

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Peril of the Future.

New York, August 16, 1876.

In order to forecast the future we must go back to the past. Patrick Henry, when warning the British government that it was driving its American colonies into war, declared that there could be but one criterion by which to judge the future, and that was by the past. The Virginia orator was right. History is ever repeating itself. Like causes will ever produce like effects. With these rules to guide us we can determine with measurable accuracy whether the Northern allies of the Southern Confederates are again leading them into another armed conflict with the popular will of the nation, and whether in that conflict these same Northern so-called Democratic friends of the South will again abandon the poor Confederate to his fate after having led him into trouble. Let us go back, then, and review the recent past.

The Confederate league originated in 1850. It grew out of the California question. The admission of Texas into the Union had been urged by the South, in the belief that it was the first step to the acquisition of Mexico as a slave territory, and that slavery would be planted in California and all along the shore of the Pacific. The Confederate league was formed on the Mexican principle that differences of opinion and conflicting interests in the Union could only be best settled by the sword as the final resort. The battlefield, and not the Supreme Court, was regarded as the final tribunal where these differences were to be adjusted. Simultaneously with the formation of this league and its *de jure* theory, a political contest took place before the great body of the Southern people in each Southern State on the issue thus raised by the secret league. In that contest Jefferson Davis, the head of this league even at that early day, was beaten for Governor in Mississippi by 5000 majority. McDonald, the secession candidate in Georgia, was beaten in that State by 30,000 majority. The secessionists, in this appeal to the Southern people, only carried two States—Texas and South Carolina. But this defeat did not dishearten the leaders of this league. Franklin Pierce, elected President on the very issue which had overthrown Davis in Mississippi, was forced by the defeated party to make Jefferson Davis Secretary of War. This first step was followed by others, and finally the secession element of the South gained entire control of the government. No sooner had this control been obtained than the power conferred by it was used to "unify the South," and overthrow the compromises upon which Pierce came into power. The Unionists of the South were proscribed; slavery was pushed into Kansas; the fugitive slave law was demanded; and all the powers of the government were made subordinate to the demands of the league. One would suppose the leaders of this Southern cabal. But no; these excesses only served to whet the appetite for power, and to inflame the will of these conquerors. They therefore determined to make Buchanan President on the distinct issue that the election of an anti-slavery President of the United States would be regarded by the South as a dissolution of the Union and a declaration of war. This point was carried also. Here, then, was a complete victory for the pro-slavery party inside of the Union. Buchanan's election crowned slavery as the dominating force in American politics. But even this did not "satisfy." The thirst for power, like the thirst for strong drink, or the thirst for blood, or the thirst for gain, or like another thirst born of unthinking and unregulated appetite, only grows with what it feeds on. The leaders of the Confederate league meditated the overthrow of the American Union and the erection of a Southern empire, with negro subordination as the corner stone. So they determined to disrupt and destroy the Northern Democratic party, the conservative element in which was represented by Stephen A. Douglas. The desire was to secure the election of an anti-slavery President in order to "precipitate the cotton States into rebellion," and thus bring on the fight which was to liberate the South forever from the Union. Here again success crowned the efforts of the league. Douglas was overthrown, the "conservative" vote was divided and Abraham Lincoln elected by a bare "plurality" (actual minority) of votes. When the news of this victory reached Washington the leaders of the league met at a select dinner party and rejoiced over Lincoln's election. All was joy and exultation. Chief among these "delighted" Southern statesmen were Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Seward of Louisiana. Here I close the record of the past. The events which swiftly followed the election of Lincoln are too well known to require repeating at my hands. They are written in blood from the firing on Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbor in 1861 and the first battle of Bull Run to Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the massacre in New Orleans of Republicans in 1866, down to the recent slaughter of inoffensive citizens at Hamburg, South Carolina, in this year of centennial jubilee and peace! So much for the past. I ask the intelligent Conservative of Louisiana to read carefully this historical outline. He can, if at all acquainted with the political events which have transpired at the South during the last twenty five years, easily fill up the gaps in this record. I therefore leave this phase of the subject with the remark that the Confederate league was ready for war when Buchanan was elected President.

