

POLITICAL NOTES.

Out of gratitude the Confederate Democracy should give to Tilden a "united South." Rather than contribute to support the invasion of "her sacred soil," he preferred to swear to a false and fraudulent income return.

"Lost, strayed or stolen" Two Democratic black sheep, answering to the names of Armstrong and Metz. They were very useful to the Democratic campaign managers as organizers of colored clubs (in their minds), and as a basis for "Radical outrages." When last heard from one was enjoying the hospitality of the Parish Prison, having in a fit of absent mindedness carried off a brother patriot's property, and a charge was pending against the other of obtaining money under false pretenses from a too confiding Democrat. The season for their usefulness having arrived, it is hoped they will be returned to the Democratic campaign committee at once.

Tilden was in favor of the war, but on the rebel side, and he took great risks for the cause. He risked going to the penitentiary for perjury, rather than pay taxes that would support the armed invaders.

It has got to be a fashion with the opposition press to stab with their pen-points the characters of prominent Republicans. No knavery is too vile to be charged against them without a scintilla of evidence or even plausibility of invented testimony. The lyan-eyed reporter penetrates any privacy; puts his own construction upon the most trivial incidents; makes a conspiracy of the accidental encounter of political friends; scents "treason, strategem and spoil" in the most ordinary routine of official business, and at last arouses throughout the whole community a groundless and dangerous sense of insecurity and alarm. Then come the ponderous attacks of the heavy editor, who demands reforms, justice and fair play, or blood, when there has been and is no wrong except in his own evil conceptions.

Let those bulldozers of reputations, the "no doubts," "they say," "it is rumored," etc., be retired at once, and the imaginary evils inveighed against will disappear with them.

The whisky ring thieves have all become enthusiastic for Tilden. "A fellow-feeling makes them wondrous kind." They swore to a false return and robbed the government of whisky tax; the Democratic nominee swore to a false return and robbed it of an income tax. A touch of knavery makes them all akin.

There is a case of intimidation before the Democratic Parish Committee which, it is to be hoped, it will speedily report upon. According to the Democrat, "Victor Betancourt, colored, a cripple, who has nearly lost his sight, was assailed by three negroes armed with sticks, who abused him for being a Democrat. But Betancourt, who is plucky, succeeded in routing his assailants, and a policeman came when his services were not needed."

Will not this make a pretty case, though! Let the imagination picture three stalwart Radical negro Orsons, with their clubs, attacking a half-blind crippled colored Democrat, and getting ignominiously put to flight, before the peeler could come to their rescue! This is one of the worst cases of police intimidation that has occurred this campaign, and the people should not and will not endure it. Beware!

Tilden's war patriotism was of a quality with that of Artemus Ward. The latter was willing to sacrifice all his wife's male relatives in the holy cause of the Union, while Tilden was willing all the people should pay war taxes but himself.

The Democrat very vigorously pitches into Governor Antoine for the clause in his stinging letter to the Democratic State Committee, which alleges that "black men are nightly whipped, shot at and even killed; are prevented from holding political meetings, and are deprived of all freedom of political action." It requires the Democratic State Central Committee "to demand of Antoine that he prove the gross and disgraceful charges or retract them."

We heartily second the motion, and hope the Democratic committee and the Governor will at once take up the shooting at Louis Morgan last Saturday in East Baton Rouge; the hanging of the colored woman two nights previous; the shooting at and robbery of Levere Carter in West Feliciana the Saturday before; the assault upon and stripping naked of Reason Davis, and the murder of Ephraim Armstrong, another colored man in the same vicinity (Gasper's Branch), a couple of days before.

By the time this batch is proved up, the bulldozers and Regulators will have prepared another list of victims.

