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POLITICAL NOTES.

The mysterious horseman who, in the heart of a town, murdered that respected Republican leader, Dr. Dinkgrave, like his prototype of the Twitchell-King crime, got away without any apparent difficulty. It is only the "nigger" who killed a hog in the woods that can be caught at any convenient subsequent time, identified and hung by indignant citizens to the nearest tree.

Mr. Dan Sullivan takes to task Colonel Patton, and the Democratic State Central Committee generally, as they deserve. Mr. Sullivan is president of the Eighth Ward Club, and Mr. Miles Riordan has been appointed United States supervisor without his consent. This is one of the most aggravated insults we have ever known during a long intimacy with political affairs. Mr. Sullivan exposes, in a card in the *Picayune*, the whole vile plot against the party, and shows, too, that Riordan has the audacity to be the brother of a man who is clerk in a tax collector's office. Well may it be asked, "Can such things be?"

The opposition press, the *Bulletin* especially, has borne down, so far, too hardly upon the newly appointed supervisors of registration. It is not in a moment that they can acquire perfect familiarity with the complex laws and regulations governing our system, and it is far better to start slow and correctly, than by rash haste run into all sorts of irregularities. The journal named above says that "though only open two days," the officers were obstructing the registration of voters, and cited an instance of a citizen who had been detained an hour because the registrar did not know how to act when the case was one merely of a change of residence.

Would it not have been fairer to attribute this to the fact that the supervisor had *only* been in office two days, especially as in the adjoining wards, on the same day, the Democratic supervisor closed the registration office entirely until this identical question could be referred to the chief State supervisor for settlement?

Those who are so exacting for fair play should at least be willing to manifest a little of it.

The *Democrat* alleges that police canvassers visit the houses of citizens during the absence of the male members with "ominous documents, to impress the belief that they are after the individual they ask for to arrest him," in the hope that the response will be that he does not live there. And "thereupon they make their report to that effect to the registrar, who erases the name from his books."

We pronounce this, upon authority, wholly and unqualifiedly false, and challenge proof of a single instance of such a procedure.

Republicans, be on the *qui vive*. Let not the naturalization frauds of 1874 be repeated. In that year of memorable outrages, minors and incompetent foreigners were in scores taken to the Second District Court and given citizens' rights in contravention of law, or even of decent regard for appearances. The same individuals swore, as witnesses, to the qualifications of dozens of persons of all nationalities, who were made American citizens. Let the Republican committee canvass this enormous and fraudulent list. The court records furnish all requisite data. It is not too late yet to punish this gross crime against the government. At any rate let the frauds be culled out, and no votes be cast on such papers. Few of these are in the hands of original owners. Every foreign born citizen, who has been honestly and legally made such, should assist, from motives of self-respect, in ferreting out these rascalities.

Governor Hahn has always been so "conservative" as to keep his strictest party friends in hot water, and was ever ready to do a kindness for or extend a courtesy to a political opponent. The *Democrat* is trying to teach him how Democrats appreciate such consideration, and we suppose it speaks as the official organ of the State committee.

The political dissension among the St. Landry Democracy has resulted in one serious misfortune—the enforced retirement of the late Speaker Estilette to private life. He was urged to accept a renomination for the Legislature, but having congressional aspirations, refused. The action of the Democratic State Convention in seating both of the contesting delegations from his parish on a half vote, defeated what was otherwise a an assured success for a place on the ticket as the competitor of Mr. Nash. Thus is he left out of the race, although the people of St. Landry desire his candidacy, and would cheerfully vote for him.

We repeat that it is a misfortune to Louisiana that Mr. Estilette is not to sit in the next Legislature. A man of a high order of ability, strict integrity, courage and moderation, he has earned this slight expression of esteem from a political opponent, and the present appears not an unseemly moment for its utterance.

It don't take much to ostracise a man among the eighth ward Democracy. To have a brother in the employ of a Republican official appears sufficient.

The *Times'* chief regret at the murder of Dr. Dinkgrave, the loved and respected Republican leader, in Monroe, appears to be that it was "most ill-timed," and calculated to interfere with Democratic political prospects. Mysterious horsemen, with repeating firearms, please take notice.

PLENTY OF FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.—Camor's restaurant, No. 23 St. Charles street, where Mr. Leon Lamothe, the proprietor, sings a comic song for his customers every morning before breakfast, and grandly recites a tragedy during dinner, will open its doors to-day, fully prepared to feed the hungry, no matter what kind of appetite is presented. If the applicant desires richness, he may call for papabotte, soft-shell crabs, broiled fish, grassettes, or any such choice bite, and have them cooked to perfection by French cooks. If plainer and more substantial packing is desired, the well-loaded larder will never fail. Leon prides himself on giving some of the most delicate dishes ever placed before a hungry man. Private parties are accommodated in upper rooms, and at hard times prices.

