spoke in a pleasant, cheerful manner, smoking leisurely as he went on. The names of ex-Secretary Bristow and ex-Solicitor Wilson came up, of course, most prominently. "Having had the fact of a well considered conspiracy laid before him, with every evidence of its being well founded," he remarked that, "notwithstanding he never gave the subject any more than passing attention, and the thing did not cause him the slightest apprehension, because he knew that neither during the course of his military life, nor in his experience as President of the United States, had he ever written anything which could come up to cause him the slightest concern or shame. Of couse with the light of events since come to pass, and the experience of earlier times, there were many things he could see now which he might do, if again necessary, in a different way; but they pertained more to a matter of discretion as to individuals than to questions of policy. In everything he did he had always adopted the rule, through life, to examine what was submitted to him carefully and without anything but the principle of doing right, as far as he could judge, to guide him. He had always written, spoken and acted in that direction and in a manner which he thought came up to that standard. The question of his integrity or probity, as it might be judged now or in after years, never gave him an emotion of concern, at least in the way of doubt, because he knew that he had ever been impelled by proper motives, and he did not believe that there was the slightest thing to the contrary on record.

There were many misrepresentations, he went on to say, made in connection with the official communication between himself and ex-Secretary Bristow and ex-Solicitor Wilson. As an illustration of this he never asked for the resignation of the former, but three several times when he voluntarily proposed to resign, and was urgently anxious to do so, he (President Grant) prevailed upon him to stay in office. Once Mr. Bristow insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, because, he said, he could not undergo the ordeal of superintending another discharge or cutting down of the Treasury employes. Again, and for the third time, Mr. Bristow tendered it, and fixed the date of its occurrence as he would like it to be, upon June 20, because he said that was his forty-fourth birthday, and he would be glad to close his official life upon that day. On the second occasion the President prevailed upon Mr. Bristow to remain, because the new order of things in the Treasury Department was about to take place, with the substitution of silver for the fractional currency, and he thought it would need the supervision of Mr. Bristow.

So far as anything has been elicited in the congressional examination bearing upon himself or the attaches heretofore of the White House, the President went on again, after a pause, and with great tranquillity, a show of great satisfaction and a quiet smile he was willing to leave the whole matter to the judgment of the country from the testimony given by ex-Solicitor Wilson before the congressional investigating committee. In relation to that part of Bluford Wilson's testimony which charged Generals Babcock and Porter with being concerned in Black Friday speculations, the President said he once put a lot of papers, rolled up, for a moment, in a private drawer of his desk, and subsequently took them out, handing them to his son, who was acting as his private secretary, for examination. The papers he found, when reported upon by Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., did not show any connection whatever of General Babcock with the Black Friday affair at the time stated, because they could not, as he was then in San Domingo; and, as for General Porter's connection with the Black Friday scandal, he could not find that he had ever bought a dollar's worth of gold in his life; but he had purchased one or two small pieces of property on Washington Heights, New York city, through or in connection with General Butterfield, which, from all he could learn, was a perfectly honorable and straightforward transaction. When these many and frequent reports were made about those bearing a near and intimate official relation to him, it was natural he should accept them with great caution and suspicion, but he always signified in the most distinct and emphatic manner, as he did in the letter indorsement of "let no guilty man escape," which Mr. Bluford Wilson was endeavoring to abstract with other papers from the Treasury Department, that he did not desire that any persons, no matter how high the officials might be, even if they were his own intimates, should enjoy immunity from responsibility or escape punishment for wrong doing, if proven upon them. At first, when the hints were made to him, he was led to believe that they meant Casey and others. He was told by those attacking Generals Babcock and Porter that facts would be given by General George H. Sharpe, surveyor of the port of New York, and those papers examined by young Mr. Grant were left by him, but at no time did the President stand in the way or intimate anything but his strongest desire to have a full, earnest and honest examination and prosecution of any wrong doing among his friends.

