NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

The *Times* is guilty of willful incendiarism in charging upon Republicans the criminal alteration of the registration books. Such an accusation could have but one purpose or effect, viz: To arouse animosity in the breasts of the parties who were made to believe they were cheated and provoke them to violence against their political opponents.

It is hard to believe a journalist would resort to such base partisan tricks through deliberate malice. Yet can we find no excuse for the ignorance of the *Times* in this matter. It first uttered the charge that the Republicans were tampering with the registration records with a circumstantiality which implied an intimate and accurate knowledge of the facts. It solemnly and threateningly commented editorially upon the statements made by its reporter. Later it called upon Mr. Packard or the REPUBLICAN to explain these criminal proceedings, and upon our denying that there was any foundation for its allegations, it again retorted—even as late as yesterday, when the books were in the hands of the ward registrars and open to the inspection of the Democratic supervisors—as follows:

The REPUBLICAN attempts a weak denial of the charge made by the *Times*, that alteration was going on in the registration books of 1874. The REPUBLICAN might with more prudence have disclaimed any knowledge of such alterations in the registration books. The charge is true, notwithstanding the statement of the REPUBLICAN. The *Times* reiterates it upon proof positive, and begs leave to assure the organ and the leaders of the party that this business will not be tolerated. An explanation now, with prompt amends, may save some very disagreeable explanations in future.

What excuse can the *Times* offer for so gross and inexcusable an attack upon our veracity and upon the honesty of the "leaders of the party." It knew that the Democratic State Committee possessed a duplicate of the registration of each ward, and that any alteration, change or erasure in either name or addition must be detected immediately. It could have ascertained by the slightest effort that no one was risking a sentence to the Penitentiary for any such act, and it could have seen by the books themselves, at any of the ward offices, before its latest reiteration of the charge, that they had not been in the least tampered with.

This *is* a "disagreeable explanation," we must admit, but the absolute forsaking of the truth and fair play in the *Times'* attacks renders the duty of making it imperative. Such outrageous and unwarrantable appeals to partisan passions threaten more danger to the peace and prosperity of New Orleans than a thousand such independent papers could ever restore.

The retiracy of Governor Wells from the congressional contest in the Fourth District, is an evidence of the earnest patriotism of that worthy gentleman. It eliminates from the canvass a dangerous contest, upon which the Democracy built high hopes of creating dissension, discord and weakness in our party. The Republicans of the Red river parishes will now act harmoniously and solidly together—nothing will be permitted to divert or deter them from doing their whole duty at the ballot box—and this fact must destroy the last lingering expectation of carrying the State in the minds of thoughtful Democrats.

The fourth ward feud is growing personally bitter, and instead of living harmoniously together like Barnum's happy family, the Democracy more nearly imitate the renowned Kilkenny cats. When the Canal street promenader is startled by a fusilade of vehement exclamations such as "shysters," "frauds," "rings" and "cheats," he may rest assured that it comes from a group of one wing of fourth warders discussing the merits of the other.

There was a sound of revelry last night, and in each corner grocery the "Old Third" had gathered her muscle and her "bums." The chivalry haunted the fashionable clubs and gilded bars; but each gathering was animated by the same spirit of ardor and alcohol, and discussed the same topic. The reader has already guessed the question so often asked and so variously answered: "Will Fitzpatrick be elected to-morrow?"

We have not wagered a dollar on the event—all our change is saved to bet that Governor Morgan carries New York. Opinions are as cheap, though, as advice, so we just give this one away. Fitzpatrick will again come off victorious. Notwithstanding the strong and pronounced opposition, the Finnerty forces have not broken badly at any point, and they comprise the "workers" of the ward. They have a policy, too; they will crowd the polls early, and keep their lines filled all day, and the man who has a bale of cotton or a load of flour to sell, or a patient to visit, will have to manifest tenfold more patient endurance than his class ever yet manifested, to get in a vote at a primary. 'Rah for Finnerty!

The Democrats are contemplating all manner of registration frauds again, and the Republican authorities must be alert and keen to defeat them. One chief feature of these rascally proceedings is the registering of minors. Scores of idle and dissolute or thoughtless young men who fall short of a legal majority, will be induced to perjure themselves by the "electioneerers," which in this city a certain class of Democrats have made a regular calling.

The wide-awake supervisor of the fifteenth ward has partly nipped this evil in the bud. Noticing in the Democratic club processions a number of youngsters whom he suspected were less than twenty-one years of age, he got all the information he could from doctors, midwives and old residents bearing upon their birthdays, and if some of them don't sojourn in Fagan's hostelry, it is because this paragraph may warn them against rashly attempting to assume the rights of suffrage.

