NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME X.—NO. 126. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2901.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Alphonso Taft, Attorney General, declares with the sanction of the President, that the United States is a Nation—with a great big capital N. Do the Democracy realize what this signifies? It means that forcibly deposing Judges Davis and Dula and other Republican officials shall no longer be an immunity for crime. It means that the American citizen, when aggrieved, can appeal to the American government for redress. It means that we *have* an American government, God be praised!

In this connection comes up naturally the query, Have colored people rights in this community against the aggressions of Democratic canvassers. The privacy of homes is invaded—the sanctity of the domestic hearth violated by ruffians whose sole authority is an appointment from some Democratic committeeman as a canvasser.

Be it understood that we desire no violator of the election laws to go unpunished. We know, too, that the Republicans will be grossly swindled by the Democrats in this election. That the Democratic wireworkers can pile up immense and impossible numbers in given houses, is a fact which the record shows, and which the Republicans have been far to lenient in punishing. But we most solemnly declare that, as Republicans, we would rather the Democratic frauds of the past should be duplicated than that the custom should be even temporarily sanctioned of the right of these ruffian canvassers to force their way, upon any pretext whatever, into the home of any citizen. We earnestly hope that all such trespassers will be punished to the extent that the law permits.

In reply to the *Democrat's* weak and blundering attack on our specifications of bloody crimes chargeable to the Democracy, we can but call the attention of the people to this suggestion, viz: that vulgarity is not argument, nor is denial a defense.

The only testimony against the colored people of Ouachita has come through the Associated Press, from a White Leaguer. We have as much reason to doubt his story of firing into white people's houses as he has to say that the firing was done by negroes. No evidence is adduced, while the probabilities all are against the McCraine theory.

His paper, the *Telegraph*, has been talking about armed Republican gatherings for a month past. Yet these Republicans, if armed, hurt no one, nor was there a disturbance. But immediately that the White League rifles reach the parish a Republican barbecue is violently intruded upon by half a dozen ruffians, whose bravery over the timid blacks is fully justified by the mounted backing they had in Monroe.

If these desperate Democrats so endeavored to provoke a conflict which would enable them to slay the blacks at their own barbecue, why would they not go further, after the first escape of their intended victims, and fire some harmless shots into their neighbors' houses in order to show an apparent justification for riding rough-shod over the parish?

Republicans, beware! The Democrats have put a premium on false registration, and among the keen and cunning canvassers it is well understood and openly discussed that the rewards will be proportioned to the number of papers each can secure. Of course this is a premium upon crime, but it can only be stopped by punishing the criminals. Be alert!

Shakespeare Club.

This excellent organization of dramatic amateurs gave its fifth complimentary entertainment last night, diverging from the beaten path by adopting a decidedly novel plan. Instead of giving the performance in a sweltering building the association secured the Carrollton Hotel garden, where a pretty little theatre was erected and seats coolly arranged in the open air under large trees, in the midst of perfumed flowering plants. The opening of the programme was that neat comedy, "A Morning Call," which was acted by Mr. T. C. McCandlish and Miss Kate Glassford. The audience, consisting of fully 1000 invited guests, enjoyed the flashes of keen sarcasm and prompt repartee from *Mrs. Chillingstone*, and the ladies fully appreciated the forced positions of the unfortunate *Sir Edward Ardent*. Following the play was a glorious quartette, sung by Messrs. Tracy, Meteye, Bremen and Ross. A violin solo by Mr. Marks Kaiser, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Eckert, won a full meed of applause. The dramatic performance concluded with "The Fellow That Looks Like Me." *Fritz*, with song, brought out a familiar face, that of Mr. Isidore Davidson. *George Washington Bodkin* was personified by Mr. John Cairns, *Mrs. George Washington Bodkin* by Miss Stroudback. During the performance the orchestra gave several excellent pieces of music. When the curtain dropped on the mimic scene the real was indulged in, for the great pleasure of the night was to follow—a soiree dansante. The platform was cleared of chairs, and the band tuned its pipes for Terpsichore.

