

POLITICAL NOTES.

Not to treat with unbecoming levity a solemn matter, the Times' reiteration of the appended false statement is getting to be as monotonous as "Mollie Darling" ground out by hand-organs. It says:

It is well known that the Conservative press of this city has denounced every outrage that has been committed, and pledged itself to aid to the utmost in suppressing turbulence and bringing those guilty, whether white or black, to speedy punishment. The contrary has been the policy of the Republicans and the party leaders. They assert that five negroes had been hung and left hanging above Baton Rouge. Yet when called on for the names, or any proof whatever in relation to the matter, the organ declined to furnish the information. It only reiterated the statement without any foundation.

This is as unfair as it is untruthful. We long ago published the names of the poor slaughtered negroes, and will do so once again, to satisfy our exacting neighbor. They were Henry Martin, Wilson Rhodes, William Lewis, Levin Foster and one who could not be identified. Their bodies were officially "viewed" by the justice of the peace, and under his directions buried. The coroner, Ben Morgan, feared to hold an inquest, because he had been formally warned that he would be killed if he held inquests on the bodies of the bulldozers slain. All the particulars of this bloody tragedy have been quietly but carefully collected by a power which all the bulldozers and Regulators enlisted under the banners of Democracy can not reach, or if reached, make afraid; and it is truly and fervently to be hoped that it is not far off when these facts will be used to serve the ends of justice.

The Times ought to be satisfied now. We know it will be more so than certain parties up the river, who will not thank it for renewing the discussion or refreshing their memories with this explanation.

Has Colonel Patton forgotten that he marshals under his Democratic banner the tried and war-worn legions of the Confederacy? Does he not forget that his ranks are filled with skilled and valiant fighters, "each one equal to five Yankees"? If this fact has not escaped his mind is he not insulating his prowess and efficiency by putting them on a fighting par with the freedmen? In his official Democratic letter to Governor Antoine, the gallant Colonel says:

You claim to have, in your party, a large majority of the voting population of the State, and yet you confess that you are so weak that the reins of government have fallen from your feeble hands, and that you are incompetent to protect the lives of the people, and to secure to them the enjoyment of their liberties and their rights.

Surely, this is but jesting. The Democratic State Central Committee certainly can not expect the enfranchised slaves, who form the great bulk of the Republican party, to offer armed resistance to the disbanded soldiers of the rebellion, who make up the forces of the Democracy! And because they fall in what it cost the Union seas of priceless blood and millions of treasure to accomplish, shall these loyal and tolling Republican masses have wrested from them the rights which are guaranteed by the constitution and the laws? Yet this Democratic official paper means this very thing, if it has any purpose at all. We quote:

It is a strange confession of a fact so long patent to the entire country, that the Republican party of this State is unfit and incapable to govern a free people.

If the Democratic party will but hold up the hands of the Republican officials in discharging their duties under the law, instead of resisting and deposing them by superior force, cause for complaint will at once cease. This is asking no more than the law-abiding political parties of all countries give and receive. And it is what they will have to do here in the end, and before that era of peace, quiet and efficient government, so earnestly prayed for, can settle upon Louisiana.

A policeman in Brooklyn made 523 arrests in one week. No wonder they need such a reformer as Tilden in New York.—Economy.

Wrong, as usual. "They" have got Tilden, now—got him very bad; and the people have made arrangements to trade him off for Governor Morgan.

This Democratic outcry about Republican registration frauds, when sited, is found to be only a repetition of the pickpocket dodge of crying "stop thief" to divert attention from their own rascalities. The Democratic party of New Orleans has in its ranks—we may say in its employ—repeaters, colonizers, and election tricksters of all kinds and qualities, whose superiors, in the palmist days of Tweed, could not have been found in the sixth ward of New York. Minors in great number will also be found applying for voting certificates, and the strictest caution and untiring vigilance will alone prevent them "getting their work in."

Our supervisors, clerks, and even the police, must not for a moment relax their sworn duty to see that the law is faithfully enforced. The Republican campaign committee and canvassers must be untiring in their efforts to assist and furnish information of frauds detected, or thousands of illegal votes will find their way into the ballot-box.