CHAPTER V.

Justification of the Grant-Chamberlain Letter, and of Antoine's Reply to Patton.

The Democratic Official Organ Answered and a List of Democratic Victims Furnished.

The Political Aims of Regulators and Bulldozers.

Shall Republicans Cry to the Nation for Protection in Vain?

The following is from the New Orleans *Democrat*, the elected and proclaimed official organ of the Louisiana Democratic State Committee:

"Negroes are hung, shot and mutilated by the White Leaguers in Feliciana for no reasons whatever," is what a leading Democrat told the Terrebonne *Republican*. Strange, that with all their slaughtering we can get no names. Perhaps we may claim, like Beecher of Tilton, for a bill of particulars. With so many negroes killed, it ought to be easy enough to give a name or two of the murdered ones occasionally, instead of designating them as "certain unknown negroes."

Con, then, this list of recently shot, hanged, beaten and otherwise maltreated, at your leisure. If you want additional names, look through the files of the REPUBLICAN, as these are only a partial array of the poor victims in two parishes—West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge. And even in this small section of Louisiana many and many a murder has been committed which never yet has come to light:

John Gair, "shot full of bullets."
Babe Mathews, hung to death.
Lizzie Richards, hung to death.
Isidore Herron, bulldozed and whipped.
Lewis Brown, half hanged to death and whipped.
John Russell, shot to death in his own house.
Elizabeth Russell, made to behold the murder of her husband.
William Jackson, bucked and whipped.
Frank Dunn, roped and whipped.
—— Robertson, stabbed in neck and left hanging dead to a tree.
Ebenezer Schuyler, shot in the back while a prisoner.
Juba Glasper, hanged, but cut down.
E. M. Gerald, burned out at midnight.
Richard Walter, burned out and shot at.
J. Page, driven from the parish.
John Bryant, driven from the parish.
Julius Green, driven from the parish.
Levin Carter, shot at and robbed.
Ephraim Armstrong, murdered at Gaspar's Branch.
W. T. Kruse, beaten senseless with pistols.
His wife and babies burned out of home at midnight.
Louis Morgan, shot at.
Woman (name not yet ascertained), hung on Thursday week, but cut down and life saved.
Reason Davis, assaulted and stripped.
Thomas Rice, beaten with a rifle.
Garrett Hailes, badly beaten.
Isaac Carr, assaulted and threatened with death.
Lucy Washington, beaten with a gun.
Henry Temple, shot, but escaped in the woods.
Latin Williams, bulldozed and whipped.
Johnson Stewart, shot by bulldozers.
Colored man, shot by young Manscur.
Henry Martin, hung to his gate-post at Mount Pleasant.
—— Burgess, taken from jail at night by bulldozers, and never heard of afterward.
Levin Foster, hanged and shot to death.
Wilson Rhodes, hung at Mount Pleasant.
William Lewis, hung at Mount Pleasant.

This list must answer for the present, as we have not time to go more carefully over the record, but we solemnly assert that this array of horrors falls far below the unrecorded crimes of these two parishes alone.

WHY THEY WERE COMMITTED.

That the purpose in view was to overawe, intimidate and drive from power the Republican party is not left to speculation. The Democrats knew that their moral support and recognition of the legal authorities would result in the prompt punishment and suppression of every sort of crime; but this was studiously withheld. On the contrary, the officers of the law were obstructed, ignored or defamed systematically and at every opportunity, while the ruffian class were encouraged in their misdeeds. Nothing but the offices, wrested from the rightful Republican possessors, would answer Democratic demands.

EXTRACT FROM DENNIS DORSEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

About a week afterward this same crowd came to Star Hill plantation (West Feliciana), headed by Colonel J. W. Smith, of East Feliciana, who said: "The Regulators have burned the stores, and you niggers are burning the ginhouses for spite."

He also said: "We own this country and are damned tired of a Republican government, and are going to kill out niggers so we can carry the elections this year. We are going to elect our President and other officers." He said that, "Mr. Kellogg thinks he can carry the State for Grant and himself, but we will show him he can't."

HERE SPEAKS ONE WHO KNOWS.

O. H. Foreman, sworn—Says I reside in the city of Baton Rouge; am a deputy marshal. I have lived in that parish for the last forty-two years; I travel in the country. I have heard of a large body of armed men riding around. I saw the body of a negro woman who had been hung, charged with attempting to poison the family of A. B. Booth, who is my neighbor. None of the persons said to have been poisoned died. She was committed to jail by the magistrate; before reaching there she was taken away from the officers by a body of men and hung to a tree.