With these facts before us the "future" can be clearly foretold if this Confederate league now controlling the lower house of the American Congress is placed in power, if the executive power of the nation is placed under its control through the election of Tilden. The New York Democrat will prove himself to be a second Franklin Pierce and Buchanan combined. His letter of acceptance shows that there is nothing of the Andrew Jackson in him. He will do the bidding of those who nominated him at St. Louis and who voted through a "solid South" are relied upon to elect him. What Lamar and Singleton and Barkdale, of Mississippi, did un-

der the lead of Davis through the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, these same men once more in power will therefore do through Tilden. Political prescription backed by the influence of the general government will dispose of the white Republicans of the South. The bayonets of the same government will be used if need be to "keep the negro in his place" if he attempts to resist the decree which would consign him and his to serfdom.

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The bayonets of the same government will be used if need be to "keep the negro in his place" if he attempts to resist the decree which would consign him and his to serfdom. Does any sane man believe that peace can flow from such an "adjustment" of the Southern problem as this? War will certainly spring from such a state of things. It will come for the following reasons: 1. Because the Northern Republican party will not surrender to the Confederates. It will not disband with Tilden's election. It will reform, reorganize and renew the struggle for power. 2. Because the national Republican party will of necessity reorganize around its Radical leaders—Morton, Ben Butler, Conkling, Blaine, Grant, Phillips, Fred Douglass and others. 3. Because the national Republican party, thus led and reorganized, will sweep the country in 1881, elect its President, and will Congress with men who believe, with Bull Wellington, that the Confederate States must first be made Territories and governed before the Confederate league can be broken. 4. Because such a triumph of the "Radical" wing of the Republican party will be met by the Confederates as they met the election of Lincoln in 1861—by armed resistance. The fight in this case will be made inside of the Union, as recommended by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in 1860, a mistake which Mr. Hill "deplored" in his celebrated speech, delivered at the opening of the Confederate-Democratic Congress last winter.

Here, then, we have the "peril of the future" clearly shown us by the indisputable facts of the past. The man in Louisiana who, with these facts before him, votes for a Confederate-Democratic restoration this year votes, if successful, for a Radical restoration in 1881, and a Radical restoration in 1881 means war.

In this crisis of the nation Governor Hayes, of Ohio, comes forward and appeals to the conservative citizens of the South to join him in giving the country peace. He promises a conservative, liberal and just administration for the South, on the basis of the Wheeler adjustment. I appeal to my Southern friends and kindred to heed this invitation of Ohio's peace-loving statesman. Let me assure my friends that if they want another fight with the North they can certainly have it, and that they certainly will have it if they overthrow the Wheeler adjustment in Louisiana, and aid in forcing a Confederate-Democratic restoration on the country. And I can assure them of another thing, that in the war which is thus gathering head the Northern Democracy will be swept out of existence before a gun is fired, as it was in 1861. The Confederate will be left alone and unaided to meet the shock of the battle. May God in his mercy save the South from this calamity! B.

Eclectic Magazine.

The September number of this sterling magazine has reached us, and we may say in general terms that it presents a table of contents not too oppressively solid for a season when the flesh is apt to be weak, no matter how willing the spirit may be, and yet with a number of articles which will be found to repay the perusal of those who seek instruction as well as amusement even in their midsummer reading. First on the list is a long and interesting review of "Life and Writings of Sainte-Beuve," and other noteworthy papers are those on "International Prejudices," with special reference to English and Americans; "A Lady's Visit to the Herzegovina Insurgents," a pungent "Letter on Modern Warfare," by John Ruskin; "The Koran vs. Turkish Reform;" a curious and suggestive "Autobiography of a Vegetarian," and the second part of the "Sketch of a Journey Across Africa," by Lieutenant Cameron. Besides these there are among the contents "African Weather and African Scenery," by Lady Barker; "Lunar Studies;" "Mervanue," by William A. Lingham; "The Faust Legend;" "In Town," by Austin Dobson; "Harriet Martineau," by Thomas Hughes; "Nest Building Fishes;" "A Song in Season," by Swinburne, and a brief biographical sketch of the Duke of Argyll, which is accompanied by a steel engraved portrait. There are also additional chapters of "Her Dearest Foe," by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Woeing O," and copious and attractive editorial notes on current literature, science and art. Altogether, the number is an excellent one.