The Third District Democrats ought to be happy—they have formed an alliance with England. On Tuesday evening the English steamer Cordova participated in the Democratic mass meeting held on the levee. The sailors were made to man the yards, fireworks were let off and the ship looked as bright and gay as Bengal fire could illuminate her. For this highly considerate, courteous and felicitous attention, the Cordova, her officers and her owners should receive every favor which our Republican State officials, Republican shippers, merchants and travelers, can bestow. They should never be forgotten. Such a spontaneous outburst of sympathy for the down-trodden and oppressed Democracy of New Orleans, should make every American heart throb with love and gratitude toward our English cousins. There was none of the frigid indifference which most foreigners manifest toward a partisan club turnout; these gallant tars, with true John Bull impetuosity, took a hand in our affairs and helped the strugglers through. It is truly a pity they can not stay with us till election day, and help the Third District Democrats roll up a rattling stiff majority. But if absent, they will not be forgotten. No, we will endeavor to keep their memories green.

Major Burke declares that the Flanders city administration "expended nearly $2,000,000 for wharves that could be built for $400,000." This is doubtless the reason why the administration of which Mr. Burke is so bright an ornament continued the same wharf builders in charge, and has just presented them with a clear bonus, over and above their contract price, of a sum estimated by experts at $400,000. We should think the last topic a member of the present city government would desire to touch upon in public is wharf irregularities. It is clearly a case of the residents of a glass house indulging in reckless stone throwing.

The State Treasury.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, for the following statement of delinquent taxes accruing to the general fund, from the settlement of the different district tax collectors of the parish of Orleans, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1876, and how the same was disbursed and to whom paid:

	Revenues, 1874.	Revenues, 1875.
First District	$291 38	$3,421 67
Second District	929 93	5,928 17
Third District	378 29	1,154 92
Fifth District	445 27	481 13
Sixth District	203 95	521 82
Seventh District	49 05	178 00
Total	$2,297 73	$11,685 66
Less warrants received for licenses		100 00
Total		$11,585 66

CHECKS ISSUED FOR WARRANTS OF 1875.

Judge E. Abell	$650 00
Judge A. L. Tissot	600 00
Judge E. Meunier	600 00
Judge B. L. Lynch	650 00
Judge E. North Cullom	650 00
Judge A. Saucier	600 00
Judge W. B. Kemp	600 00
Judge W. J. Q Baker	625 00
District Attorney C. F. Dunn	650 00
Attorney General A. P. Field	650 00
J. B. Cotton	650 00
J. B. Ray, clerk State land office	550 00
P. O. Hebert	500 00
John Burke, clerk of court	401 90
L. Herwig, assessor	400 00
B. Bloomfield & Co.	400 00
R. A. Hunter, district attorney	375 00
P. G. Deslonde	322 92
C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor	312 50
O. C. Blardin, assessor	275 92
H. C. Dibble, assistant attorney general	254 23
Heirs of vacant estate of Philpot	250 00
C. F. Ladd, salary	250 00
C. T. Estlin	70 00
L. L. Mayenno	150 00
James Wallace	50 00
Judge F. J. Stokes	50 00
Total	$11,537 47

CHECKS ISSUED FOR WARRANTS 1874.

J. L. Herwig, assessor	$42 23
H. C. Dibble	250 00
P. J. Maloney, assessor	300 00
Judge J. E. Hamlett	300 00
L. M. Darrell	250 00
H. Street, Adjutant General	216 63
Judge A. J. Moss	200 00
Judge A. Womack	200 00
Mrs. Pope Noble	200 00
James Longstreet	240 00
T. C. Anderson	108 00
Total	$2,306 86

In each case, the State Treasurer assures us, the payments were made directly to the persons to whom the amounts were due, except in a very few instances, where the amount was paid their representatives.

The New Histrionics.

The complimentary entertainment by this favorite association was given last evening at the Varieties Theatre, and was enthusiastically received by an excellent house. The piece chosen for the occasion was the three act comedy of Theodore Hook, "Exchange no Robbery," The cast was judicious and well sustained, comprehending an extensive field of dramatic capacity. Mr. Joseph H. Spearing as *Sir Christopher Cranberry* was an excellent nobleman of the old English school, rich, dictatorial and displeased with everything since their day. Mr. Charles F. Pitts as *Sir Lennox Leinster*, and Mr. O. H. Violet as *Captain Littleworth*, presented the traditional baronet and officer of the Coldstream type very admirably.