As for Mr. Bristow, the Presiden added, notwithstanding the doubts and expostulations of my friends, I always regarded him with the fullest confidence, good will and and respect; but my friends laughed at me when I gave it finally as my opinion, from facts and information brought to my knowledge by persons whom I thought reliable, that there was a conspiracy on foot in which he took part, pertaining to the presidential candidacy; and I regret the conclusion forced upon me now, that there was more than seeming truth in the supposition.

The President ended the conversation, which he conducted on his part in an unreserved and easy manner, by remarking, "That is about as fair and correct a statement as can be made of this subject." Finishing the interview with this emphatic indorsement of himself, the President arose and in a most courteous manner excused himself, and bade your correspondent good night, leaving the green room with his private secretary, Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., to join Generals Sherman and Van Vliet on the portico of the White House for a quiet chat and smoke.

Hon. Aleck Bearman.

The Shreveport *Telegram* of August 17 says:

We have been requested by Hon. Aleck Bearman to state that the announcement of his name as a candidate for the Legislature in the *Telegram* yesterday, grew out of a mistake made by one of his zealous friends, the gentleman who handed us the announcement for publication. Mr. Boarman will support Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican nominees, in the coming campaign. He is a gentleman of large political views, and we think, at this time, would be useful to our State in any high official capacity. We hope his ability and progressive views will be appreciated by the Republican party in the coming campaign.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Remains of Speaker Kerr—Arrangements for the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—An embalmer was sent to Rockbridge Alum Springs Saturday night to embalm the body of the late Speaker Kerr, and last night a casket for his remains was forwarded. The party accompanying it included Representatives Saylor and Casey Young, together with Colonel Adams, Clerk of the House, under whose direction, in the absence of authorized agencies, the preparations were made. Ex-Speaker Banks was invited to go, but was obliged to decline, owing to engagements requiring him to leave Washington to-night for the East. Representative Cox is already at the Springs.

Although Presidents and Vice Presidents have died while in office, this is the only case where the Speaker of the House has died.

Vice President Ferry will accompany the remains of Mr. Kerr to New Albany, Indiana.

When the remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrive here, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson will take charge of them. He is in favor of having them lie in State one day in the rotunda of the Capitol. Speaker Sayler, before leaving last night for Rockbridge Alum Springs, also strongly favored such a course. This will depend very much on the feelings of Mrs. Kerr, in this respect, and until the funeral party arrive here, no one can tell what the programme will be.

Secretary Morrill's Illness.

Owing to the illness of Secretary Morrill, the negotiations for the placing of the four and a half per cent loan have been temporarily suspended. They will be resumed, however, as soon as the Secretary recovers from his present indisposition.

Internal Revenue Collection Districts.

J. J. Meatt is retained as internal revenue collector for the consolidated sixth and seventh districts of North Carolina. McLaws is retained in Georgia, relieving Fannin, who was originally retained under the consolidation of the first and third districts of Georgia. Clark is also retained under the original consolidation order. Alabama was made a single district, but a change has now been made and the State is divided into two districts, the collectors retained being Myers, of Mobile, and Barker.

NEW YORK.

Flags at Half-mast.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Flags were at half-mast on the City Hall and municipal buildings out of respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr.

A Sound Steamer Sinks a Schooner.

This afternoon, as the steamer C. H. Northam, of the New Haven line, was going up the East river, bound for New Haven, and when near Fulton ferry, she collided with the schooner B. F. Arnock, of Forked river, New Jersey. The schooner, besides having a large hole stove in her side, was capsized, and the crew thrown into the water, from whence they were rescued by rowboats. She had no cargo at the time of the accident.

The Sachems Quarrel Over the Plunder and Fail to Unite.

The Tammany and anti-Tammany conference committees met this afternoon, but failed to agree on united action. The anti-Tammany party insisted on half of the nominations for local officers, which the Tammany party peremptorily refused. Both parties will send delegates to the Democratic convention to be held at Saratoga on the thirtieth instant.