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward had an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening. Spirited addresses were made by Major William H. Green and Captain Peter Joseph. The Packard and Warmoth Defenders, auxiliary to the central club, will meet regularly during the campaign. Great efforts are being made to convince some of the colored voters of that ward that their best friends are the nominees on the Democratic ticket, but it don't take. A few of them were induced to attend a meeting of the unterrified, and they expressed themselves fully satisfied with the tenor of the speeches of the reform Democracy, and have no desire for further information from that source.

The new statue of the late William H. Seward was lifted into position on the pedestal just erected at Madison square, New York, last Saturday. The sculptor is Randolph Rogers.

Tilden Concedes All. Until Mr. Hendricks was put upon the ticket with him, Mr. Tilden never said the re-emption act was a sham, snare and delusion. When he says so now he sacrifices his hard money record to a political temptation. Mr. Hendricks, on the other hand, is perfectly true to his record. The result is that Tilden, on the questions of finance, agrees neither with himself, with Hendricks nor with any one we know of, and we doubt if he will agree with the people. The platform on which Mr. Tilden stands is the result of a compromise, but it is a compromise in which he has conceded all and Mr. Hendricks has conceded nothing. So France "compromised" with Germany in the late war by giving her Alsace and Lorraine, and several milliards beside and receiving in return—naught.—New York Herald.

Southwest Pass, August 22, 1876. To Captain G. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army: Depth of channel at mean low tide, six feet; depth at high tide, eight feet. High tide at 11 A. M. Eight feet above mean low tide, two feet three inches. Depth of channel at high tide eighteen feet nine inches. Bottom sticky. CHARLES H. ELWELL, Master of the Essequibo.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1876.

Probably no Democratic participant in the doings of the late session of Congress more completely abhorred himself—not even the servile Cox or the back pay stealer, Randall—than does Mr. Scott Lord, nor is there a member of that turbulent body more likely to feel the weight of Democratic wrath in future than that misguided individual. Your readers have not probably forgotten that a few days prior to adjournment he, incited by his evil genius, introduced into the House, without previous consultation with his party leaders, a resolution reciting that as it was alleged that elections in certain States had been carried by fraud, violence, bloodshed and murder, therefore it was the sense of the House that all such crimes and misdemeanors should be censured and punished, and it called upon all citizens to render a willing obedience to all laws, including the recent amendments to the constitution. This resolution was preceded by a preamble similar to that reciting the necessity for the fifteenth amendment. Its introduction was regarded as an act of perfidy on the part of Mr. Lord by his Democratic associates, and they sought by every filibustering expedient to prevent its passage. But the Republicans held them squarely up to their work, and regarding the record they were making with dismay, after a factious opposition of an hour or more they swallowed the nauseous draught, retarding indefinitely the crowd upon which many of them have been fed for the past six weeks. Only two were found with sufficient stamina to vote against its adoption. Its passage was a virtual indorsement of the report of the committee on the Mississippi outrages, and a plea of "guilty" entered by the representatives of the party. But the consequences are so far reaching that they promise to give the reformer a world of trouble; and the recent order of the Secretary of War, directing General Sherman to hold all available troops in readiness to respond to any requisition from the proper authority, for the repression of such lawless and blood letting practices, and the protection of all voters in accordance with the spirit of that resolution, is viewed with the utmost consternation by leading Democrats who still linger here. They are protesting, and maledictions are falling upon the ears of the author of that *fallu pars* in number unlimited.

The last breeze from far off Texas is heavy with Ku Klux menaces, and the telegraph brings the information of a repetition of the Hamburg atrocities. Of course the negroes were the aggressors, as is conclusively proven by the fact that only negroes were killed. It seems to have been one of the preliminaries, prior to an active inauguration of the Democratic campaign.