The low comedy people excited great applause, and Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan as *Sam Swipes* may apprehend a call for the regular drama, as he evinces a decided talent for a very popular line. Miss Emma Maddern's excellence as a leading amateur lady is too well established to need eulogy, while Misses Stroudback, Gray and Woods sustained their parts with grace and expression. The *corps dramatique* was sustained by an excellent and well balanced orchestra, under the direction of Professor Grueling. The selections were in admirable taste and admirably rendered. The following was the cast of the play:

Sir Christopher Cranberry	Joseph H. Spearing
Sir Lennox Leinster	Charles F. Pitts
Captain Littleworth	O. H. Violet
Swipes	Thomas J. Swift
Sam Swipes	T. J. O'Sullivan
Lamotte	Charles Oliver
Potts	T. D. Wharton
John	Ben Hinton
Snowball	Master Eddie W.
Charlotte Melrose	Miss Emma Maddern
Lady Cranberry	Miss Maggie Stroudback
Mrs. Swipes	Miss Addie Gray
Lapelle	Miss Lizzie Wood

In Coke's Happy Kingdom.

The following are specimen news items from Texas nowadays. Both are copied from the Galveston *News* of August 29:

EAGLE LAKE, August 28.—J. N. Baughman, formerly sheriff of Wharton county under the Davis administration, was killed last night. No particulars, only that he was shot lying in bed.

SAN MARCOS, August 28.—A negro was found in a water hole in Plum creek, near the Bastrop and San Antonio road, on Friday last. He had been shot through the head and then thrown in the water with a large stone tied to him to sink him.

Outlaws in Exile.

How well Captain Malone is attending to his duty as chief thief-taker of our police force is shown by the following, copied from the Houston *Age* of August 28:

A gentleman who was formerly on the detective police in New Orleans, Louisiana, who is at present working at his trade (carpenter), informs us that he has lately seen in this city several notorious thieves and pickpockets, whose pictures can be seen in the rogue's gallery in New Orleans. They are said to be gentlemen (!) of fine appearance and wear fine clothes.

They give New Orleans a wide berth.

The Fourth Congressional District.

For some time there has been an apparent disaffection in the parish of Rapides, over the nomination for Congress, in that district, of Hon. George L. Smith, of Caddo. At the convention, held at Shreveport, May 23, which placed Mr. Smith in nomination, by unanimous vote, the parish of Rapides failed to be represented. Subsequently, Hon. J. M. Wells, vice president of the executive committee of the district, called, on his own responsibility, a congressional convention, to meet at Colfax, on the twenty-eight of August, and the Rapides *Gazette*, published at Alexandria, in which the call appeared, also announced Governor Wells as a candidate for the congressional nomination.

Dispatches received yesterday announce that the only attendance upon the so-called convention at Colfax was Governor Wells and three friends from Rapides. No other delegates appeared, every other parish in the district having previously ratified the nomination of Mr. Smith.

Governor Wells adopted the most patriotic course and withdrew his claims in favor of Mr. Smith. A mass meeting was afterward held, and the Republican national, State and congressional nominations were ratified amid much enthusiasm.

Too much praise can not be awarded Governor Wells for his magnanimity and patriotism in abandoning the contest he was prepared to make, and his hearty indorsement of Mr. Smith. He deserves well of his party, and his party will bear it well in mind.

The settlement of this question will have a most happy effect on the political canvass in the valley of the Red river. There can be little doubt now but the full vote of the parishes concerned will be polled, and not the least important of the results will be the election by a handsome majority of Hon. George L. Smith to the seat in Congress he has held before, to the general satisfaction of all classes of his constituents, and where he has been enabled in the past to render them such signal services.

Administrator Brown.

We understand a letter has been received from this gentleman consenting to be a candidate for re-election as Administrator of Public Accounts in compliance with the wishes of a number of citizens, as signified in a public call addressed to Mr. Pilsbury and himself.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat, owes his election to the Democracy, and according to the ethics and practice of that party should be judged by his political opinions, and not his official acts. This is the way Republican officials are treated by Democratic journals. By this rule Mr. Brown would merit only abuse and denunciation at our hands on the occasion of his second candidacy. Professing and desirous of showing that we are capable of rising superior to this bigoted and intolerant party spirit and of meting out justice to a political opponent, we are glad of the opportunity to bear our testimony to the uniform courtesy we have received in our official dealings with him, and to declare our opinion, that the city has never had the services of a more capable and efficient officer in the department over which he presides.

We trust this evidence coming from a Republican source will not injure him in the estimation of his Democratic friends.

Send Them Some Troops.