For cool audacity this is certainly a blue ribbon paragraph. After alleging that the Republicans of Ouachita had become alarmed at the desertion of colored voters to the Democracy, the official organ of General Nicholls says:

As is usual in such cases, the Radicals have been busy of late attempting to sow discord between the two races, and to arouse the race passions of the negroes. They always work this programme through the most vicious negroes in the community, and as there are many of these in every community, they never fail to organize riots, and generally succeed in urging the negroes to perpetrate a murder. This programme succeeded in Ouachita. The negroes attacked several white men at a negro barbecue, and the whites barely escaped with whole skins.

Yo Gods, can such a statement be made and Ananias dead? "The negroes attacked several white men at a negro barbecue," forsooth; when the truth is simply this: "The several white men" broke in upon a peaceable colored Republican barbecue, with vulgar and violence, and when quietly but firmly told to desist, hastened to Monroe. There they found ready recruits, mounted and armed, who galloped to the Republican meeting grounds, only to

be disappointed for the time in their appetite for blood. The colored people had fled to their homes or the woods and swamps!

There is nothing like being specific and backing up general statements with facts. Governor Antoine alleged that the Democrats have made a common practice of killing and whipping negroes in order to intimidate them from participating in the election. We promptly furnished a horrifying list of the victims, which must carry to the minds of the people the mournful conviction that his excellency has, at least, not erred on the side of exaggeration.

Colonel Patton, as the official spokesman of the Democracy, retorts on Governor Antoine as follows:

I have received information from the country that intimidation has been practiced by your party against those colored people who have thought proper to join Democratic clubs, and in several cases, which have been reported to me, such parties have been pursued to death.

Now it is the turn of Republicans to demand "a bill of particulars," with names of the slaughtered. We have watched the condition of affairs through out each section, and are "frank to say" that we have been unable to learn of a single colored Democrat being molested for political reasons. We call upon General Nicholls' official organ to respond.

The Clairborne Guards have been heard from. They are in Homer, Clairborne parish, which is blessed also with Jasper Blackburn. There are thirteen of them—the Guards—and they served under General Nicholls in the rebellion. They are now going to vote as they shot, with their old commander.

This is all right, and very touching, and pretty, and patriotic, and all that. But what is the use harrowing up their chief's feelings by hoping that he will be as "successful" as he was in the war? Of course he will be—just that and nothing more. General Nicholls will surrender to the Republican forces under Packard in November; but there is no necessity for his friends reminding him of so disagreeable a necessity.

On the occasion of a recent Democratic club parade some of the members got unduly elated, and went "back of town," visiting, among other places, the famous restaurant for "soiled doves" known as Jo Raphael's. They raided his comestibles pretty freely, and neglected to pay therefor. Jo is naturally indignant, and yesterday swore: "Goddamna, men, they no pay a my four-dollar and a half-a, I lick-a hell out some gentleman-a, and vote, me damn-a, for Packard!" Not being on recruiting duty, we kindly made a note of the fact, that those interested may look after the old man.

Hon. J. M. Binkley, who was Assistant Attorney General during Andy Johnson's time, declares that the government has been swindled out of enough whisky tax to have paid half the national debt. As he, Binkley, kept the record in the "good old days" of the reign of Jim Steadman, Perry Fuller and men of that stripe, who uniformed and organized Seymour Democratic clubs with the stolen taxes, he ought to be good authority. The Johnson Democracy originated the whisky rings, and are responsible for all the misery and crime they have entailed upon the nation.

If the Hon. Dan Voorhes, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," who boasts that he worked eighteen hours to make the financial plank of the St. Louis platform money and read "hard," and General Jim Steadman, who engineers the Allen-Ewing politics in Ohio, would but develop their knowledge and connections with crooked whisky, the country would need no other evidence to determine the quality of reform the Democracy would inaugurate upon obtaining power.

We suppose the Democratic organs will cease to make any further remarks about the occasional use of State House furniture by Republican conventions.

Yesterday, by order of Captain Flood, Sergeant-at-Arms of the late House of Representatives, a dozen desks, a great many chairs, and other material were removed from the State House to the new rooms of the State Democratic Committee on Canal street. Of course, we have no objection to this, although Captain Flood is not responsible for the safety or the return of the property, but it should act as a stopper on the squibbets of the press who affect so much indignation when Republicans indulge in any little transaction of this sort.