During the last ten days of Congress the two principal issues of the campaign—the Southern question and reform—occupied a great share of the time, the Democrats deprecating discussion, apologizing, extenuating and explaining by turns relative to the attitude of their party as to the first, invariably taking refuge behind "carpetbag governments," after being driven from one position to another by the charges of murder and torture, which they have encouraged by their details heretofore, and which they have ridiculed with a cry of "bloody shirt." Their campaign cries of economy, honesty and reform have been hopelessly damaged and made ridiculous by the exposure of the Republicans in the House and Senate; and the character of their reform candidate has been subjected to the remorseless light furnished by the history of this country's political and industrial interests during the past twenty-five years, from all of which it appears that Mr. Tilden was before and all through the rebellion a sympathizer with rebels, a robber of corporations and individuals, an active co-worker with the most corrupt, demoralizing and shameless element of a party wedded to slavery with all its inseparable barbarisms, and crawling in the filth at the feet of a foreign priesthood to whose behests it has yielded a ready and servile obedience in return for the support of its adherents.

The last night of the session was largely consumed in denials of facts which are as notorious as the existence of our late war, Boss Tweed with his villainous confederates, or the uniform denunciation of our common school system by the American priesthood, and the invariable discrimination of the New York Democracy against it and in favor of that method of education approved by the head of the church in the Vatican.

President Grant's pointed rebuke of the wasteful extravagance involved in the river and harbor bill caused some confusion among the economists; and his assurances that only works of national importance would receive any part of the appropriations voted elicited some indignant protests from Democrats still smarting from the punishment inflicted on two or three occasions the past session by the Czar in the White House.

The whisky investigation was not completed; but enough was elicited to show the unfounded character of the insinuations and intimations that the President was in sympathy with the revenue thieves, to discount Bluford Wilson and Yaryan's credibility as witnesses, and to bring into utter contempt their reform professions.

The stagnation of a Washington summer promises to be somewhat relieved the balance of the season by the presence of centennial visitors, who take in the national capital on their way to or from the city of fraternal affection. The hotel men and boarding-house keepers at Atlantic City and resorts further up the coast, appear to have secured a good share of the profits that those of Philadelphia counted upon as a part of the spoils of the centennial.

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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

Accident on the Jackson Railroad.

St. John, August 20, 1876.

The regular mail and passenger train, due in this city at ten o'clock yesterday morning, met with an accident at a point between eight and nine miles above Jackson, Mississippi, at an early hour in the morning. It appears that there was an unusually heavy fall of rain in that vicinity Tuesday night, and a twelve-foot culvert was washed away, directly under the track. The engine, tender and mail car passed over. The baggage car, smoking car and ladies' car went into the hole. The sleeping car did not go off the track. A tramp, stealing his passage, is reported to have been killed, while two others are said to have been so badly mangled that their recovery is hopeless. As soon as the news of the disaster was received the officers of the road sent Dr. W. G. Austin up on an extra train to attend to the wounded.

The report was generally circulated that the train would arrive here at half-past eight last evening, and hundreds of people gathered at the depot and waited there until after midnight. At one o'clock this morning the train had not arrived, and it was impossible to obtain any further particulars of the accident, save what is given above, except that ten passengers were reported to be more or less severely hurt. All who were injured were either in the smoking or ladies' car. A dispatch, received late last night from Jackson by the Associated Press, says: The names of the killed and wounded by the accident, consisting of the following, as the railroad authorities, who are the only ones having the information, will not give it, because of a rule of the company prohibiting employees from reporting any sporting accidents on pain of instant dismissal.

Decline of Wages in New York. The reduction of wages from ten to twenty per cent. Those who have received a high rate of salary have been cut down more proportionately, than those paid a low rate. Take the case of dry goods clerks. They must make little or no allowance to them, for the reason that the business does not require much skill or training, and there are always fifty applicants to fill any vacancy, consequently they are never able to force a high rate of wages, and always take what employers are willing to pay. Hundreds of well dressed young men receive \$8 a week, work fourteen hours a day and live in garret. This class has suffered greatly this year, a large number of stores having reduced their hands on account of the dull times. Waiters are being placed in the same list, there is scarcely a standard rate of wages; there is no organization and take the best remuneration they can obtain.