If there is any ground for the exciting dispatches telegraphed down from Monroe by Messrs. McCranie and McEnery to the *Picayune* and *Democrat*, the best thing for General Sherman to do is to throw a regiment of soldiers into that neighborhood right away. Of course the law is made for the protection of Republicans and Democrats alike, and if the bloodthirsty Radicals have begun to intimidate the harmless and inoffensive Democrats, the sooner General Sherman takes notice of it the better.

A Little Too Thin.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I see that the private secretary of Governor Tilden, in attempting to explain away the charge of perjury made against the great "reformer," in the matter of his income tax, states that the $20,000 received by him in one fee during the year 1862 (the year in which he swore that his total income from all sources amounted to but $7118), was in payment of services covering more than one year. Consequently it was not income from that year, and no tax should have been paid on it.

Is is not this explanation characteristic of the old Credit Mobilier attorney? It is too thin for anything. Of course the tax on that money earned was due some time. He could not be expected to pay a tax on it before he received it, and he would not probably have the hardihood to claim that he had paid it in advance. It therefore was due, and should have been paid when he did receive it. It was properly income of the year 1862. If it were possible for a man to allow *all* the money he earned in one year to pass over until the next year, and then collect it, according to Mr. Tilden's theory no tax would then be due on it; and if everybody took that course, the government would never collect any income tax at all. If the old man can not get up a better story than this, he he had better step down and out. Hancock would do better. TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Cotton Picking in Caldwell.

Rev. Cæser Dillard, our respected colored preacher, is picking cotton. This is the first picking we have heard of in the parish. He says he has a fine crop and will soon have a bale ready for shipment.—*Columbia Herald.*

Be it remembered that Cæser is a colored man, who preaches to his people on Sunday and raises the first bale of cotton in his parish.—*Shreveport Times.*

Miss Parmelia Lacey is canvassing for Hayes and Wheeler, in Jefferson county, Illinois. A correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* says of her:

The subject was the "Political Situation of the Day from a Woman's Standpoint." The lady handled her subject with a skill and tact second only to Anna Dickinson. She demonstrated clearly that civilization and intelligence and prosperity went hand in hand with the principles advocated by the grand old Republican party. Considering this was the first attempt by a lady in this neighborhood to handle the difficult problem of politics, it was well received and warmly appreciated.

Miss Lacey's manner of address was pleasing, her logic was conclusive, and she certainly bids fair for a career of usefulness on the rostrum.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

SIXTH AND SEVENTH DISTRICTS

The fourth of the regular mass meetings organized by the campaign committee was held last evening in the square next to Jefferson Market, corner of Magazine street and Napoleon avenue. It was composed of the central and sub-clubs of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards. In consequence of the long distance many of the clubs were obliged to march, it was after nine o'clock before they reached the place of meeting. The square was, however, tolerably well filled by others some time before this, and they were amused by the firing of rockets, etc. At a quarter of nine o'clock the head of the column of the thirteenth and fourteenth wards made its appearance, leading the procession, accompanied by bands and transparencies. There were at least 2500 in line. The usual banners of Hayes and Wheeler and Packard and Antoine were exhibited. Among the most noticeable of the mottoes were "Lieutenant Governor Antoine, the People's Favorite;" "Our Choice, William A. Wheeler;" "Education for the Masses, W. G. Brown;" "The Democrats Want Greenbacks, We'll Give them Stamps for Senator;" "The Ides of November Will Tell the Tale—a Republican Victory and a National Triumph;" "Peace is all We Ask for in this Election."

The twelfth ward was especially noticeable by its strength, many marching without lanterns, as the supply of hands for them was greater than had been expected.

The Packard Zouves appeared in white shirts, with red facings and white caps. The Antoine Guards, Captain Chaumette, First Lieutenant W. N. Wilson, Second Lieutenant Theodore Henry and sixty men, turned out with read pants, white shirts blue caps, black neckties and white stockings. This company was organized almost entirely by the exertions and at the expense of Captain Chaumette.

Kelly's band occupied the platform and played patriotic airs in the intermissions between the speeches.

At about half-past nine o'clock Hon. H. C. Dibble called to order and stated the cause of the meeting. He announced that the fifth and last meeting would be held two weeks from that night in Lafayette square, and would be composed of all clubs of all the wards of the parish of Orleans. He desired to say that the platform used to-night was that of the Democratic party, and was occupied by the courtesy of the Democratic committee. He referred to this circumstance as a good omen of a peaceful campaign, such as it ought to be. He then introduced Hon. T. B. Stamps as permanent president.

Mr. Stamps thanked the audience for the compliment, and trusted that the meeting indicated that all would do their duty in the campaign of which it was only the beginning.