The eleventh ward Democrats are making a dead end at Mr. Backers, supervisor of that ward. This is pretty fair evidence that he is an efficient officer. So far the only fully developed charge against him is refusing to register a Mr. Andrews as residing at a place he intends to remove to—a very proper regard for the law on his part. The rejected party kicked up a fuss which the supervisor properly laid before United States Commissioner Southworth for investigation.

All the complaints filed against the supervisor by the committee of citizens are simple clerical errors, which, by their very nature, indicate the confusion of inexperience rather than bad intention.

Seymour, wiser than Sammy Tilden, will not spend his "barrel of money" in the present profitless campaign.

The Democrat has a new correspondent, and we suspect it is Murrell—Bill Murrell, of Madison. He endeavors to make out "a good deal of excitement" among the Republicans of that parish, and states that General Chester, division school superintendent, has been run over by the Mississippi line because of the appointment of a new parish school board. The new parish school board is composed of General E. S. Dennis, parish judge; W. B. Dickey, tax collector; E. M. Cramer, sheriff; Pat Watson, clerk of the court, and Mr. Philip Joseph. Does the Democrat know who are the respectable and influential citizens of Madison? And if so, does it think the gentlemen named would permit Mr. Chester to be run away from their parish for appointing them to office?

The whole dispatch reads very like a hoax on the part of the Democrat's correspondent "M." unless the conjecture that "M." means Murrell is correct; when we

can readily understand how "great excitement" would prevail in him.

The State Central Democratic Committee, on Friday night, after a protracted debate, decided that they knew better what the third ward wants than the people do themselves, so rejected Mr. Fitzpatrick by a vote of thirteen to twelve, and the third ward still remains unrepresented in the grand council of the party.

So far as the facts develop to the public, Mr. Fitzpatrick has at some time, or in some manner, given aid and comfort to certain Republicans, or to some Republican organization. This, then, is an unpardonable sin in a white man. It appears to be made conspicuously so by the earnest—almost frantic—appeals of these identical Democratic judges to colored Republicans to come into their organization.

Mr. Fitzpatrick seems to have won warm public sympathy by his manly and determined fight. It is the only direct issue which has been made and persistently fought out between the aristocrats and the people in this Democratic city. So far the commonality, through their representative, Fitzpatrick, have been made to feel that the silk stocking can conceal an iron heel. But we doubt if this act concludes the drama.

Marshal Packard Resigns his Office.

Hon. S. B. Packard has transmitted to the President his resignation of the office of United States marshal for the District of Louisiana, which he has held for the past seven years and a half, deeming his further incumbency incompatible with his position at the head of the Republican ticket. He has addressed the following letter to President Grant:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 31, 1876.

To the President: The fact that I am a candidate for the office of Governor, in the approaching election, renders it proper that I surrender the office of which I am the incumbent. I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of United States marshal for the District of Louisiana, to take effect as soon as a successor is appointed and qualified.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my high personal regard for you, and my gratitude for the generous and assuring confidence which you have bestowed on me during my official relation to the Federal government, extending through a continuous period of more than seven years, much of the time under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.

In view of my relation to the impending canvass in this State, I respectfully suggest that the vacancy be filled with as little delay as is consistent with a proper selection. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

Louisiana Exhibitors at the Centennial.

Hon. John Lynch, commissioner for Louisiana, has kindly furnished Mr. H. Bonzano, president of the Louisiana State Centennial Board, the following list of names of exhibitors at the Centennial International Exhibition:

- 1. Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, raw cotton.
2. E. Levy, New Orleans, raw cotton.
3. E. Maxwell, Delta, Louisiana, raw cotton.
4. Maxwell & Goddard, Delta, Louisiana, raw cotton.
5. P. J. Kennedy, near New Orleans, sugar.
6. H. Bonzano, New Orleans, pecans.
7. Delta Moss Company, New Orleans, moss.
8. E. Bourgeois, New Orleans, Perique tobacco.
9. Stanislas Fournier, New Orleans, clock.
10. H. Spillmann, New Orleans, trusses, etc.
11. William Neely, New Orleans, oil painting.
12. Julio, New Orleans, oil painting.
13. Francis Carroll, New Orleans, model automatic damper for gas furnaces.
14. Charles W. Boothby, New Orleans, educational.
There are, in the "Government Building" oils, soaps, etc., by A. A. Maguin's Sons, New Orleans; also in the "Smithsonian Exhibition" some Louisiana rock-salt and sulphur.