I have ridden over the parish a great deal and never heard of any armed organization of colored men. The colored people are industrious and quiet. I am a planter in that parish. I have no idea what could have caused the disturbances in that parish. A large number of colored people have left and are still leaving, and if these troubles continue all that can leave will do so. In my opinion the action against the Republican officials is political in its character. It is my opinion that the Democrats want the offices, and even if they had obtained this end, I do not believe the outrages committed upon the colored people would cease, from the fact that I believe it would be continued to intimidate and terrorize them, *so as to prevent themf rom voting at all unless they voted the Democratic ticket.*

I am acquainted with Judge Davis four or five years; he always stood very high as an official and has been looked upon in the community as an intelligent and educated man. It has been reported in the parish that a great number of hangings and beatings of colored persons have occurred. Colored people are prevented from hunting game in the woods, but the white people are permitted to do so. As a general thing colored people there own one or two hogs. The body of armed white men that I heard of are considered respectable men and live in the parish.

Cross-examined, says—I have not seen the armed bodies of white men in the parish, and do not know of any individual, of my own knowledge, who belongs to such an organization. I am a Republican and deputy United States marshal for the district in which I live. I knew Judge Davis before his election to the bench; never knew him as a practicing attorney. I knew of Conservatives who suffered at the hands of unknown parties. I am president of the school board and parish treasurer.

JEALOUSY AND POLITICS RUIN A LIBERAL.

Joseph O. Blouin sworn—Says I reside in the city of Baton Rouge for the past two years. I have three plantations. In the month of December, 1875, on the Bartell place, which is one of my places, some persons unknown to me fired and burned down a new log cabin which was used for a dwelling. This information was given to me by one of my employes; one of my hands told me that it was burned by a body of men, some masked and others not, about fifteen or twenty. He saw the persons who burned the house; there is no store on either of my places. I offered by advertisement in the newspapers a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who fired my house. A short time after this advertisement appeared I received a communication dated "Woods," written in a disguised hand, and signed "Regulator, Mystic." It informed me that I had a colored man on my "Tom Bynum" place by the name of Gilbert Houston. This man Gilbert Houston they said I must send off, otherwise they would burn my gin, and if said Houston was not off my place immediately they would cross the creek and burn all my houses, and kill all my stock that they could find. I addressed letters answering some of the men whom I thought had written this communication, saying that I could not put him off because he had a lease for two years, which had not expired, and I was subject to damages if I attempted to put him off.

I, however, advised him to leave. Gilbert Houston left on my advice and went to live in Baton Rouge, and is now occupying one of my houses. *These men visited all my places and notified all my colored hands to leave!* They visited my places at different times during the month of January. All my hands left. I have no colored people on my places at all. I consider that I have lost by the action of these men between $10,000 and $15,000. I was selling my land before this at from $15 to $20 per acre, but now I don't believe that I could get $1 per acre. The colored people who desire to own their own lands will not buy any land on account of the action of these men in driving them off. The names of the persons were told me, by the hands, that notified them to leave my place. Some of them were owners of property and considered heretofore respectable in the community. *My opinion is that they are opposed to colored people owning or leasing land, and from a combination of jealousy and politics!*

No seed cotton was bought on my places. The colored people that were driven off my place had been working for me for three years, and were good men, and they had been recommended by my neighbors who had first employed them, and they were honest. I had no cause to complain of them. One of the men ordered to leave was about seventy years of age, and was an upright and honest man particularly, and had lived in the neighborhood for forty years. *I believe that the best citizens of the parish, if they were to take it in hand, could stop this murdering and killing and driving off of hands.* I am a Conservative—never voted the Republican ticket. I voted the Liberal Republican ticket for Greeley in 1872. I was formerly an old line Whig. I call myself Conservative.

Cross-examined, says—Some of my hands recognized four or five of the parties engaged in the proceedings of the so-called Regulators; I have not made any charge or attempted to have them arrested; during the troubles I endeavored to induce my neighbors to join me to put a stop to these proceedings; as they were conducted by a mob, we should organize another party to oppose them; my friends said that would be but one mob fighting another—that it was better to apply to the courts for relief.

Previous to the burning of gins and stores in the parish, the planters generally lost very heavily by the stealing of their seed cotton and stock. I think that I have lost some four or five bales in that way. On one occasion I caught a man stealing one of my hogs, and he acknowleged that he had stolen many before. I had him arrested, and he was bonded out the same day. On the trial he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to thirty days in the parish jail. The Regulators, or the persons so styling themselves, have made no discrimination in their attacks upon *Conservatives* and *Republicans*. In my opinion persons engaged in the later troubles are not the persons who were engaged in the burning of gins and stores. The Regulators are mostly composed of irresponsible persons. I do not think I was troubled on account of politics; I think jealousy had more to do with it than anything else. I do not know of any particular occasion upon which Judge Davis has done wrong, but I have heard of many complaints.