Should the exposure of the perjury of Samuel J. Tilden result in his withdrawal from the Democratic ticket, the greenback war will rage again in all its fury. The Western "softs" have weakened on Hendricks since he and Samny lay down together at Saratoga, and would rather go in for Peter Cooper. Morrissey would not stand this, for though Peter, too, has a "barrel of money," he knows how to keep it Cooped up out of reach of such enterprising gold-grabbers.

Old Joe Craig had his baker's dozen of colored Democrats at his weekly meeting Monday night, and a white Democratic body guard over them; but where, oh! where was the Democrat's "hundreds of peaceable Democratic colored men?"

Craig has made a good thing of his "club," but our exposure must send him to join the lamented Alexander and Metz. When next he goes for "backbeash" the solid men will strike up the refrain— "Oh, no, no, not for Joe!"

Now it is known that Tilden could put up on the United States treasury such a nice little "brace game" as the income steal, the liking and esteem shown for him by Johnny Morrissey seems to be a mystery.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartre street, stood as follows, August 29: at 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 93°; at 6 P. M., 90°. Lowest point during the night of August 28, 80°. The warmest day of the season.

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.)

NORTHERN POLITICS.

New York Hopelessly Lost to the Confederate Democracy.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1876.

The nomination for Governor of Governor Morgan by the Republicans, has fallen on the Confederate Democracy like a bolt of lightning. It has annihilated the last hope of carrying New York for Tilden. Not only this, but it has given the country another assurance that the national Republican party is in earnest in the work of self-reform, and that it possesses the material within its own ranks from which to select from time to time the leaders demanded by the shifting character of the crisis through which the nation is passing. This nomination gives New York to the Republicans beyond question. All expectation of carrying the State for a Confederate-Democratic restoration is now abandoned. If the nomination of Governor Morgan only affected the State election now pending and the presidential of this year, the Democratic leaders would not feel so blue over it, but as it is to them. But Morgan and others, who have for years built the hopes of a Confederate-Democratic restoration on the "inevitable change" which they have anticipated in the politics of the country, see in Morgan the coming man of 1881. Herein is found the peculiar bitter of this new cup of disappointment. There was no presidential material in Everett. He would have carried the State, and his nomination would have been, in some measure, a rebuke to the President. This would have gratified the opposition. But Morgan! He is known as the "war Governor" of New York. He is an old line Whig. He reflects the conservative purpose of the great body of the American people. To have this man made the Republican Governor in 1876, portends dire mischief for the "coalition" in 1881. And is the poor, unhappy South to be dragged at the heels of the Northern Democracy for eight more long, weary years, waiting, waiting, waiting for the "restoration," which is thus postponed and deferred until the heavy heart is sick!

Here, again, a warm personal friend of the South is placed in power. Governor Morgan is, like Governor Hayes, a true friend of the white people of the South, as he is of the emancipated race. Against the Confederates he has no ill feeling whatever. He is a man of immense wealth, of practical business sagacity and experience, and is therefore especially qualified to lead in all those measures needed to develop the material resources of the South. What possible good can come to us as a people by rejecting the friendship and aid of such men, in order to follow the desperate fortunes of political extremists!

It is to be hoped that the weight of Governor Morgan's name will be felt not only in the Louisiana contest, but in each Southern State. In voting for Hayes we practically vote also for Morgan as the "coming man." Let Conservatives at home who want stability in the government with peace think of this.

Personal Items.

Our estimable friend, Mr. Quintero, of the *Plymouth*, is the victim of a painful accident. The spark of fire from a cigar alighting in the corner of his eye made a very painful and distressing wound. The genial "Don," however, consoles himself with the reflection that there is no evil unrelieved by good, as his enforced holiday gives temporary employment to a brilliant young contemporary who was out of work.

Pastmaster Foker who left for the North in bad health some weeks since, and has been dangerously ill while away, is out of all danger, and will home before the campaign closes.

Mr. Michael Egan, of the tenth ward, a well-known Irish citizen, was reported dying on Monday. He has no intention of "stepping out" in that direction, but will step out of his sick room in a day or two. He is convalescent.