In this connection we publish the following extract from a letter recently addressed by Mr. Landreth, chief of the agricultural bureau to the Louisiana centennial board: We have very few exhibits from your section of the country, and we would be happy to receive at any time the products of the Louisiana farmers, if displayed in an attractive form, and will offer every facility in our power.

All samples of this year's products from the plantations in your section, intended for the exhibition, and addressed to the bureau, will be placed in position, and removed free of charge by the employees of the bureau.

The Brig Alice.

Some time since United States Shipping Commissioner William Wright received a complaint from Edward West, one of the crew of the brig Alice, that he and his shipmates had received no pay. The vessel was abandoned in Havana, and most of the crew came to this port. Colonel Wright wrote to our representative, Consul General Hall, at Havana.

Mr. Hall has replied that he also had received a letter from West of a similar tenor. The brig was still there. Mr. Hall had not lost sight of the interests of the crew. Some of the parties having claims against the vessel have partially agreed to advance the money due the seamen, but have not yet done so. Mr. Hall hopes to make some such arrangement, that the matter may be brought into the courts, and payment deferred indefinitely. He will do all in his power to recover their wages. Of some articles left on a British vessel, by two of the crew, he ascertained they had been sent to them.

The Assassination of McDonald.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I notice in an article in your paper of the second instant, speaking of the assassination of W. D. McDonald in 1873, in which it is said he was not holding any office at the time of his assassination, the fact was he had just before he was assassinated been appointed division school superintendent of his district, and was holding the office at the time of his assassination—so that McDonald, King, Twitchell and Dinkgrave are all holding important offices when they were assassinated. Yours, LOYALIST.

The Thermometer.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 2: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of September 1, 78°.

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.)

NORTHERN POLITICS.

Morgan's Nomination.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1876.

The nomination of Morgan is the reply which New York makes to the Confederate Democratic party of South Carolina in its nomination of Wade Hampton. And so it will be to the end of the chapter. The insane attempt to make good at this day the Confederate protest against Lincoln's election in 1860 should be abandoned once and for all. The North will not break front so long as the party which made Lincoln's election a pretext for war remains as an organized force either outside or inside of the Union. The cool audacity which followed up the Hamburg slaughter by nominating General Butler's friend for Governor may do so on the field of battle, but there is too much "dust" about it for the arena of political diplomacy. South Carolina may be carried by force and fraud for the Hamburg party, but we gain New York, and with it New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The opinion of the press all over the State is unanimous as to the strength of the Republican nominee for Governor of the Empire State. I make an extract from the Herald of to-day, which gives a clear expression to public sentiment on this question. The Herald says:

It does not need Mr. Weed's political experience and astuteness to appreciate the reasons why he preferred Mr. Morgan to Mr. Everts. The basis of Mr. Weed's reasoning is that the Republican party has an assured majority in this State whenever all its members can be brought to the polls. He thinks a full Republican vote equal to victory, and that there is no need of courting outside support if the Republican party can be thoroughly reunited and inspired with sufficient zeal. The Democratic canvass of 1873 was a signal demonstration of the futility of depending on volunteers instead of the regular political army. The Greeley canvass was lively and spirited at its opening, but fell in its subsequent stages, because of Mr. Weed's undisturbed Democrats stayed away from the polls for every Liberal Republican that was induced to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Weed has no faith in the tactics of the "outsiders" of the channel than the amateur. He is a man of his ripe experience differs from a sentimental politician like Mr. Curtis there is a strong presumption that the old pilot has a better knowledge of the intricacies of the channel than the amateur. He is a man of his ripe experience differs from a sentimental politician like Mr. Curtis there is a strong presumption that the old pilot has a better knowledge of the intricacies of the channel than the amateur.