Railroad Personal.

Frank P. Marsh has resigned his position as general Eastern passenger agent of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, and accepted a similar position on the New Orleans and Mobile line, with headquarters in New York.

WAR.

The Cretan Insurrection—Another Fight with the Servians—Tchernayeff's Movements—Change of Russian Policy.

LONDON, August 21.—The Roman correspondent of the *Standard* says: A dispatch from Athens announces that an insurrection has broken out at Setimo, in Crete.

Ahmed Eyoula Pasha left Gurzusovatz and returned to Gramada, from Gramada here, then toward Alexinatz. His vanguard attacked three Servian battalions on Friday, and drove them to Azren Mountains. His headquarters are now ten miles from Alexinatz, which, with Belgrade, will surely fall.

Ali Saib Pasha is marching on Alexinatz simultaneously with Eyaube Pasha.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Alexinatz reports that after driving in the Servian outposts on Saturday Ali Saib Pasha pressed toward Tesica; the cannonading was heavy and the fighting obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault and the Turks began to retreat in the afternoon; the Servians followed, driving them across the frontier.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch Alexinatz, dated the eighteenth, which states that General Tchernayeff has removed his headquarters to Deligrade, where he has massed 30,000 men for a final stand. The abandonment of Alexinatz is contemplated.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

It is reported that General Tchernayeff's reports of victory have changed the peaceful disposition of the Russian government. Even the Czar, confidently expecting a favorable change in the position of the Servians, has abandoned mediatory efforts.

It is asserted the Porte possesses undeniable proofs that the Russian consular agents have been inciting insurrection in Bulgaria.

The Peace Party Gaining Ground—Fighting Going On.

BELGRADE, August 21.—Since the Cabinet council held last Saturday the peace party appears to have gained ground, and an early conclusion of an armistice is thought probable.

Fighting was proceeding all through yesterday in the direction of Alexinatz. No official account of the result has yet been communicated here, from which it is apprehended the Servians were worsted.

Negotiations for Peace.

VIENNA, August 21.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Political Correspondent* states that overtures were made to Servia to-day by the diplomatic agents of England, France, Italy and the three great Northern powers looking to negotiations for peace.

FOREIGN.

The Dory Centennial Arrived.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—The Dory Centennial, from Gloucester, arrived here to-day.

Failed.

LONDON, August 21.—James and Lewis Frazer & Co. suspended. Liabilities unknown.

Another Embarrassment.

PARIS, August 21.—Intelligence received here states that the Emperor of Morocco has declared his inability to send his customary subsidy to the Sultan of Turkey, owing to the heavy drain on his resources, caused by the repression of disturbances in his own dominions.

Lightning Makes a Vacancy.

M. Camille Claude, Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies for Toul, Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, was struck by lightning yesterday and killed.

Defeat and Massacre of Abyssinians.

ALEXANDRIA, August 21.—Reports from Abyssinia state that Walda Mikael, the insurgent chief, defeated the Abyssinians at Searcaga, and 1500 women and children were massacred.

SPORTING.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 21.—At the extra meeting, to-day, there was a good attendance, and the track was in excellent condition.

First Race—Three-quarters of a mile dash; won easily by Freebooter; May D., second; two lengths behind, and six lengths ahead of Mattie A., third. Time—1:17.

Second Race—Mile and one-half dash for all ages, won by Burgoo; Inspiration second, Galway third. Time—2:39.

Third Race—Selling race; one and one-eighth miles, won by Melo; Violet second, Gray Nun third. Time—1:58½.

Fourth Race—Three-quarters of a mile dash for all ages, won by Princess of Shule, Top second, Kinsland third. Time—1:19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Storm in Western Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, August 21.—A terrible storm passed over a portion of Western Missouri Saturday evening. Serious damage was done the corn crop, and along the Chicago and Rock Island railroad.