The benefit to Mr. Harry Pickles promises to be a very brilliant affair indeed. The sale of tickets has been something very unusual, though far from being unmerited. We shall rejoice with his host of other friends to see him so auspiciously started upon his new career.

W. D. Farmer, Esq., who has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the fifth district of Louisiana, favored us with a call yesterday. Mr. Farmer is a gentleman of extremely liberal views, and the only marvel is that the Democrats of his district should consent to accept him as a candidate. This is a hard district, however, for a Democrat to carry, and it was pretty well understood that a man of extreme views would stand no chance whatever of an election. Mr. Farmer is a lawyer of large practice and great learning, a gentleman of pleasing address and genial manner. He was an ardent Liberal Republican in 1872, when there seemed to be a chance for the Democracy to break away forever from old party leadership. Perhaps he went further than his constituents would follow him, for he shortly found his way back into the confidence of the Democracy. While we will probably never be able to congratulate him on his election, we can not but hope the Democrats will continue to nominate men of the character, capacity and integrity of Mr. Farmer. He left last evening for his home in Onaschita, Hon. John Bay arrived at home yesterday from a Northern trip, during which he took occasion to call upon Governor Hayes at Columbus. The next President received him cordially, and accorded him a pleasant interview.

Not the Man.

The Philadelphia Press of August 26 says: Rev. Alphonse Villeneuve, centennial commissioner from Canada, whose death was announced by telegraph on Thursday, and published in the Press of the day following, is at present in our city alive and well, and in the active discharge of his duties. Mr. Villeneuve is engaged in maturing a grand scheme for the erection of three of the higher educational institutions in Montreal, and we are glad to hear that his field of operations for the coming year will be in the United States, where he is extensively known and highly esteemed.

The report of the death of this gentleman arose from the killing, in the recent accident on the Jackson railroad, of a Canadian having the same name.

Small-Pox.

Dr. Thomas Nicholson has issued a timely little pamphlet of only four pages on the subject of small-pox, and suggesting a new remedy. Before noticing it, it is proper to warn all physicians as well as the laity, that New Orleans is to-day in greater danger of suffering from small-pox next winter than she has from yellow fever since 1877. The sanitary reports show cases and deaths during the hottest of the weeks in July. They show that contagion has baffled the most scientific safeguards. They show that the proprietor of the only hospital where such a patient can legally be sent has permitted inmates to wander unguarded away from the hospital and cause death to five people and illness to twenty more. Small-pox should not exist in New Orleans after April 15. Yet there are cases to-day, or if not, it is only within a short time that they have ceased. All praise must be given to the sanitary officers and their police inspectors. Such incessant and almost unwarded efforts to make vaccination universal and disinfection perfect can hardly be equalled. Yet the poison eludes all efforts, and appears in localities where no suspicion was aroused.

These are small things, but they indicate the probability of fearful ones of the future. Take the case of Governor Keller, of some two years ago. He was an old man and his blood, by more than one vaccination and frequent exposure, was supposed to be proof against contagion. Yet the contact, for only a moment, at the counter of a grocery with a patient who was recovering from the disease caused his death. The virus is more active than the germs of yellow fever. It is carried by the most cleanly, sometimes with personal impunity, but more often it strikes back, and is communicated, no one can tell how. A touch of the hand has done it. Here we have not only the old disease and its poison and traces, but a licensed and feed establishment that sends the stark and loathsome death out from its walls to create new sources of revenue for its support.

The subject of the danger of New Orleans next winter has led away from the consideration of Dr. Nicholson's remarks. He modestly says that nearly all experience is against him. But he considers that the disease can be controlled by reducing the temperature of the skin, securing the perfect operation of the pores, and for this advocates the use of gasoline as a refrigerant. His prescription is worth noting:

Gasoline, one pint.
Camphor, half an ounce.
Purified sulphur of soda, one drachm.
Pure carbolic acid, thirty drops.