At this rate it was safer for the convention to follow the judgment of an old leader than to follow the judgment of a sentimentalist like Mr. Curtis, although the latter presented an admirable candidate. It is easy to say that "machine politics" won the victory, but veteran politicians are more likely to succeed, and irregular troops. The latter may have more dash at the outset, but the regulars are more reliable in the crisis of the battle. In a choice between discipline and enthusiasm Mr. Weed's judgment in politics resembles that of General Sherman in military operations. The Saratoga convention accepted Mr. Weed's strategy, and it is now too late to revise its decision. It is as idle to speculate on the vote which Mr. Everts might have polled as to ask what would have happened "if your uncle had been your uncle." S. B. PACKARD.

The Confederate-Democratic coalition is broken. The era of peace dawns upon us at last. Let the peace-loving people of Louisiana be made to understand that Confederate leadership is poverty, war and death. Surely, the hard working yomen of the State can be made to see this.

The contest in Louisiana excites great interest at the North. It will be worth millions to the State to have her cast her vote on the same side with Hayes and Wheeler and Morgan. Northern people prefer to invest their capital in States that are Republican. Northern laborers prefer to emigrate to such States.

Mass Meeting in the Parish of St. John the Baptist.

A grand ratification mass meeting and barbecue will be held in the parish of St. John the Baptist, next Sunday, at the courthouse, beginning at 10 A. M. The following speakers have been invited: Governor W. P. Kellogg, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. W. G. Brown, ex-Governor Michael Hahn, Hon. J. Hale Sypher, Hon. J. Henri Burch, Hon. T. B. Stamps, Hon. Henry Demas, Judge H. C. Dibble, Judge M. Marks, Judge F. B. Earhart, George W. Bryant, J. H. Perkins, Colonel James Lewis, J. P. Southworth, Esq., Paul Trevigne, Esq., Eugene McCarthy and George Esq.

Everybody is invited to attend without reference to past political sentiment.

Mass Meeting Postponed.

Owing to the fact that the call for the election of delegates to the parish convention has been issued for the eighteenth instant, the Republican mass meeting heretofore announced has been postponed until the twenty-seventh.

Staub.

This is the day that Staub, at Goldthwaite's, No. 69 Canal street, spreads the most attractive periodicals in the land on his counters, and sells them to all comers at New York prices. There is not a paper or a magazine that he will not have, and no one can fail to find those desired.

Appointments.

Acting Governor Antoine has made the following appointments: Ouachita—James S. Ray, vice B. H. Dinkgrave, tax collector. Frederick C. Hoeter, vice U. D. Terrohome, alternate justice of the Fourth Municipal Police Court.

Religious.

Rev. Mr. Owen will preach this morning at the Central Church, corner of Liberty and Gaquet streets, at eleven o'clock. Rev. Mr. Markham will preach at the same place at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

It was rather personal in a California newspaper man to chronicle the purchase of a mule by a brother editor as "a remarkable instance of self-possession."

Benefit of Harry Pickles.

By an announcement in the advertising columns it will be noticed that the night of the complimentary benefit to Mr. Harry Pickles has been advanced from September 13 to the eleventh instant, when, no doubt, the Varieties Theatre will be crowded. Tickets already sold will be good for that night.

The time has been changed to enable Mr. Pickles to leave for the North earlier than he at first determined. He will make his debut under the most favorable auspices, having been engaged to appear at the Globe Theatre, which, modeled after Wallack's, has all the improvements that wealth and taste can add. His first appearance will be October 2, with the Chanfrau combination.

For his benefit at the Varieties he has selected "London Assurance." All the amateur clubs have combined to aid him. From the old Historians is Mr. Theodore A. James, as Sir Harcourt Courley, long esteemed as the best amateur performer of that character. Charles H. Buck, Esq., appears as Charles Courley, Mr. F. Onorato as Max Haraway, Mr. Frank Wilson as Dolly Spunker, Mr. W. H. Beaman as Mark Middle, and Mr. Pickles as Dazle. The rest of the cast will be announced in due time.

Personal.

Major Howell has received orders from Washington to proceed immediately with the work at Galveston harbor. Captain Davis, in charge of the works, leaves this morning for Galveston to carry out his instructions.

Hon. C. B. Darrall arrived yesterday from Pennsylvania, where he has been making campaign speeches to crowds of enthusiastic Republicans. He leaves in the morning for his home in St. Mary, where he will immediately organize an active campaign.