Is any other deduction possible than that politics is the impelling motive for all these sad facts narrated above. The murders, the whippings, the midnight visits, the breaking up of homes and driving out as wanderers their hard working, honest occupants, have but one aim and purpose, and no just, fair-minded man will dare deny that to be the settled determination of the Confederate-Democracy to repossess themselves of the government, regardless of law and the guaranteed rights of American citizens. The Democratic mouthpieces will doubtless shout a coarse and vehement denial, and their parasites and weak imitators may obediently follow, but the facts stand forth damning and convicting by their conclusiveness. And such will be the verdict of the country.

In the next chapter we shall more clearly define the way in which the Democrats are availing themselves of the fruits of their crimes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

South Pass.

Everything seems to be *coleur de rose* with the jetty operators at present, to judge by the communications in two of our contemporaries yesterday morning, bearing the initials respectively of Max E. Schmidt, Captain Eads' chief draughtsman, and G. W. R. Bayley, the resident jetty engineer. It is impossible to avoid the inference, from their statements, that there is more than twenty feet of water through the jetties, and that South Pass is now the best outlet for the commerce of New Orleans. In fact we are met with the statement in our exchanges daily that nearly all the vessels going and coming now go through the South Pass. This statement does not tally with our own river reports, but no matter. Captain Eads and Colonel Andrews and their families are passengers on the steamer New Orleans, which is due here this morning. The passage of this vessel through South Pass from the Gulf, by the new city of Eadsport and up to the levee, with these distinguished people, will doubtless cause much jubilation among the friends of the jetties to-day.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 1: At 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 88°. Lowest point during the night of August 31, 78°.

The Assassination of Dr. Dinkgrave.

The *Times* has the usual theory that Dr. Dinkgrave, the Republican tax collector of Ouachita, was not killed because he was a Republican, but for private vengeance. To carry out this theory it produces a story told by a gentleman who lived in Monroe *until several years ago*. This, the *Times* thinks, prevents his knowledge of the difficulty from being doubted or questioned. But there are other gentlemen more familiar with the origin of the "difficulty" which is assumed by the *Times* to have caused this murder, and they do question the accuracy of the statement. The gentleman's standing is probably well known, and his character for veracity can not be questioned, but the information given the REPUBLICAN varies greatly from that published in the *Times*.

To begin with, Dr. Dinkgrave was neither sheriff nor deputy at the time of the affair with Wimberly. He was attending Mrs. Lisle professionally. Wimberly came there drunk, quarreled with Dr. Dinkgrave, and would have killed him if he hadn't been shot himself. Dr. Dinkgrave was exonerated as committing a justifiable homicide. Wimberly's brother did not swear he would "avenge his brother's death." On the contrary, he, with all the rest of the family, justified the act, and he and Dr. Dinkgrave have been fast friends ever since. The *Times'* informant, who was in Monroe until several years ago, is satisfied, without seeing him, that this brother murdered Dinkgrave. If it was he, H. G. Dobson and J. Benoit, who were with Dinkgrave, would have known him, for Dobson knows every man, woman, child and horse in the parish.

This story, not one prominent feature of which agrees with the facts, is precisely of the character of that that was told after George King was murdered and Senator Twitchell rendered helpless. It comes earlier in the day, however, for that wonderful tale required a month to concoct. The "Bean theory" of the green goggled man was first to be exploded in that case. Experience is a good teacher and judging by the relative increase of facility of composition the account of the next private and ancient circumstance of the life of a Republican official will be printed as causing his murder about a week before his death.

There is sufficient cause to believe Dr. Dinkgrave was murdered because he was a Republican then, and not because he killed a man to save his own life eight years before. All information has come from Democratic sources, but this is known. For several months he had been threatened; he was the principal Republican organizer and worker in the parish, as Twitchell was in Red River. He was told that if he did not cease organizing colored club, some night he would "meet up with blue ruin," which is perhaps the Ouachita substitute for bulldozing. There is other information to be obtained, however, and it will no doubt still further contradict the stories that have already been received.

Commissioners of Election.

The following Republican commissioners of election have been sworn in by United States Commissioner Woolfley under the order of Judge Hill, for the parish of Orleans:

First ward—Theodore Grant.
Second ward—David Wilson.
Third ward—William Walsh.
Fourth ward—P. A. Duluc.
Fifth ward—Edgar Davis.
Sixth ward—Jules Fucks.
Seventh ward—C. H. Merritt.
Eighth ward—John Blandin.
Ninth ward—C. R. Fagat.
Tenth ward—James E. Moore.
Eleventh ward—John Schaeffer.
Thirteenth ward—Felix Larria.
Fourteenth ward—N. D. Bush.
Fifteenth ward—William Rattigan.
Sixteenth ward—M. A. Johnson.
Seventeenth ward—A. Derocha.