With this he sponges the whole body of the patient. By it he has prevented pitting. By its rapid evaporation it abstracts the excessive heat from the inflamed surface, and checks the ulcerative process of the true skin. It is a disinfectant, not only preventing contagion from the person, but purifying the room. He adds: "In the treatment of eleven cases it was a triumphant success."

The attention of the Board of Health and all physicians is called to our danger, and also to Dr. Nicholson's pamphlet.

Supervisors for New Orleans.

In accordance with the order of Judge R. A. Hill, the following list of Democratic supervisors has been filed with Hon. F. A. Woolley. The oath was administered to all but one yesterday, and he will qualify to-day. Mr. Packard will soon submit a similar list, and afterward lists for the parishes will be presented.

This list consists solely of those appointed on the recommendation of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party:

- First ward—John Barrett.
- Second ward—Cornelius McMahon.
- Third ward—C. J. Daley.
- Fourth ward—T. E. Birmingham.
- Fifth ward—Charles Sturgess.
- Sixth ward—Jacob Tollroth.
- Seventh ward—Oscar Dollet.
- Eighth ward—Miles Biorand.
- Ninth ward—Philip Murch.
- Tenth ward—B. A. McDonogh.
- Eleventh ward—T. D. Williams.
- Twelfth ward—Oscar Baker.
- Thirteenth ward—A. Grabert.
- Fourteenth ward—J. T. W. Mason.
- Fifteenth ward—Edward Case.
- Sixteenth ward—T. G. Tolson.
- Seventeenth ward—L. G. Boudousquie.

Will Take the Field.

Mr. Packard, the Republican nominee for Governor of Louisiana, will next Saturday go into the country parishes to begin the political campaign. His first stump will be found in the section of country where General Nicholls, the Democratic nominee, resides. Mr. Packard will be accompanied by a few gentlemen, but as the party is not yet completed no names are mentioned.

The Federal Army Guilty of Treason.

Among the speakers at the Republican meeting in Burlington, Vermont, last week, was Governor Underwood, of that city. In his speech he brought out a fact of great moment to the people of this country, who are asked by Governor Tilden to elect him their President. Following is Governor Underwood's language, as reported by the Burlington Free Press:

Of this doctrine of a Federal union of sovereign States, Samuel J. Tilden is head and front. It is the doctrine of his party, and his own individual doctrine. I have known him for twenty years. I have debated this question with him personally, and I know that he holds the opinion that the war was unconstitutional. I heard him declare, in conversation with myself, near the close of the war, that every man of the United States army that marched across Southern soil was a trespasser, and liable to suit for damages in an action for trespass. I asked him if he undertook to talk such treason as that, and it was his opinion, as a lawyer, that this government could enlist men, put arms in their hands, and send them to the protection of the government against rebels, and then furnish tribunals to try its own soldiers as trespassers—and he said that it was. I was indignant, and we had it pretty hot for a time. He told me I knew nothing about the common law; and if that is the common law, I do not want to know anything about it.

The Free Press says:

Mr. Underwood is a witness whose truthfulness will not be questioned; and if the accuracy of his testimony is called in question, it can be corroborated by eye and ear witnesses.

The Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Chronicle says: "Hon. Peter Marcy, of New Orleans, is in this city on a visit to his brother, Hon. Daniel Marcy."

Governor Kellogg's Views of the Campaign in the South.

The New York Herald of Friday contains an "interview" with our Governor Kellogg. (William Pitt Kellogg, the Republican Governor of Louisiana, has just returned from Washington, where he went to receive advice as to the political outlook in his State. In a conversation with a Herald reporter he expressed himself satisfied of the success of the Republican ticket in Louisiana and South Carolina. He has been through the South and is able to speak authoritatively of the present aspect of politics there likely to portend. He says that the proper name for the South Carolina negro vote is so large that no doubt of the result can be entertained if the whites do not endeavor to hinder a free exercise of suffrage, and if proper precautions are taken to prevent the performance of their duty. In Florida and North Carolina, too, the Governor thinks the weight of the larger and more populous States' example soon upon smaller ones, and the vote in Ohio will be apt to exert a very strong influence in this campaign.