Under the direction of Mr. E. Lilienthal a neat stage had been erected close by the large platform, and furnished with such property as was required for the occasion; everything was as complete as desirable. Then the fresh breeze played through the shrubbery delightfully, and consequently the guests enjoyed themselves unrestrainedly.

Dancing was indulged in until—well, sunlight saw some of the merry ones take early cars for home. Taken in part or entirely the entertainment was among the most recherche ever given by any social club of New Orleans.

Appointments.

Acting Governor Antoine has made the following appointments:

Bienville—Samuel Barksdale, vice Joseph D. Copeland, mayor, and Samuel S. Young, alderman, vice Barksdale, of Arcadia.

Claiborne—A. C. Jones, vice S. B. Blackburn, clerk of registration.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 5: At 8 A. M., 85°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°. Lowest point during the night of September 4, 78°.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

New York, the Fall Elections and the Final Presidential Vote in November.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1876.

I recur to the nomination of Governor Morgan because of the widespread influence it is already exerting, not only in New York, but out of the State. It secures the loss of Tilden's own State to the Confederate-Democracy. It certainly, for that reason, carries Connecticut and New Jersey with it. But the most important result will be the effect of Morgan's election on the October elections, and through these on the general result. We are, therefore, sure of defeating Tilden in this State. We are sure of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. We are sure of the fall elections, beginning with Maine. The only hope of the Confederate-Democracy is in being able to carry some of the Western States and in developing a so-called "reform" party among the Germans. Unfortunately for the coalition the Independent Greenback movement, under Cooper and Cary, is absorbing all of the hoped-for recruits whom Hendricks expected to have secured at the West. Tilden's "hard money" plank has killed his party in the West, and it has long been dead in the East. As to the so-called "reform" movement among the Germans, it is sufficient to say that it amounts to nothing serious. Tilden is giving this phase of the canvass his personal attention, but even this "riding at the head of his own cavalry" will not save the day. Governor Hayes sits quietly and in dignity at his home in Ohio, with the perfect assurance that if he lives he will succeed General Grant as President of the United States.

For these reasons the political situation in this State is one of exceptional interest, because New York becomes not only the centre of national influence, but the "pivot" on which the presidential election will turn. The interest of the situation is increased by the fact that Governor Morgan looms up as the coming man of 1880, thereby guaranteeing a still further extension of the power of the party which elected Lincoln in 1860.

Having looked over the different papers for the best and most reliable reflection of public opinion on this subject, I find that the *Herald* and the *Tribune* are most to be relied on. Yesterday I gave you the editorial summary of the *Herald* on the new impulse in the interest developed by Governor Morgan's nomination. To-day I select from the *Tribune:*

SARATOGA, August 25.—There is always less to be said about a good ticket than a poor one. Its merits are obvious. In this respect the reception of the nominations of Morgan and Rogers has been much like that of Hayes and Wheeler at Cincinnati. The names told the whole story. Governor Morgan was satisfactory to many more party men probably than Mr. Evarts would have been. His record as a war Governor and war Senator, his unwearied devotion to the party, his political skill and power of organization, made him a candidate acceptable to almost every element and repugnant to none, except where perhaps there was some fear of his future prominence in the organization. His nomination is universally accepted. In place of the usual grumblings and predictions of disaster that, in the first rage of defeat, are heard from the friends of unsuccessful candidates, there seems to be absolute accord. The friends of Mr. Cornell are glad to have defeated Mr. Evarts; the friends of the minor candidates were too few in number to count, and the nomination made was more of a victory than of a compromise for them. Even the supporters of Mr. Evarts did not seem to feel the ordinary chargrin of defeat. Many of them had been elected under recommendations to vote either for the candidate they favored or for the one who was nominated, and the margin of difference in their liking was narrow enough in some instances.

This, mark you, is from a "staff" correspondent of the *Tribune*. This letter is not the production of mere "news-writer." The author is a man of brains and wide experience and speaks by "authority."