The following for St. Tammany have also been sworn in:

Harry Lott, Republican; Joseph L. Dix, Democrat.

Protests Against the Payment of Duty on Sugar.

We are indebted to Mr. H. Bonzano, Customhouse broker, for a copy of the following protest, filed at the Customhouse yesterday, in behalf of the Belcher Sugar Refining Company, St. Louis, Missouri:

PROTEST.

We hereby protest against the assessment and payment of duty on the cargo of sugar, on the ground that by reason of a recent enactment of Congress (August 14) admitting sugars free of duty from the Hawaiian Islands into the port of San Francisco, California, the same product from the island of Cuba is, under existing treaty stipulations with Spain, entitled to free entry at the port of New Orleans. And also, on the ground that under section nine of the first article of the constitution of the United States, this port is entitled to all the advantages and benefits given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to San Francisco or any other port of the United States.

Personal.

Ex-Governor J. Madison Wells has returned to the city from a somewhat lengthy sojourn at his home in Rapides. He has suffered from impaired health, but is now much improved. He proposes to take an active part in support of the Republican ticket in the campaign.

Professor J. A. Adams, principal of Straight University, has just returned from a trip through the North, and is actively preparing for the opening of the next term. See advertisement in another column.

The Nominations in Ouachita.

The conventions held on Saturday passed off very harmoniously. As we predicted, Mr. George B. Hamlet was nominated for the Senate unanimously, as also was Judge Robert Ray for district judge. That both will be elected by overwhelming majorities we do not doubt in the least. Mr. Hamlet has been in this parish about four years, and the various positions he has held he has filled with honor to himself and credit to his friends. We have no doubt that in the Senate he will be at all times found at the and willing to work in the best interests of his constituents.

Judge Robert Ray is so well known throughout this district that it seems almost superfluous for us to say anything in his favor; but it is well known that he is prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties, honest in his decisions, impartial in his rulings, and ready at all times to vindicate the majesty of the law, of which he is one of the chief supporters. His popularity is great, not only among the Republicans, but also among the opposition, and we feel satisfied that he will lead his ticket in the number of votes he receives.—*Monroe Intelligencer.*

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

Personal Character in the Pending Presidential Election.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1876.

There has never been a time in the history of America when personal character possessed such weight in its politics as now. This fact goes far to illustrate a feature in popular institutions which many profound political thinkers overlook. That feature is reflected in the tendency of society under a republic to protect itself from what is low, base, ignorant and corrupt. For this reason the "personal make up" of the great national parties, so far at least as the North is concerned, gives the Republican party the advantage over the Democracy. The best citizens and the best influences at the North are enrolled under the Republican banner. The fact that the party has instituted a system of self-reformation is the clearest proof of the truth of what I say, as well as of the fact that the best elements of the party are in the ascendant.

But the principle we are considering does not end here. It applies to the individual leaders of the two parties now soliciting the votes of the people. Governor Tilden was nominated chiefly to impart respectability to the Democratic cause. Governor Hayes was nominated because his personal character would afford a guarantee of good faith to the country in regard to the great work of peace and reform which the times demanded. As the canvass has progressed this "personality" of Hayes on the one hand and Tilden on the other has become more and more pronounced. And as this "development" has taken place it has become more evident that Tilden was gradually losing weight before the country while Governor Hayes continued to gain in personal influence.

The causes which have led to the decline of Tilden's personal influence are twofold, one is his connection with Tweed and other corruptionists in the past, the other is his "trimming" on the financial question in his letter of acceptance. The popular verdict in regard to Tilden is, that he is lacking in nerve and moral purpose. It is now realized clearly by all close observers of the situation that Samuel J. Tilden is not to be trusted with the control of the chief executive power of the nation at this crisis of the nation's life. He has proven himself to be weaker than Buchanan and would be powerless to resist the pressure of the strong and reckless men who would naturally surround the White House under a Confederate Democratic restoration. On the other hand the more the country learns of Rutherford B. Hayes, the more confidence there is in his personal character and in his force of character. There are no "old times" to be hidden out of sight in his case. His record is as open and clear as the day. Not a word has been raised against him personally, simply because there is nothing in his life upon which even party slander can fasten its fangs. I called the other day upon a gentleman who is especially well informed on this subject. To show that my informant is not a partizan, it is sufficient to say that he thinks Wade Hampton's nomination in South Carolina a good one (which I do not), and that if elected Hampton will make a good Governor of that State (which I doubt). In regard to Governor Hayes, this gentleman stated that the man who supposed that the Republican leader was either a man of straw or of putty, made a great mistake. I asked if he could speak positively as to the "make up" of Hayes. He said he could; that he was a strong man mentally, intellectually and morally; in good health, and that he would, if elected, be the President of the whole body of the people, of both sections. I was also assured that the old line Whig, or "original national" element in Southern society, would be developed by Governor Hayes as a political force for the pacification of the South. My informant authorized me to give this assurance, which I now do, to the Southern people. He also said that in due time the South would be made fully acquainted with Governor Hayes' character and purposes, so that there would no longer be any doubt as to either.