The inference to the probability of any disturbance occurring in Louisiana during the election Governor Kellogg said that he did not apprehend any provided the chances of the weight of the larger and more populous States' example soon upon smaller ones, and the vote in Ohio will be apt to exert a very strong influence in this campaign.

In State where there is a majority of 8000 or 10,000 negroes outside of a good many hard working Republican whites. Very little doubt might be entertained of the success of the Republican ticket, if a perfect organization among the whites and so fixed a determination to keep the negro out of office, and if possible, to deprive the colored man of the right to vote. It existed as intensely, and perhaps as widely spread as ever. Whether there would be any such public exhibition of this feeling on the coming election, he could not say in the past or not, was something which the future alone could determine; but the success of the Republican ticket in other States in October would go far to make the election peaceably and unanimously.

The statement frequently heard nowadays that the colored vote in the South is likely to be largely Democratic was ridiculous in his opinion. He said that it was an idea preposterous. He said that if allowed to vote at all, the negroes will certainly vote for the party which has not been before the people in the past, and which has always declined to recognize their right to their own judgment at the ballot-box. Some of the candidates put forward for office by the Democrats are men who have opposed the negro, who have voted against the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and who are well known as leading white enemies of the colored man. He said that the negro vote is going to be an adequate apology for the massacre and for all the outrages perpetrated in the State.

The negro vote in the past, are devoted to the Republican party, and they can not be cajoled very readily into giving over their allegiance to it. In States like Mississippi and Texas, where there is so much of the Democratic element, and where the colored people are prevented voting if they seem indisposed to act in political accord with the whites, the negro vote will be a very important factor in the Democratic ticket. But if they do, it is more through fear than inclination. In short, there is every reason to mark a district with a large negro population as a district where the Democratic result will generally go to prove the correctness of such a calculation.

The Governor then went on to say that the Democratic party in Louisiana, and the State ticket, and of these the candidate for Governor was doubtless the best. The campaign would no doubt be spirited, and a strong effort would be made to elect him. But the Democratic party in Louisiana, and the State ticket, and of these the candidate for Governor was doubtless the best. The campaign would no doubt be spirited, and a strong effort would be made to elect him. But the Democratic party in Louisiana, and the State ticket, and of these the candidate for Governor was doubtless the best.

The South was gathering all its energies to bear upon this campaign. A great effort would be made at this critical moment to regain power, and the Southern Democracy hoped that, with the aid of that of the colored man, they would be able to secure a Democratic administration, and then, with their large representation in both houses, they would succeed in getting the upper hand of the nation. The Governor said that he was not at all surprised at the heated; there need be no anxiety entertained about the South's ever succeeding and forming a distinct confederacy. The dream of a separate nation had been abandoned, and the appropriations for railroads and the Union now. It appears to control the whole of it; and with a Democratic administration this is not, as impossible as it might seem, to have a Democratic Government like New York, in which the Republicans and Democrats are fairly divided, and from there is frequently a Republican as well as a Democratic President. In the South, however, the Senators are generally of the same political complexion, and have more common interests and closer affiliations. Now, with such a condition, under the present administration, the South would be able to control the government, and then the people of the North would be awakened to the mistake they had made.

Every provision has been made in the North to help the South, and every effort is being made to make them sit up and take notice. The colored population is a frugal and industrious people; there are numbers of them who have built up their own homes in the South, and are now sending their children to the North. You must, I contend, give to them the protection in their industrial labors which you claim for and enjoy yourselves.