Miss Maddera's Benefit.

Monday evening the complimentary benefit tendered to Miss Emma Maddera, by the Orleans Dramatic Association, takes place at the Varieties Theatre. It will please her admirers to know that in the play of "Fanchon, the Cricket," to be presented then, will be performed the celebrated shadow and May pole dances.

John Anderson, the first man who ascended the great South Dome in the Yosemite valley, lives alone in a small house near the saddle of the dome. He is hard at work constructing a staircase of a thousand steps up the dome. He hopes to have an elevator running in time, and is also working on a model of a steam car that shall carry passengers up the almost perpendicular walls.

The Mexican Trading and Transportation Company.

As an evidence of the renewal of business confidence in Mexican as well as our own affairs, resulting from the recent election of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada as President of Mexico, our readers will find in another column the notice required by our laws of the incorporation of the Mexican Trading and Transportation Company. The object of the company as expressed in its articles of incorporation is "to foster and promote social and commercial intercourse between the republics of Mexico and the United States by facilitating intercommunication through the use of the fastest and most reliable passenger tickets and bringing the products, resources, business advantages and attractions of each to the familiar knowledge of the other."

When we consider that there is scarcely a production of the Mission of Valley which is not in active demand in Mexico, and, conversely, scarcely a production of Mexico which is not in demand in the United States, and that so the tourist, seeking health or pleasurable recreation, no country on the globe offers such peculiar attractions, united with economy of time and expense, it is surprising that this important subject has not received earlier attention.

General Thomas A. Harris, who retired from the editorial tripod of the New Orleans Weekly Times on the first of January next, has been giving his exclusive attention to the importance of this subject, and has accumulated an amount of statistical data which carries conviction as to the valuable services which may be rendered toward the development of social and commercial relations through organized effort. We are glad to perceive that he has associated with him in his laudable work, several of the leading and most substantial of our business men, whose names are the synonym of business success and integrity, of whom we may mention, among the first, the names of Messrs. Thomas C. Buchanan, John S. Cain, Thomas H. Hays, John B. Castleman, Charles W. Thurston, of our city, besides General John Wharton, seeking health or pleasurable recreation, no country on the globe offers such peculiar attractions, united with economy of time and expense, it is surprising that this important subject has not received earlier attention.

Resolved, That the Hon. O. H. Brewster, while representing this senatorial district, has proven himself a true Republican and an active and honest servant of the people, and it was with regret that we heard of his determination not again to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Republican party of the parish of Caldwell do hereby indorse every action of Hon. O. H. Brewster in his capacity as Senator, while on the floor of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, and hereby tender him our thanks for the many efforts made in behalf of his country and constituents.

Mr. Brewster is Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana, and deems that position incompatible with a seat in the Senate.

Infating the Democratic Country Press.

A special correspondent of the Cincinnati Times furnishes the following: The Democratic committee of New York has shown its desire to furnish brains for the editors of Ohio rural Democratic papers, and in sending out each week a half sheet of paper, printed on but one side, ready for the editorial scissors. This sheet has a New York letter, all ready for insertion, a column of matter marked "original editorial matter," and extracts from Democratic papers. At the bottom of this sheet is the following notice: "To the editor: The matter on this sheet will be sent to any other paper in your county, nor to any paper in any adjacent county whose circulation will be likely to interfere with yours. These sheets will be sent regularly each week, and if not received on the proper day, you should notify us how many days earlier or later you wish to receive them. This sheet goes to weekly papers only."

With such a paper as this, how delightful a task it will be for our Democratic editors to dish up spicy and original campaign matter. But is it just possible that some of these rural editors who have their own ideas of journalism may not appreciate this indication that they are not capable of writing their own editorials, and will not submit to yield their space to editorials written by Eastern shoemakers for the special use of editors in the provinces. I had the pleasure to-day of seeing two of these rural editors' papers which were sent out by Tilden's New York managers to a Democratic editor, who, instead of being gratified at this attempt to furnish brains for him, expressed his opinion very forcibly. He said it was quite too much like Tilden's attempt to secure his nomination by engaging Bates & Locke to send out Tilden notices for insertion at so much per notice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Coinage for August at Philadelphia, Carson, San Francisco Mints, 211,000 double eagles, 531,000 trade dollars, 2,792,000 half dollars, 3,168,000 quarters, dollars, 1,580,000 nickels. Total, \$7,152,000.