The average weekly earnings of a woman at the seventy-three occupations open to her in this city are \$4. In 1870, the women workers making most money were brush-makers, who earned \$17 a week, and compositors \$18, skilled lace sewers \$12, machine operators \$12, hair dressers \$9. There are comparatively few women engaged in these occupations, and those who are engaged in the above named trades are a few female compositors who can earn more than \$12 a week, while the average amount paid female telegraph operators will not exceed \$10. Hair dressers, who are reported to work \$8 to \$12. In the department of dressmaking and millinery prices have fallen greatly within a year. In 1872, and until 1875, the regular price asked by dressmakers, sewing by the day, was \$20 and \$3. At present any number can be had for \$15 a day, with their meals. The reason for this is that ladies economize in the matter of dress, and the result is that comparatively few valuable silks are now made; domestic goods are the fashion. Suits which cost \$15 to have made are now done for \$8, and some of the most expensive to make elaborately trimmed dresses for \$25, which two years ago would have cost from \$40 to \$50. Milliners, formerly paid \$12 a week, now receive \$8 or \$10. Operators on sewing machines have become so numerous that the pay has been greatly reduced. In 1872 a good operator could earn from \$8 to \$12 weekly; now \$6 is considered good pay.

For many years the female "help" have had their own way, and up to 1874, wages steadily advanced, until few girls were willing to live on the bare \$14 a week, and many asked \$16 and even \$18. Enforced economy, however, compelled many families to reduce the number of servants, and in many instances housekeepers, finding the work themselves, the intelligence offices are now crowded with women and girls seeking situations, and who are willing to hire out for \$10 or \$12 a month. Cooks are a more numerous class, and these obtain the highest rate of wages.

Comparing the amount of the reduction in the wages of mechanics with the decrease in the price of the necessities of life, the result is that the condition of men having regular employment is better to-day than in 1870, 1871 or 1872. For example, in 1872 a barrel of flour, "super brand," cost \$6.50, the lowest price for the same brand was \$3.50 to \$3.75. This is a reduction of forty per cent. In the case of many other staple articles, a similar reduction is shown, particularly in tea, meat and butter. Comparatively the purchasing capacity of a mechanic's wages in 1872 exceeds that in 1876. As there are now thousands of men out of employment, it is thought that the present rate of wages will not be retained another season.—New York Tribune.

A Cure for Obesity. M. M. Griffith, M. D., of Wyoming, Delaware, writes to the Baltimore American, stating that an infusion of an species of seaweed, commonly known in Delaware as "gulf-weed," possesses a peculiar property which will dispose of the human frame without injuring the stomach. No care need be taken in regard to the amount of the infusion the patient drinks. Dr. Griffith first noticed the effects of it upon a person who took it for the cure of a skin disease, and found that it diminished his excessive weight considerably. He then took it himself, taking no other drugs, and in the course of a few weeks his own corpulence had greatly subsided. He then tried it on three stout neighbors, who lost from twelve to thirty pounds within the space of a few months. Total amount of the infusion of the seaweed, and lessens the secretions from the oily endocrine glands.

The Amount of Silver Currency Issued. At the close of business yesterday in the Treasury Department the reports as received from the various sub-treasurers showed the following facts with reference to the issue of silver change: Total amount issued since the passage of the act authorizing the redemption of fractional currency in subsidiary coin, \$14,788,950. Of this amount \$3,195,013 was paid out to meet currency obligations. The total amount of silver change in the treasury, including the amount held at the mints, and of course that of the sub-treasurers, according to the latest reports, was \$4,012,228. There has been paid out at the Cincinnati sub-treasury in silver \$1,065,427, and had on hand on the fifteenth instant \$139,456. The treasury authorities say that the mints will have to run their full capacity, or there will be an embarrassing scarcity of small change.—Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

Republican Campaign Opened in St. John.

St. John, August 20, 1876.

In compliance with instructions from the executive committee of this parish, reorganizing the different wards, the first political key note was sounded yesterday in the fourth and fifth wards, and judging from the eagerness manifested, and the generous response to the call, it may be safely said that the Republicans of St. John are fully and substantially aroused to the importance of the coming campaign and the task before them.