Referring to Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance, wherein he animadverted on the mismanagement of the South, the speaker said: Suppose we admit all Mr. Tilden says. Let me ask, has the North had no mismanagement? Why, the city of New York has suffered ten times more from corrupt government than any city in the South. But let me ask further, did the city of New York take forcible possession of the government in order to alter their condition? No! they have accomplished their deliverance by peaceful legislation. He contended that the rule of Louisiana under Republican government had been more successful than Democratic rule previous to the war.

Pinchback at Indianapolis.

The following is from the Indianapolis Journal of the twenty-fifth instant: Last night ex-Governor P. R. S. Pinchback addressed the largest audience ever congregated inside the Grand Opera House. By that name the speaker, who had been crowned with wreaths from the floor to the ceiling, and many stood shoulder to shoulder in the entrance from the street, eager to listen to the distinguished champion of his colored race. Fully three-fourths of the audience were white people, who were astonished at the eloquence and tenacity of the speaker, and by their loud applause and cheering testified to the pertinence of his remarks.

Mr. Pinchback and Mr. Tenney were escorted from their hotel by the colored *Washington Guard*, who performed military evolutions in a manner that drew great credit on both officers and men, and won the commendation of the spectators. The meeting was presided over by Hon. J. S. Hinton, who, in a happy and fitting introduction, introduced Mr. Pinchback as a gentleman who was the pride of his race and a loyal citizen of the United States.

Mr. Pinchback, who was wearing a military uniform, and whose eyes were filled with tears, was received with much cheering, said: Ladies and Gentlemen—Fully conscious of the importance of this campaign, both before you and as a national question, I am glad to be present, and aware of the interest that attaches to the Southern question, at the solicitation of the Republican State Committee, I appear before you in a manner that I have endeavored to what I shall say. It is being my purpose to enlist in the interest of the national Republican party every enlightened citizen who exists in the South, and those in favor of the cause of liberty in the South. I shall appeal to your reason and not to your passions. Here peace and prosperity are enjoyed; free speech and the largest liberty exist; and the colored man is not to be degraded by the laws of the country. I shall appeal to your reason and not to your passions. Here peace and prosperity are enjoyed; free speech and the largest liberty exist; and the colored man is not to be degraded by the laws of the country.

The honorable gentleman reemphasized his seat amid loud demonstrations of applause. A special to the Chicago Times from the Yellowstone expedition, on the steamer Josephine, near the mouth of the Yel. stone, August, via Bismarck, August 25, says:

Since the junction of Crook and Terry it is hoped to overtake and force a fight with the Sioux. The command moved west to the Big Horn mountains, where, on the 23rd, the trail five or six days old and two miles wide, being the best of the prairie, was discovered. The trail finally separated and the Indians found to be in full retreat, one band heading north and the other south. The probability of intention of crossing the line and the other going south along the Little Missouri for the purpose of crossing the Missouri river. The army has different probable intention of crossing the line and the other going south along the Little Missouri for the purpose of crossing the Missouri river. The army has different probable intention of crossing the line and the other going south along the Little Missouri for the purpose of crossing the Missouri river.

General Miles, commanding the Fifth Infantry, returned to camp on the Rosebud on the 23rd, instructed to patrol the river north to Fort Buford, and to accept any bands attempting to cross the Yellowstone moving north. Also, to construct winter quarters at the mouth of the Tongue river. The steamer *Carroll* and *Yellowstone* have been placed at his disposal, and supplies for the command were ordered from Fort Buford. The *Carroll* and *Yellowstone* have been placed at his disposal, and supplies for the command were ordered from Fort Buford.

A later dispatch dated August 23, near the mouth of Powder river, says the practice of the campaign has far exceeded expectations. The government will now continue the war until the Indians are subdued or return to their reservations. It is almost certain that the Sioux will be exterminated by the combined forces of Crook or Terry will return to the mouth of the Tongue river on the 25th instant. The command will then return for another dash which, it is hoped, will be more successful.