Secretary J. F. Littlefield then read the following additional list of officers, which was adopted:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

A. Dejoie,	B. J. Brown.
N. D. Bush,	H. McCray,
W. P. Green,	A. S. Collins.
T. B. W. Evans,	Thomas McCormack,
John T. Claiborne,	Theo. N. Martin,
A. G. Brice,	John Garstkamp,
A. Raymond,	Jerry Thomas.
J. B. Gandet,	D. C. Woodruff.
I. W. Falls,	Paul Bruce,
A. Anderson,	W. R Fish,
John Marks,	Eugene Claiborne,
H. Powell,	Henry Young,
Van R. K. Hilliard,	Henry Campbell.
Joseph Boutte,	Eli Johnson.

Secretary—J. F. Littlefield.

Assistant secretaries—Albert Flanagan, Benjamin Lacey, William Kern, A. W. Lee, William Vanduit, George Green.

Judge J. P. Southworth was then introduced, and said that, though he was forty-two years old, he had never stood on a Democratic platform before, and while appreciating the courtesy that placed it under him, he believed the timber was not strong enough to prevent its breaking down before the campaign was over. He would judge the two parties as a tree, by their fruits; reject the bad and accept the good. The Democratic tree never did bear any but bad fruit. In 1856 the Republican party was formed to prevent the extension of slavery. The Democratic party claimed the right to carry it into the Territories. In that issue the Republican party did not triumph. In 1860 it did. The Democratic party has learned nothing since then. In 1864 it resolved the war was a failure. There were not so many Confederate Generals in the convention at Chicago as at St. Louis. If there had been the resolution would not have passed, for the Confederacy was an eggshell. Ever since it has had some catch-penny cheap words to capture the people. In 1872 it was the shaking of hands by Horace Greeley from a railroad train and calling it over the bloody chasm. In 1876 it is reform. But there is nothing of protection of human rights in them. When there was he would shake hands. But they hold on to their prejudice. Now they have got done denouncing the negro, and pitch into the few Chinese in California, because they must have somebody to be down on. They now say they are the true friends of the freedman, and ask, "Didn't you work for us half our lives, play with us, go fishing with us, work every day, and aint we your best friends?" It is no credit to pay for work when it returns the value received. But do they give you a chance? Do they put you at work on the streets, or even make you a doorkeeper? That's the test. And we want to see a guarantee of the leaders that there will be no more Hamburg, Coushatta or Grant parish work. A peaceful election is not to be credited to them, however, because they can't have it otherwise; it won't be allowed, and it wouldn't be profitable to them.

Judge Southworth then referred to the Lord resolution. He did not know why it was introduced, if it was a trap or not, but it was certainly a plea in confession and avoidance of all that had been done. Another battle cry was against the carpet-bagger in 1868 and now. If that meant there were white men here who were not able to trace their birth to the time of the Indians, and who were conscientious in Republican principles, there were not enough to alarm anybody; but if it meant all who were not born here, regardless of their opinions, there were a heap of them. Anyone who came here, even the day before yesterday, from Five Points, New York, with a commission from Tammany in his pocket was all right, but if he was a Republican he was a carpet-bagger if he had lived here all his life. Louisiana was a part of the United States, and any citizen was entitled to come and go, believe in any politics, and should have none to molest or make him afraid. He touched lightly on the financial question and Mr. Tilden's income returns. All knew the candidates on the State ticket. He had yet to hear aught against the ability and integrity of Mr. Packard or Judge Dibble. As Mr. Packard was from Maine, so much the better, for Maine sent out only good men who would make good Governors. But it was measures and not men in this issue, and it was the party that could best build up the waste places of the country, best protect life, the rights of all men and inforce the laws that should succeed. If you believe the Republican party can best do this, vote for it without fear and without favor. He related the incident of the dying color-bearer at Lookout Mountain, who, when asked where he was wounded, only answered, "Almost at the top; I was almost there when the shell struck me." So is the Republican party almost at the top. It has carried the flag through four years of war, through the contests since; like Joe Hooker, it is fighting above the clouds in God's own sunlight of justice and right. Close up the ranks again, once more move forward, and it will soon be at the top, with liberty and law and peace through justice.

Mr. Stamps then introduced Colonel James Lewis as one familiar to all, who had always been on hand for duty when called.