Thus the canvass takes on daily more and more the shape which gives us assurance not only of the defeat of the Confederate-Democratic coalition, but the assurance also of a reign of peace and good-will at the South under the era of moral reconstruction which Hayes' election will inaugurate. There is but one drawback to this pleasant prospect. It is found in that spirit of Southern sectionalism which the Democratic leaders of the North and the Confederate leaders of the South are jointly interested in keeping alive (for a "united South" is the life of the Confederate-Democratic party). This sectionalism will be broken under Hayes' administration, but how much more gracious it would be if Louisiana, holding within her border the commercial metropolis of the Southwest, would enroll her name at once and for good as a firm supporter of the peace policy of Governor Hayes. B.

Meteorological Summary for August.

The following meteorological summary is furnished us by Sergeant Nelson Gorom, of the signal service station in this city:

Highest barometer, 30.169; lowest barometer, 29.874; monthly range of barometer, .295; highest temperature, 92°; lowest temperature, 73°; monthly range of temperature, 19°; greatest daily range of temperature, 13°; mean of maximum temperature, 87.9°; mean of minimum temperature, 77.2°; mean daily range of temperatures, 10.7°; total rainfall, 4.4 inches; prevailing wind, southeast; total number of miles traveled, 4575; maximum velocity of wind, 22; number of days on which rain fell, 16; mean barometer, 30.021; mean thermometer 82.2°; mean humidity, 71.8 per cent.

Evidently an Intruder.

A Columbus special, August 29, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes these ungenerous observations:

The gentleman who proposes to establish a new Democratic daily in Columbus is in town once more in the person of Mr. J. T. Linton, the present and former editor of the *Ohio Statesman*. Mr. Linton, it seems, was inspired by the story that Tilden had sent out $250,000 to help Ohio out of the drag, and at once engaged a telegraph service to commence from the first of September. The details of his perilous venture have not yet been made public, but it is safe to say that Mr. Linton will make the political atmosphere lurid with his enunciation of the principles of the rock-ribbed Democracy, so long as the money holds out.

Getting Ready to Curb the Bulldozers.

A Saratoga correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing of an interview of Secretary Chandler with Secretary Cameron, at that point, says:

It is believed, in well informed circles, that the meeting of Secretaries Chandler and Cameron here was not wholly accidental, but had direct reference to the condition of the Southern States, and to the steps to be taken to insure protection to the ballot box and to the colored voters in the approaching election. Several representative Republicans from the States have been here during the past week, and their stories agree in depicting the condition of the South to be as deplorable and as threatening now as at any time since the suppression of the rebellion. It is claimed by many that this is due to the reviving hopes of the Democracy, and to the prevailing belief that the Democratic party must get back to power, if at all, by means of the united vote of the South. They feel that they are now engaged in a game which, if played desperately, may win, and they are ready to resort to any extremities to secure a victory and a restoration of the old slaveholding and unreconstructed rebel influence in the national government. President Grant has become so well satisfied, from reliable information in possession of the government, of the intention of the old rebel element to attempt to carry the Southern States by fraud and violence, that he has resolved to take as decisive and vigorous measures to defeat their lawless acts as he did to destroy their armies in the field. It is alleged that the Democrats, feeling this to be their last chance of arming, have boldly organized bands all over the South, composed of old Confederate soldiers and outlawed desperadoes, whose business it is to ride about the country and do the work of intimidation among the colored population. If a few negroes should be killed off by these bands before election day, why, it will only save the trouble of persuasion or threats. According to Republican authority, these outrages against the freedmen are more general and more dangerous now than in the most rampant days of the Ku-Klux, since the rebels have learned caution and carry on their operations against the colored voters more secretly than they did a few years ago.