General Miles' winter quarters will accommodate 1500 men, and if the troops do not have a successful engagement with the Indians before the fifteenth of September, that number will probably be left on the Yellowstone for the winter. The Fifth Infantry, under General Miles, and the Fifth Cavalry, under General Meade, two of the finest regiments in the service, will remain in winter quarters, and, if necessary, additional numbers will be kept in quarters. The campaign will be extended late in the season, and, if necessary, resumed early in the spring.

I is thought sufficient supplies can be forwarded for the troops before the winter sets in. The fall campaign will be one of hardships, but not so dangerous as another season's murderous work. There are evidences of Indians along the Yellowstone, but every precaution is being taken to keep them from their movements, and a fight is not improbable. The troops will occupy quarters on the Tongue river by September 1st.

A still later dispatch dated August 23, via Bismarck, says Crook and Terry, after following the trail discovered on the 23rd, moved thirty-six miles down the Rosebud. The northern trail was abandoned on the 25th, and the command pursued the southern trail, crossed the Tongue to Goose creek, thence returned to Powder river, followed it to its mouth, which they reached on the night of the 28th, where they were met by the fall campaign will be one of hardships, but not so dangerous as another season's murderous work. There are evidences of Indians along the Yellowstone, but every precaution is being taken to keep them from their movements, and a fight is not improbable. The troops will occupy quarters on the Tongue river by September 1st.

Reading minutes of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Pinchback showed how, previous to the war, State bonds were issued to the extent of \$5,500,000 for the purpose of building railroads, not a rail of which was ever laid. Before the war the taxable property of the State was \$435,000,000. When the reconstruction party came into power, amounting to \$250,000,000, the decrease being occasioned by the striking out of \$175,000,000 of slave property. The expenses had increased, the same amount had to be raised, and no doubt it fell heavily on the tax-paying classes.

He was told that many life long friends of the colored people in this State have said they would be just as well under Mr. Tilden as under Mr. Hayes. He thought this position was very untenable, for he was unable to find in Mr. Tilden's long delayed letter of acceptance any word condemning the murders in the South or stating that the bloody hand of assassination might be stayed. On the other hand, Mr. Hayes, in his letter, pleads for a "generous recognition of the rights of all by all." [Loud cheer.] This declaration of his commends his well known character of performing what he promised, should alone, and apart from other considerations, secure his triumph at election. It did seem strange that while we read of so many colored people that are hurt, no record is made of the death or maiming of any white persons. The latter have among them men, said the speaker, fought with shot and bayonet, and have the use of telegraph wires, railroads, steamboats and arms. Whereas the colored people are ignorant of the arts of war and do not possess the arms wherewith to defend themselves, for the reason that they have been taken away from them by force. What can they do to help themselves, if not by peacefully making, if only one thing can help them, that is, for you to elect General Harrison as Governor by 15,000 majority. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Pinchback thanked the North for the liberality of his colored race in electing him to the ballot box in the South, and concluding a speech of an hour's duration, in which he clearly defined the duty of the reconstruction party, and the South, said: Though surrounded by difficulties, and often amid the great dangers, the colored people of the South have never faltered in their support of the Republican party. In a manner that drew great credit on both officers and men, and won the commendation of the spectators. The meeting was presided over by Hon. J. S. Hinton, who, in a happy and fitting introduction, introduced Mr. Pinchback as a gentleman who was the pride of his race and a loyal citizen of the United States.

Mr. Pinchback, who was wearing a military uniform, and whose eyes were filled with tears, was received with much cheering, said: Ladies and Gentlemen—Fully conscious of the importance of this campaign, both before you and as a national question, I am glad to be present, and aware of the interest that attaches to the Southern question, at the solicitation of the Republican State Committee, I appear before you in a manner that I have endeavored to what I shall say. It is being my purpose to enlist in the interest of the national Republican party every enlightened citizen who exists in the South, and those in favor of the cause of liberty in the South. I shall appeal to your reason and not to your passions. Here peace and prosperity are enjoyed; free speech and the largest liberty exist; and the colored man is not to be degraded by the laws of the country. I shall appeal to your reason and not to your passions. Here peace and prosperity are enjoyed; free speech and the largest liberty exist; and the colored man is not to be degraded by the laws of the country.