Colonel Lewis said he had never seen such a meeting in this square since 1868. As he stood on the Democratic platform he would quote from the Democratic organ. That party says the negro is the "fruit of the radical party." Then why is it that in the same column the same colored men are asked to "come in?" There is no colored man on their ticket, and the colored men will not take it down their throats. He wanted to see peace between both black and white, and referred to the efforts for it in 1874, but though the colored man helped to elect the Democratic party it gave him nothing to do. That party never keep its agreements. It had cheated the Liberal, the Reform, and the Conservative parties, but it was not going to cheat the colored man this time. They pretended to forget their prejudices, but this would only last till after the election. But it would be well for them to understand that the colored man would fool them when it came to the ballot box. They had trained him to deception and he would not forget the lessons when they learned to smile, while their hearts were dripping with blood for the advantages taken of them. Let us go on in quiet, all peaceful. We are here and will stay. You can not drive us away except by blood. If any become weak-kneed and turn by the wayside, let us lead him back as you do in church when one falls from grace. We don't want office to vote for the Republican party. We have other advantages. Look at that great schoolhouse; think that to-day a man owns his little ones, his little brother and sister, and man and wife are one, and all due to the Republican party. All we want is a good Governor, and, as Packard is honest and able, and will execute the laws in the interest of the whole people, he is the Governor we want. The colored man is a tiller of the soil, and he wants to go to the parishes, have his little homestead, his cattle, and chickens and mules; his churches and schoolhouses, and freedom to worship God, and he will tickle the land till it laughs with a harvest. But the Republican party had not only elevated the black man, but the poor whites, and they should be grateful to it. He was glad to see so many ladies present, and urged them to see that the men went to the polls, and predicted the triumphant election of Hayes and Packard.

Mr. Stamps then introduced Judge Henry C. Dibble who, as there were others to follow, only spoke a few words. He spoke of the continual changing of the Democratic platform, denying to-day what it asserted yesterday, proclaiming this a white man's government and now appealing to the black man to save them. He expected the campaign would be one of appeals to reason and sense, and not to arms. If the Democrats won, he would be the first to acquiesce; but if the Republicans gained the victory they should be treated the same. He believed no good had ever resulted from the Democratic party, and none ever would till it believed in its heart that all men were of one Divine Father.

Judge Dibble was followed by Hon. J. Hale Sypher and by Rev. George W. Bryant, both of whom made excellent speeches, and were heartly applauded.

The meeting broke up at a late hour with cheers for Hayes and Wheeler and Packard and Antoine.

Tilden Two Tales.

On December 26, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore to a return, under oath, in which he said:

"I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits or income of Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, and county of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from first day of January to thirty-first day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7118."

In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr. Tilden swore under oath as follows:

"That for such services the defendant Tilden made a charge of $10,000 against said second mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid, by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders on the seventeenth of October, 1862; * * * that the defendant Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of $10,000 on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the receivers, which was paid to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, * * * and which payment appears under date of November 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden, 'on account of professional services.'"

Shop-work Instruction.

This is the way they do things in Boston. President Runkle, of the Institute of Technology, having studied the plan pursued in Russia for training machinists and railway engineers, thinks the plan suited to Yankeeland. He procures a special meeting of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, tells them that $10,000 are needed to try the experiment, and asks them to found a scholarship in the proposed institution by the appropriation of $2000. Such men as John Thompson, master mechanic at the Easton Railroad shops; Henry L. Leach, master mechanic at Hinckley & Williams' shops, and Mr. Bichards, superintendent of the Bay State Iron Works, are present at the meeting, and indorse the proposition. Mr. Charles Whittier moves to amend the proposition by appropriating $4000 and founding two scholarships; carried, and the appropriation is made unanimously.

The Difference.

Our Democratic friends have procured elaborate Indian costumes for two of the colored men in town. Their part of the programme is to whoop and attract the attention of the colored people to Democratic pow-wows. Now, really, this is very harmless and does not for a moment displease the Republicans, especially as they know that these two colored men have not and never had a particle of influence with their own race. But consider the difference? Suppose the Republicans had done this, would it have been tolerated? These patriots, strutting around town, yelling and whooping, would have been probably promptly arrested for disturbing the peace. Their harmless amusement would have been construed into insolence and been quickly suppressed.—*Bastrop Republican.*

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, August 30: At 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°. Lowest point during the night of August 29, 81°.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TROUBLE IN OUACHITA

EXCITEMENT ABOUT MONROE

HOW IT WAS CAUSED

The Parish Tax Collector Assassinated.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

MONROE, La., August 30, 1876.

On Saturday afternoon, at a Republican barbecue about four miles below Monroe, a dispute arose between a white and a colored man, but the same was quieted without anything serious occurring.

That night a number of whites patroled the road below the place where the barbecue was held, armed, until about eleven o'clock.