The good old-time feeling and harmony of 1868 was never more substantially manifested, and particularly in the fifth ward, wherein, since the defeat of Dennis Burrell in 1870 by Henry Demas for the House, political bickering, strife and discord have triumphantly prevailed, Burrell always showing strength sufficient to maintain and keep in existence a well organized row, never enough, however, to have defeated any one regular nominee of the party.

As the time for the opening of the campaign in this parish approached a slight manifestation of the "Burrell" discordant element began to reassert itself and show signs of life, first by sending three delegates to the Hunsaker bolting judicial convention in St. James on the seventh instant, at which was enacted the farce of nominating Judge O. J. Flagg in opposition to Hon. M. Marks, the regular nominee for district judge of the Fourth Judicial District; but at the fifth ward meeting yesterday Burrell fully redeemed himself by making a clean breast of it, "burying the hatchet," washing his hands from the political taint of the last six years of his sinful resistance to the Republican party, falling into line, introduced and championed the resolutions supporting Mr. Marks for district judge, bitterly denouncing bolters under all circumstances, and particularly Judge O. J. Flagg, now the only semblance of political discord existing in the Republican ranks of the Fourth Judicial District. The introduction of these resolutions was prefaced by one of the ablest speeches Mr. Burrell ever made, and putting at rest all fears beyond a doubt of any further bolters or bolting in this parish; advising his old refractory adherents to stand firmly by the Republican party, referring to Mississippi and Alabama as examples of what the Democracy of Louisiana were now preparing to resort to in order to carry this State.

In the fourth ward the same good feeling prevailed. Resolutions indorsing Judge Marks and bitterly denouncing Judge Flagg was adopted without discussion or argument. The reorganization of other wards will follow in rapid succession until St. John will be on a political footing unequalled in Louisiana.

The Democrats held primary elections throughout the parish yesterday for a new executive committee. We did not observe any "intelligent conservative colored element" with banners and torchlights in the processions. AGO D. RAD.

The Case of Captain Bancroft Gherardi.

The Navy Department has published, as a general order, the proceedings of a naval court martial convened at the barracks yard at Mare Island, California, on the thirty-first day of May, 1876, by order of the secretary of the Navy, before which Captain Bancroft Gherardi, of the United States navy, upon the charge of "causing punishment forbidden by law to be inflicted on persons in the navy," which charge consisted of "specifications," each setting forth one individual case.

Nine of these specifications are found proved, and of the charge the accused is found guilty. The court sentenced the said Bancroft Gherardi to be suspended from duty for two years, and to be publicly reprimanded in general orders by the honorable Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy reluctantly approves the proceedings, finding and sentencing, because he deems the sentence adequate to the crime proved. The Secretary of the Navy reminded him and the service at large that no officer should abuse his lawful authority, far less should he exercise the privilege of command to cause a willful and deliberate violation of laws enacted to prevent the infliction of cruel and barbarous forms of punishment. No commander of a naval vessel who thus sets at naught the provisions of the laws enacted to secure the respect or obedience of the officers and men who are placed under his command or the confidence of the Navy Department.

Louisiana Democrats and the Colored Voters.

How the Louisiana Democrats propose to deal with the colored voters in the State, under the new Orleans *Placynne* too incautiously reveals. The gentle coercion prescribed by the Democratic State Committee we have already described. It is an attempt to combine intimidation with a semblance of respect for the law, and we shall watch its operation with some curiosity. The *Placynne's* friend supplements it with another kind of intimidation, which course prefaces his plan with an injunction to do "no injustice in any event." This plan, in brief, is to notify the colored population who live by working for white employers that their heads depend upon their voting for the Democratic ticket. "The experiment of reasoning with colored men" were told, "has been often tried and has failed." That what the Democrats in every Southern State declare, since "reasoning" fails, then, the negroes are to be threatened with loss of employment should they dare to vote with the Republican "enemy." In that event, they are to be branded as enemies of the employing class, and are to be superseded by "a more reliable class of laborers." We read the warning literally. It shows how the Louisiana Democrats interpret enfranchisement, and in what sense they are prepared to respect the rights of the colored people.—New York Times.