The consultation between the President and his two most active Secretaries is said to have reference to the immediate disposition of troops in the Southern States, so as to protect the lives of the colored population during the progress of the campaign, and to insure freedom of speech as well as to prevent violence, fraud and intimidation at the polls. Orders for the movement of troops to the South and their distribution and location will be issued within a short time. A proclamation will be prepared, to be issued when the necessity arises, setting forth the information of outrages and attempts at intimidation which has reached the government, declaring it to be the duty of the government to protect the colored people in their constitutional rights, advising all white citizens to desist from lawless combinations and practices, and signifying the determination of the President to enforce the laws and protect all citizens of a State whenever he may be constitutionally called upon to aid the State authorities. The disposition of United States troops in the South will be so arranged as to give guarantee of the earnestness of the government and of its ability to carry out its promise. Whenever a constitutional call is made on the President, it will be promptly responded to, as he has now become convinced that the protection of the United States army is required in the Southern States, and he will accept the statements of the proper authorities as to the necessity for interference without questioning.

How Sayler Became Speaker of the House.

There is a little unwritten history of how Milton J. Sayler became Speaker of the House that may be of interest to the public. It is generally well-known that Samuel Randall and Holman run the House, or at least had the appearance of doing so. The day before Sunset Cox was ordered by John Kelly to start for St. Louis and aid in defeating the nomination of Tilden, Sayler had a measure which he wanted to get before the House. He tried to do so, but Randall held the floor, and in his usual brutal manner refused to give it up. In this he was backed up by Holman. The result was that Sayler became exceedingly angry. He walked up the aisle, and if all the dams he built upon Randall could be utilized, the waters of the Mississippi would be forced backward. In fact, he cursed Randall, Holman and Cox most outrageously, and so openly that the attention of several members was attracted. In his rage he declared his intention to break up the little ring that was "running the machine." This came to the ears of the triumvirate, and it was arranged that Sayler should be made Speaker when Cox went away. Cox left with the expectation that he would be reinstated when he returned, but Randall and Holman, like the two members of the Roman triumvirate, turned against their absent associate, and worded the resolution so as to make Sayler Speaker during the absence of Mr. Kerr. They did this to head off the aspirations of Sunset for the permanent Speakership in the event of Mr. Kerr's death, which was daily expected, with the understanding that Randall should be elected Speaker, and Holman thus be left as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Kerr's continued lingering was a disappointment to the conspirators, and the election goes over, with a fair prospect that Sayler will be the man selected, instead of Randall. Thus it will be seen that these men were actually conspiring for the succession while their friend was lingering in agony. We remember one other noted instance of the kind. It was when the Roman soldiers threw dice for the mantle of our Saviour while he was enduring the agony of the cross.—*Washington National Republican.*

Will Mr. Tilden Withdraw?

It becomes a very serious question for the Democracy whether Mr. Tilden shall voluntarily withdraw from the canvass for the presidency, or whether the party shall withdraw him.

It is nearly a hundred years since the constitution was adopted. We are engaged in our twenty-second election of a President; and it never happened before that any candidate for the presidency was clearly convicted of defrauding the government through perjury. It is the most scandalous and terrible position in which a man asking to be made the chief magistrate of the nation was ever placed. To suppose that the people could elect a President with such a black stain upon his personal honor is to suppose that they have lost all reason.

There is no other safe or honorable course for the Democracy but to get Mr. Tilden out of the way. Will he withdraw himself, or will the party be compelled to withdraw him?—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Piety a Trade.

A California revivalist, according to the San Francisco *Newsletter*, has devised a new way of reaching sinners. He has attached himself to a circus, and goes 'round among the audience selling refreshments as an ostensible plea for saying the good word. Between the acts he shoulders his way lustily amid the benches, crying, "O-o-oranges, apples, ginger beer and lemonade!—oh, repent of your sins!—three for ten cents. Thank you; here's your change. Gingerbread, nuts, all fresh. Take this tract, young man. Believe and you shall be saved. Four pears for a quarter. Pick 'em yourself; all ripe and lovely. Oh, how hateful is sin, my brethren; and even this night you may die. I gave you two bits back; it had a hole in it; feel in your pockets. O-oranges and apples. Ginger pop a bit a bottle. Now's your time. A prize in every packet of candy—and mercy is extended to them that believe (keep your fingers out of my basket), forever and evermore. Four pears for a quarter; all fresh," and so on.—*New York Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

MASS MEETING AT SHREVEPORT

Aleck Boarman Gives His Neighbors Some Good Talk.

HIS SPEECH WELL RECEIVED

CADDO FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

SHREVEPORT, La., September 1, 1876.

Hon. Aleck Boarman is addressing one of the largest meetings ever assembled in Shreveport.

He first started in the open air, and a rain came up. The entire crowd followed him to the Opera House, where he went to finish his speech. The hall is densely packed by the audience listening to him.