Postmaster General Tyler has gone to Deer Park until early next week.

Professor H. H. Bates has been appointed examiner of interferences in the Patent Office.

Robeson returns Monday, and after a few days goes to Long Branch.

The New Bonds.

The four and one-half per cent bonds meet rapid absorption at home and abroad.

The Naval Review.

Officials at the Navy Department deny the report that an extensive naval review will be held at Port Royal on the first of October next, and also the statement that Secretary Robeson is to leave here on the United States steamer Dispatch, with a party of friends to witness it. They say that the vessels of the North Atlantic station will assemble at that point at that time and be thoroughly reviewed and inspected by Rear Admiral Trenchard, who succeeded Rear Admiral Leroy to the command of the station a few days since. These vessels have been kept North during the summer to keep their crews clear of the ravages of the yellow fever, and the intended inspection will be preliminary to their distribution to the coast of Mexico. They further state that Secretary Robeson does not intend to be present on this occasion.

Military.

The headquarters of the Sixteenth Infantry has been changed from New Barracks, Kentucky, to Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

Discharge of Clerks.

One hundred and twenty-four clerks were discharged from the War Department and its various bureaus to-day.

Senator West.

Senator West, of Louisiana, who has been on a pleasure trip to Canada since the adjournment of Congress, arrived here this morning. He spent the last week or two and then got to New Orleans.

SPORTING.

The Boat Races.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—In the double-end race the Atlanta beat the first, Union Springs won the second and Northwestern the final heat.

At the signal Yale started off first, Columbia second, and the Atlanta last. The head of the river Yale and Columbia were on even terms, but Cambridge pulled hard and overlapped Columbia. Yale was only about a quarter of a length ahead, but as the tide ran Yale gained a length and started over toward the eastern shore, compelling the other two boats to cross over also to avoid their back wash. Cambridge's stern was sterned past the flag buoy and got into the weeds on that side, and so lost a deal of ground. Columbia, the second boat, did not so, but she was sterned on the second flag the starboard oars of the Cambridge struck it, but they pulled on until just before the finish. The boat of Well, Her, Mr. Close suddenly fell back in the boat in a fainting condition, and was taken on board the press boat. The race from now to the finish was a tight one between Yale and Columbia, but Yale passed the winning post in 9:10 1/4, and Columbia in 9:21. The Yale crew were greeted with cheers at the finish, having won the prize contributed by the regatta committee.

The final heat of double sculls was rowed between Atlantas, Rogers and Ackerman, and Union Springs, Courtney and Yates. This resulted in a victory for the Union Springs, who cleared the course in 9:24, followed by Atlantas in 9:34. Thus to Union Springs Club belong the prize cup, contributed out of the funds collected by the regatta committee.

S. P. Gullston, captain of the London Rowing Club, writes to the regatta committee, declining further competition at the regatta on account of the treatment they had received.

The committee replied they had nothing to regret in their treatment of the club, and that all decisions were in accordance with the laws of boat racing there.

POLITICAL.

Utica—New Says No, and Sticks to It.

SEYMOUR, N. Y., September 2.—Senator Kennedy has been elected to the Democratic caucus this morning and received from Governor Seymour a refusal to withdraw or modify his absolute determination to be a candidate for Governor.

Hendricks Makes a Speech.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., September 2.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks spoke here to-night. He says he has yielded to his friends, and will make this and a few other addresses to the people. He said: "It is a dangerous enemy of our country who would arouse or foster sectional antagonism. In but two Southern States is there bloodshed and death between the races; in these States alone—Louisiana and South Carolina—is the Republican party dominant. In every other State of the South the people have recovered and restored the American right and power of self-government, and the negro race has ceased to be the tool of party, and peace and harmony prevail, and prosperity is rapidly returning to all."

General Hendricks spoke of the restoration of harmony in Arkansas and Mississippi after the overthrow of the Republican administration there. He said the same story tells the history of North Carolina and Texas and Alabama. Why not restore Louisiana and South Carolina to the blessings of good government, that blacks and whites, alike and together, may dwell under the mild influence of