Daniel Webster's Plow.

In section E 30 of Agricultural Hall is an acre-graced plow, a label says, in 1837, by Daniel Webster. It is exhibited by the College of Agriculture, and is known as the "Webster" plow. There is peculiar interest in a relic to which the Demosthenes of America referred in saying: "When I have held of the handles of my big plow, with four yokes of oxen to pull it through, and hear the roots crack and see the strange all go under the furrow out of sight, and observe the clean mellow surface of plowed land, I feel more enthusiasm over my achievement than comes from my own counters in public life at Washington." It is, indeed, a "big plow," and Daniel's muscle must have been as big as his brain to manage it. Its extreme length is thirty-seven feet, length of beam nine feet one inch; length of landfall, four feet two inches; width of mould-board, twenty inches; width of share, sixteen inches, and length from point of share to farther point of mould-board, five feet four inches. The mould-board, unlike that of more modern plows, is formed of over half a dozen separate pieces of iron.—Philadelphia Times.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—William A. Knapp, of Ohio, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Postoffice Department. The President has appointed John Tyler, Jr., United States attorney for the Southern district of Florida. W. B. Redmond, United States marshal, for the Southern district of Mississippi.

All the mints are running, and their full capacity, and it is expected will average \$2,000,000 in small silver coin per month, which, in twelve months more, will complete the \$20,000,000 of subsidiary coins authorized by existing laws. Three hundred thousand trade dollars per month are being coined at San Francisco to meet the demand for export to China. In order to increase silver coinage at Philadelphia, probably the most successful nickel and bronze coinage will be procured from private manufacturing establishments in the form of planchets ready for stamping.

POLITICAL.

New York Republican Convention. Saratoga, August 23.—The Republican State Convention opened at Saratoga at eleven o'clock. Much interest is manifested in the proceedings. The assemblage is large. Hon. B. Cornell, chairman of the State central committee, called the convention to order at half-past eleven. Mr. McGuire, of Herkimer, nominated Henry Miller, of Herkimer, as temporary chairman. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, said the convention had assembled amid marked omens of success. Seidman has any national ticket been put in the field, as a matter of fact as that put in the field at Cincinnati. He rapidly sketched the public career of Rutherford B. Hayes, whose name was received with enthusiasm by the delegates, as that of William A. Wheeler, which the speaker said would rally to the support of the ticket not only every Republican but all honest and patriotic Liberals and Independents throughout the State.

Mr. Cornell having written a letter withdrawing from the candidacy, his friends generally are expected to support Mr. Morgan and urge the nomination of Governor Pomeroy. Pomeroy will most probably be chosen for the second place. Evans' supporters, however, do not yet concede his defeat. Afternoon Session.—John M. Francis was chosen permanent chairman. B. P. Carpenter, from the committee on resolutions, reported, re-affirming the principles declared in the resolutions of the convention of June 14, 1876, and set forth in the letters of acceptance of Hayes and Wheeler. The resolutions recognize the patriotism and public services of President Grant.

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Congressional Nominations.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 23.—Ben Wilson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the first district. LEXINGTON, Ky., August 23.—J. C. S. Blackburn is nominated for Congress in the seventh district of the State by the Democrats of the eighth district have nominated Colonel A. W. Garth, of Madison county, for Congress.

WAR PATH.

An Indian Reports a Fight as Having Taken Place—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.—The army of the Indians and in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. CHICAGO, August 23.—A dispatch received at the military headquarters here says: An Indian who arrived at Standing Rock agency, on the Missouri river, yesterday reported a severe fight between the troops and Indians at a point north of the Black Hills. The losses on both sides were very heavy, but the troops were victorious. The Indians broke into bands and dispersed over the country. The troops are in pursuit.

WAR.