His speech is thoroughly Republican, and is being listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. Boarman is one of the finest orators in North Louisiana, and his speech to-night will do the party a great deal of good.

He is speaking from a practical standpoint, and the people, knowing he was born among them, and having implicit confidence in his political views, are listening to him with marked attention.

The meeting is about equally divided between whites and colored.

Put Caddo down for an overwhelming Republican majority in November. X.

OUACHITA.

McCranie's Daily Report of the Democratic Conspiracy at Monroe.

MONROE, September 1.—George W. McCranie, editor of the Ouachita *Telegraph*, a White League paper, sends the following:

Fresh excitement sprang up last night in consequence of reports that negroes were arming in the northern part of this parish, and coming here to burn the town. About seventy-five negroes, mounted and on foot, were found at Captain Phillips' place. A parley ensued, and the negroes refused to disarm, and said they would come back with 500 men. Captain Thebalds, with fifteen men, blockaded the road with rails. The news spread rapidly, and the whites, armed, from this and Morehouse parishes, went to the scene. The excitement was intense, but nothing occurred, and not a gun was fired. The whites, including the best men of the country, acted with the greatest forbearance. One freedman, of the armed negroes, said they were told to arm by the sheriff of the parish, who is a colored man, and come to Monroe and burn the town.

In the Southern portion of the parish, where houses were fired into, and the trouble began, leading citizens report all quiet. Some scattering demonstrations, they say, were made last night, but nothing serious. The situation is decidedly anxious, but the leading citizens are proceeding with prudence and moderation. Not a loud word has been heard in town.

The steamer Timmie Baker, lying at the Trenton wharfboat, exploded her boiler to-day. Eight persons were killed or wounded. Two colored deck hands were killed, and the barkeeper, Joe Sintas, is expected to die. Captain E. S. Austin, pilot, received two serious flesh wounds, but they will not prove fatal. The boat was worth $8000, and is a total loss. The cabin and hull were both blown to pieces, and the wreck sunk.

No discovery has been made to identify the murderer of Dr. Dinkgrave, who was buried yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Bonds Called In.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The following bonds have been called in, interest on them ceasing November 1: Five-twenties of 1865, coupon bonds, $500, Nos. 501 to 3350, both inclusive; $1000, Nos. 2801 to 14,550, both inclusive; $700,000 of registered bonds of $100 each, Nos. 1 to 200, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 1 to 1800, both inclusive; $1000, Nos. 1 to 500, both inclusive; $5000, Nos. 642 to 1100, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 1 to 1150, both inclusive. Total, $1,000,000.

The debt statement shows a decrease of $3,250,000.

Coin and Currency.

Coin in the treasury, $67,500,000; currency $11,625,000.

Naval Items.

The Navy Department has information that the Richmond sailed from Callao for Montevedio August 12. The Omaha has gone to Guayaquil, and will be ordered to Panama the middle of October.

Rear Admiral Trenchard relieved Rear Admiral Leroy of the command of the North Atlantic station yesterday.

A Good Appointment.

Samuel Weeks has been appointed melter and refiner at the New Orleans Mint.

The Georgia Collection Districts.

Late this afternoon the contest over the Georgia collection districts was settled by the President. Andrew Clark has the Macon and Atlanta districts; J. G. Farm will get the Augusta and Savannah districts.

POLITICAL.

Observations from the Great American Decliner.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Governor Seymour, in an interview with a reporter at his residence in Utica, last night, said: I have done everything in my power to prevent my nomination being made, and while I appreciate the honor my friends would bestow upon me, I must say now that the same reason for refusal to accept this nomination which then existed, still exists. I have this morning received a letter from Dr. Churchill, one of my physicians, forbidding me making any mental or physical effort, and declaring that the acceptance of this or any other public position would be detrimental, if it did not prevent my ultimate recovery. In view of these facts it will be impossible for me to accept the nomination, and I so informed the gentlemen from Saratoga who waited upon me this morning, requesting my acceptance. I can not see how Mr. Faulkner could have been misled into making the statement he is reported to have made. It may be that what I really said has been misconstrued. "There are a number of good men in our ranks who are eminently qualified to fill the position of Governor. The nomination now rests with the State executive committee, which is friendly to Governor Tilden, and who will, no doubt, select one of the number who will conciliate all interests."

He Adheres to His Determination—The Nomination Has Made Him Sick.

A special to the *Post* from Utica says nothing can alter Horatio Seymour's determination not to permit the use of his name as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He says this morning that he will listen no more gentlemen who wish to urge the nomination upon him, no matter who they are. He has been made sick by the interviews and excitement of the last two days.

Kernan Labor in Vain.

Senator Kernan spent the day with ex-Governor Seymour, and it is believed tonight that all further effort to induce Gov-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]