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A later dispatch dated August 23, near the mouth of Powder river, says the practice of the campaign has far exceeded expectations. The government will now continue the war until the Indians are subdued or return to their reservations. It is almost certain that the Sioux will be exterminated by the combined forces of Crook or Terry will return to the mouth of the Tongue river on the 25th instant. The command will then return for another dash which, it is hoped, will be more successful.

General Miles' winter quarters will accommodate 1500 men, and if the troops do not have a successful engagement with the Indians before the fifteenth of September, that number will probably be left on the Yellowstone for the winter. The Fifth Infantry, under General Miles, and the Fifth Cavalry, under General Meade, two of the finest regiments in the service, will remain in winter quarters, and, if necessary, additional numbers will be kept in quarters. The campaign will be extended late in the season, and, if necessary, resumed early in the spring.

I is thought sufficient supplies can be forwarded for the troops before the winter sets in. The fall campaign will be one of hardships, but not so dangerous as another season's murderous work. There are evidences of Indians along the Yellowstone, but every precaution is being taken to keep them from their movements, and a fight is not improbable. The troops will occupy quarters on the Tongue river by September 1st.

A still later dispatch dated August 23, via Bismarck, says Crook and Terry, after following the trail discovered on the 23rd, moved thirty-six miles down the Rosebud. The northern trail was abandoned on the 25th, and the command pursued the southern trail, crossed the Tongue to Goose creek, thence returned to Powder river, followed it to its mouth, which they reached on the night of the 28th, where they were met by the fall campaign will be one of hardships, but not so dangerous as another season's murderous work. There are evidences of Indians along the Yellowstone, but every precaution is being taken to keep them from their movements, and a fight is not improbable. The troops will occupy quarters on the Tongue river by September 1st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Personal. Secretary Cameron will be here a few days after the first of September.

Special Treasury Agents. The special agents of the treasury retained are: Brigham Carter, Ayres, Kinzel, Barney, Tingle, Evans, Spaulding, Lewis, G. Adams, Pollock, Moore, Kimball, Brackett, Hinds, J. B. Morris, W. N. Morris, and others. These agents have been ordered under the direction of K. Tingle, supervising agent, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On a Tour of Inspection. Secretary of War Cameron and General Sherman leave Saturday 12 on an inspection tour extending to San Francisco.

The Treasury. Assistant Secretary Conant acts during Secretary Morrill's absence.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides the new four and one-half per cent. may be deposited as security for the national bank circulation on the same terms as other United States securities.

SPORTING.

The Chess Tournament. PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—In the chess tournament to-day Davidson and Bird played two games, the latter winning one, the other a draw. The third day played two games, the first resulting in Mr. Judd's favor, the second resulting in a draw.

Second Day of the International Regatta. LONDON, August 28.—In the chess tournament to-day Davidson and Bird played two games, the latter winning one, the other a draw. The third day played two games, the first resulting in Mr. Judd's favor, the second resulting in a draw.

The first heat of the single sculls was won by James McCartney, of the Friends Club, the second by Ed. Mills, Jr., of the Atlanta, in 10:59. The third heat by Gormley, of the Quaker City, by a quarter of a length, in 10:52.

In the first heat, for four oared sculls, the Beavers were beaten by the Londoners, the Eureka were six seconds behind.

Second heat—Watkins beat Cambridge, of England, in 9:04.

The third heat—Watkins beat Cambridge, of England, in 9:04.

The fourth heat—Watkins beat Cambridge, of England, in 9:04.

The fifth heat—Watkins beat Cambridge,