The Alexandz Battle—Turkish Outrages—More Massacres Apprehended—The Turks Repulsed by Tchernoyeff. LONDON, August 23.—Reports from Alexandria are full of accounts of the actual state of affairs, as far as known, is as follows:

The Turks from Gargusavat, under Ebnur Pasha, and the army from under Ali Saib, have effected a junction, and on Sunday were four miles southwest of Alexandria. All Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians on Monday, and met with a repulse. Since that there had been no serious fighting down to early Tuesday morning, and Alexandria had not then been attacked. The Bulgarian correspondent of the *Daily News* says Mr. Baring's reports of sixty villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by the Turks, does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the Sophia district. Forty villages were burned north of Balkans, and seventy south. Mr. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but estimates the killed at 60,000 in the Philadelphia district alone. The regular troops were more cruel than the Bashi Bazooks. No doubt the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue.

The Governor of Philadelphia wants cavalry to quell the Musselmans. Mr. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to the government the following measures: The hanging of four leaders in these atrocities, and rebuilding the burned villages at the government's expense. As the Servians can not be left to the authorities, Mr. Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to have them carried out. Belgrade telegrams confirm the occupation of Gargusavat and Fezibaba by the Servians. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Belgrade noon, says: General Tchernoyeff on Tuesday sustained the repeated attacks of the united forces of Ahmed Eynub Pasha and Abdul Kerim Pasha, who were endeavoring to take Alexandria. The Turks to the number of 50,000 were repulsed in all directions. The battle was recommenced early on Wednesday morning, and up to the present moment the Servians maintain their position. A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says the Emperor has read the dispatches of the friendly powers, and has essentially modified the conditions of peace negotiations. Its demand is limited to war in-

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—William A. Knapp, of Ohio, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Postoffice Department.

The President has appointed John Tyler, Jr., United States attorney for the Southern district of Florida. W. B. Redmond, United States marshal, for the Southern district of Mississippi.

POLITICAL.

New York Republican Convention. Saratoga, August 23.—The Republican State Convention opened at Saratoga at eleven o'clock. Much interest is manifested in the proceedings. The assemblage is large. Hon. B. Cornell, chairman of the State central committee, called the convention to order at half-past eleven. Mr. McGuire, of Herkimer, nominated Henry Miller, of Herkimer, as temporary chairman. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, said the convention had assembled amid marked omens of success. Seidman has any national ticket been put in the field, as a matter of fact as that put in the field at Cincinnati. He rapidly sketched the public career of Rutherford B. Hayes, whose name was received with enthusiasm by the delegates, as that of William A. Wheeler, which the speaker said would rally to the support of the ticket not only every Republican but all honest and patriotic Liberals and Independents throughout the State.

Mr. Cornell having written a letter withdrawing from the candidacy, his friends generally are expected to support Mr. Morgan and urge the nomination of Governor Pomeroy. Pomeroy will most probably be chosen for the second place. Evans' supporters, however, do not yet concede his defeat. Afternoon Session.—John M. Francis was chosen permanent chairman. B. P. Carpenter, from the committee on resolutions, reported, re-affirming the principles declared in the resolutions of the convention of June 14, 1876, and set forth in the letters of acceptance of Hayes and Wheeler. The resolutions recognize the patriotism and public services of President Grant.

After the appointment of a committee to confer with the Liberal Republicans, nominations were made for the Democratic convention of June 14, 1876, and set forth in the letters of acceptance of Hayes and Wheeler. The resolutions recognize the patriotism and public services of President Grant. After the appointment of a committee to confer with the Liberal Republicans, nominations were made for the Democratic convention of June 14, 1876, and set forth in the letters of acceptance of Hayes and Wheeler. The resolutions recognize the patriotism and public services of President Grant.

Congressional Nominations.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 23.—Ben Wilson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the first district. LEXINGTON, Ky., August 23.—J. C. S. Blackburn is nominated for Congress in the seventh district of the State by the Democrats of the eighth district have nominated Colonel A. W. Garth, of Madison county, for Congress.

WAR PATH.

An Indian Reports a Fight as Having Taken Place—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.—The army of the Indians and in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. CHICAGO, August 23.—A dispatch received at the military headquarters here says: An Indian who arrived at Standing Rock agency, on the Missouri river, yesterday reported a severe fight between the troops and Indians at a point north of the Black Hills. The losses on both sides were very heavy, but the troops were victorious. The Indians broke into bands and dispersed over the country. The troops are in pursuit.