Sunday and Monday passed off quietly.

On Monday night the houses of I. Garrett, Jr., about nine miles below Monroe, and of David Faulk, about twelve miles below Monroe, were fired into by unknown parties, but no one was hurt.

Yesterday several whites brought their families to town, while the majority remained at home, although all resided in the immediate neighborhood.

Last night Sheriff Hamlet, accompanied by only his deputy, Lewis, went to Logtown, twelve miles below here, and found everything quiet, except that the colored people generally had abandoned their homes and were sleeping out.

A party of armed and mounted white men went down about an hour after Sheriff Hamlet, and returned early this morning. No damage done.

A consultation between the leading white and colored men down there has resulted in several of the refugees returning home, and apparent quiet is restored.

B. H. Dinkgrave, tax collector, has just been assassinated.

WASHINGTON.

Mail Transportation Committee.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The Mail Transportation Committee has organized. Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Connecticut, is president and George A. Bassitt secretary.

Turning Out the Poor Printers.

Public Printer Clapp has issued a circular ordering the discharge of all whom the foremen of the several branches find deficient as skillful workmen.

A Suicide.

The person who committed suicide in the Orange Mountain House, New Jersey, Saturday, was C. L. Aronstine, formerly an apothecary on the navy steamer Monongahela.

POLITICAL.

New York Democratic Convention.

SARATOGA, August 30.—The Democratic State convention assembled at noon. The hall was handsomely decorated, and much good feeling manifested. There were many spectators present. Rufus W. Peckham was chosen temporary chairman and addressed the convention.

When Morrissey's name was called there was applause. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess taken till 7 P. M.

Hiram Gray was elected president of the convention.

Horatio Seymour and John Kelly were chosen electors at large.

Platform.—The Democratic party of New York hereby, with cordial unanimity, ratify the nominations of the St. Louis National Democratic Convention of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and of Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President of the United States.

The Democratic party of New York when selecting delegates to the national convention, then declared, and now again declare their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditures, and the administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of this Union.

The Democratic party of New York then declared, and now again declare, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, while it insures the vote of New York, will be approved throughout the Union as the incarnation of the vital issue and the guarantee of a successful achievement of the work of national regeneration and reform.

The Democratic party of New York reaffirm the principles set forth in their Syracuse platform of 1874, which have been twice approved, and upon which the St. Louis convention, representing the Democracy of the whole United States, have set the seal of their faith and their adoption, and they incorporate herein as a part of this platform, the said Syracuse platform of 1874, and the St. Louis National Democratic platform of 1876.

Resolved, That we condemn all interference with the constitutional amendments and all violations of law, holding that all the people, in all the States alike, regardless of race, color or condition, are entitled to equal protection, and that all orders, practices, and opinions, whereby the public order and peace are disturbed, should receive public rebuke and punishment, according to the offense committed.

We recommend that the people of our State at the coming elections do approve and ratify the two proposed constitutional amendments, as being well devised means for securing henceforth a more economical and efficient administration of the prisons and the canals of the State, and for forcing upon the officers charged with their management a stricter responsibility to the people; and we favor such a reduction of tolls upon and an economical management of the canals as will most subserve the interests of the State and of the men engaged in canal traffic.

Resolved, That we, as American citizens and Democrats, devoted to the union and equality of the States, and to the honor and good name of the Federal government, hereby enter our solemn protest against the recent order of the Secretary of War, approved by the President of the United States, to place government troops in the Southern States with a view to intimidate the people and to control their elections. A government by the bayonet to take the place of a government through the ballot is an outrage which demands the condemnation of all who love republican freedom and hate despotic power.

The convention then went into nomination for Governor. The names of Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Horatio Seymour, Lucius Robinson, Clarkson N. Potter and James F. Starbuck were successively proposed amid much debate and some confusion.

Mr. Potter's nomination was supported in an earnest speech by John Kelly.

A strong effort was made to dispense with a ballot and nominate Horatio Seymour by acclamation, although it was stated in the convention that Mr. Seymour had peremptorily declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate, and a telegram from him to Senator Kernan was read, stating that he could not allow the use of his name because his health would not permit. A resolution was finally moved and carried that he be nominated by acclamation, and he was so nominated for Governor of New York amid indescribable enthusiasm. A committee of ten was appointed to wait upon Mr. Seymour and notify him of his nomination. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Connecticut Republicans.

NEW HAVEN, August 30.—The Republican State Convention assembled here today, ex-Postmaster General Jewell presiding. The convention nominated the following electoral ticket at large: Ex-president Theo. D. Wolsey, of Yale College, and Hon. Marshall Jewell. District electors were also chosen. The old State ticket was renominated.