Lynched.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Two young men named Henry Smith and Squire Hammond, in jail at Owenton, Owen county, Kentucky, for the murder of Robert Martin, a highly respected citizen of Owen county, were taken from jail about one o'clock Saturday morning by a band of forty masked men and hanged.

Knights Templar at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—One hundred and fifty knights of Columbia Commandery No. 2 of Washington, District of Columbia, accompanied by a number of ladies, the entire party numbering 270, arrived here this afternoon.

Governor Hayes Resigns His Commissionership.

Rutherford B. Hayes has resigned his membership on the State board of centennial commissioners on account of other duties.

A Defaulter Refunds.

HARRISBURG, August 21.—Ex-county Treasurer Cartright, of Luzerne county, who was convicted a short time since of embezzlement, has refunded to the State the sum of $19,868.

A Savings Bank in Trouble.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 21.—The Ten Cents Savings Bank of this city has been placed in the assignees hands, the deposits having been reduced $155,000 by bad investments.

Going to Work.

LAWRENCE, Mass., August 21.—The Atlanta Mills will start again September 14, giving employment to 1200 operatives.

A Mail Robber.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—James Bowman, register clerk in the postoffice here, formerly a member of the Legislature, was arrested charged with robbing the mails.

Anti-Adams Movement.

WORCESTER, Mass., August 21.—A meeting of Irish Democrats was held to-night, at which a committee was chosen to perfect an organization for the purpose of opposing the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Governor by the Democrats. This action is the result of Mr. Adams' action in relation to the Fenians while minister to England.

Proclamation from Governor Chamberlain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 21.—Governor Chamberlain has issued a proclamation regarding the threatening effort of the negro Whipper to take possession of the Charleston judgeship by force. Governor Chamberlain says any such attempt by W. J. Whipper and those who may aid and abet him will be regarded and treated by me not only as an unlawful and riotous disturbance of the public peace, but also as an outrage upon the judicial authority not to be tolerated in a civilized State. He warns the law officers to oppose Whipper's pretensions promptly and vigorously, and says if they fail to do so he will at once organize a State constabulary under his own direction and control to support the authority of the rightful judge.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, August 21, 1876—4:30 P. M.

During Tuesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, higher barometer, cooler northeast to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with possibly occasional rains in the southern portions.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 21, Noon.—Barometer 29.65. Wind west, fresh. Weather cloudy. Arrived—Steamship Josephine, at two o'clock this morning, Hill master, from Morgan City, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—Ship Scotia.

SHREVEPORT, August 21.—Weather clear. Mercury 95°. The river has fallen fifteen inches in the past forty-eight hours. The R. T. Bryarly passed up, from New Orleans to Jefferson to-day.

VICKSBURG, August 21.—Weather warm and cloudy. River stationary. Up—Bismarck, at 3 P. M., and Mitchell, at 4 P. M. Down—Southern Belle, at 7 P. M.; Pargoud and Natchez, at 5 P. M.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—River fell four inches and stands thirteen feet six inches. Weather clear. Maximum thermometer, 91°. Arrived—Illinois, from Vicksburg. Departed—Scudder, last evening, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—River fourteen feet two inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURG, August 21.—River four feet one inch and falling. Weather clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Arrived—Capitol City, from Vicksburg. River falling; six feet six inches out to Cairo. Weather clear and pleasant. Rates to New Orleans declined to 10c ₱ 100 lbs, and 20c ₱ bbl for flour.

CAIRO, August 21.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, from St. Louis, at ten o'clock last night; Ree, from St. Louis, at 2 P. M. Departed—City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg, at midnight. River fifteen feet six inches and rising. Weather clear. Mercury 82°.

EVANSVILLE, August 21.—River thirteen feet and rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—River falling; eight feet four inches in the canal. Weather bright and pleasant.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 21, Evening.—Money closed easy at 1½@2. Exchange steady; $4 87½. Gold closed weak; 110⅝@110¾; the rates for carrying ⅜@1. Governments dull and lower; 1881s coupons 119¾; 1865s 113¾; new