Congressional Nominations.

MONTGOMERY, August 30.—Hon. Jere Williams has been nominated for Congress from the third district by the Democrats.

Colonel A. H. Herbert, of Montgomery county, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the second district.

WAR.

Armistice Talk—Russians in the Servian Ranks—The Fighting Around Alexinatz.

LONDON, August 30.—A special from Belgrade to the *Times* says:

The keenest anxiety is felt here of an armistice. Every day increases the danger of the war spreading. The Servian army is fast becoming a Russian auxiliary force fighting on Servian soil. The Russians are exposing themselves in the brunt of battle with remarkable valor. Out of forty-eight men who fought as a company at Alexinatz, thirty were left dead on the field.

The Servians are becoming jealous and afraid of the Russians, and feel that the control of their army is slipping from their hands. They will joyfully accept peace if it can be obtained on good terms.

The seven days fighting before Alexinatz has been greatly exaggerated. The entire loss of the Servians is now estimated at only a few hundred killed, and about 2300 wounded. No lists of killed and wounded have been published since the beginning of the war.

A dispatch from Belgrade to Reuter's Telegram Company says the popular feeling here is warlike. It is generally expected the Porte will refuse an armistice.

The police yesterday discovered a number of copies of the Turkish proclamation issued August 17, inviting the Servians to submission, and offering protection to those submitting. The proclamation declares Prince Milan and his ministers the only revolutionists, and that they alone have cause to expect rigorous treatment.

The *Standard's* special dispatch from Constantinople says material differences appear in the views of the powers with reference to mediation. Austria and England desire peace; Russia wishes for an armistice only, which will allow her to treat of conditions of peace in conference with other powers. The Porte is willing to make peace, and is opposed to an armistice. After the Porte declares an armistice the majority of the powers will find that peace is easier to be had without it, and that the situation will force Servia and Montenegro to urge negotiations.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that in German political circles the belief is expressed that Prince Milan's request for mediation is only another move in the policy of Russia to protract the Turkish complications, so that she can complete her own preparations.

The Peace Proposals.

VIENNA, August 30.—A council of ministers has been held at Constantinople to consider the peace proposals handed the Grand Vizier separately. Russia opposed the condition that Servia should first sue directly for peace to the Porte, but has abandoned that position.

It is stated that Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has informed Prince Milan that he need not consider himself bound by the agreement made at the beginning of the war that neither should separately enter upon peace negotiations.

A Joint Note from the Ministers.

BELGRADE, August 30.—It is announced that the diplomatic agents have handed the ministry a joint note for their respective governments, declaring they take mediation into their own hands, and have directed their ambassadors how to proceed to stop hostilities.

Montenegrin Sentiment Averse to Mediation.

CETTINGE, August 30.—A Montenegrin official newspaper publishes articles rejecting foreign mediation, declaring that Servia and Montenegro will not abandon the conflict until the Sclavonic provinces are freed from the Turkish yoke.

Another Battle.

RAGUSA, August 30.—It is reported here that a battle was fought yesterday at Podoritza. Details are wanting.

Jelaleddin Pacha's command, including ten guns, reached Trebinje unopposed.

WAR PATH.

Military Movements in the Indian Country.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Although no recent intelligence has been received at army headquarters concerning the movements of Crook and Terry, it is believed their operations against the hostile Sioux will be ultimately successful in all respects. The country in which the Indians now are affords but little support, and they may disperse into small bands, but the troops are so stationed as to render them powerless for mischief. Since the Custer massacre temporary military posts and depots for supplies have been established which will aid materially military operations, and hem in the savages from escape. Recruiting is progressing satisfactorily, and in a short time all the men authorized will be obtained.

SPORTING.

The Third Day of the International Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—The Beaverwycks won in 9:6½, London second, Watkins third. The boats were so close at the finish that it took the judges some time to decide. The Londons were eighteen inches behind the Beaverwycks, and the Watkins close up.

A strong head breeze prevailed, and the water was a little rough. Courtney, of Union Springs, beat Ackerman, of Atlantics. Yates, of Union Springs, won the second scull race.

At half-past three o'clock the great race of all was started between the Beaverwycks Rowing Club, of Albany, with a crew of J. T. McCormick, bow; J. H. McEntee, second; R. T. Gorman, third; T. J. Gorman, stroke; the London Rowing Club, of England, the crew being R. H. Labatt, bow; F. S. Gulston, second; A. Trower, third; J. O. Howell, stroke; the Watkins Boat Club, of New York, with A. McLafferty, bow; J. Stull,