The effect of Morgan's nomination in financial and business circles is clearly indicated by the opinions of two leading capitalists of New York which I herewith give:

A PROMINENT BANKER'S OPINION.

A gentleman who stands at the head of one of the solid financial institutions of Wall street said yesterday that if the Republicans had looked the whole State over they could not have found two worthier men to place at the head of the State ticket than Edwin D. Morgan and Sherman S. Rogers. He thought the people of the State owed ex-Governor Morgan a debt of gratitude for being a candidate at this critical time, when his desire to aid the election of Hayes and Wheeler could have been the only incentive. Ex-Governor Morgan had filled the position twice to the utmost satisfaction of the best people of the State, irrespective of politics. The office could bring him no additional honor, and in face of the general abuse of every candidate of high standing it was something of a sacrifice for him to enlist in the canvass. Mr. Evarts would have made an admirable Governor, and while he would have attracted many doubtful votes he would have been weak in organization. He could scarcely have led the canvass, and could not have delegated the leadership without some danger to the reform principle. Ex-Governor Morgan, more than Mr. Evarts or any other prominent Republican, would unite the different elements of Republican strength. His glorious record as war Governor would secure for him the support of all the veterans. He ought to reawaken a Republican feeling among the Germans, and unmistakably would get the support of very many men who have voted the Democratic ticket for the past two years. The canvass would develop strength for ex-Governor Morgan day after day until the votes were cast. In his own life he embodied becoming dignity, high-mindedness, the most practical kind of culture, and great business and political sagacity. He was a man of few words, but those words always contained the gist of the wisdom for the hour. No man could utter an honest word against his character, and he had had the foresight and good sense to keep out of the political complications and friendships which had been the disgrace of Grant's administration. It would be a sorry day for bread and butter politicians when ex-Governor Morgan was elected. He would put reform into practical operation, because he was pledged to it and no less, because a dishonest or incompetent man connected in any way with his administration would be more than his peace of mind could stand.

WILLIAM H. GUION'S VIEWS.

William H. Guion, of the Williams & Guion Steamship Company, said last evening that he had been in favor of the nomination of William M. Evarts, not for personal reasons, for he felt as friendly toward ex-Governor Morgan as toward Mr. Evarts; but because Mr. Evarts had not been associated with politics, possessed the qualities of a dignified and wise official, and was likely to give the most satisfaction to the reform elements of both parties. He knew several Democrats who would have voted for Mr. Evarts in preference to any Democrat who could have been nominated. He doubted if they could be induced to vote for ex-Governor Morgan, who was enough of a politician to awaken the partisan spirit in Democrats who were almost thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings of their party. Ex-Governor Morgan, in some respects, was a stronger candidate than Mr. Evarts would have been. He was more acceptable to the politicians who make the party organization, and was bold and skillful enough to lead a strong as well as an honorable canvass. He was a politician, but among the best of politicians, and the favor with which his name was received by the Liberal Republicans, and the fact that he was entirely acceptable to and the second choice of the Independents who desired Mr. Evarts, spoke well for the impression he had made as an honest and vigorous Governor. Besides, he thought that ex-Governor Morgan had desired the nomination as little as Mr. Evarts, who could not have accepted a favorable issue to him without great personal sacrifice. Ex-Governor Morgan no doubt would have been equally well pleased to remain in private life. Ex-Governor Morgan possessed very sound judgment on matters of finance. He had given the subject deep study, as a man occupying his position in politics and among successful mercantile men would be led to do. This was a critical time in the political history of the country.

The Confederate-Democratic coalition formed in 1850 on the California question, must, in the end, be defeated. Why, therefore, prolong a hopless and profitless conflict? This coalition, under Buchanan, crossed swords with the party of liberty on the plains of Kansas, and was beaten. It inaugurated war under Jefferson Davis and was beaten. It was beaten in 1864, under McClellan. It has been beaten at the polls twice since, and now it will be beaten in 1876 and in 1881 if it shows the same sectional "Democratic" front. Louisiana owes it to herself to cut loose from this mischief-brewing and war-making coalition. Her place and her best interests are to be found on the same side with such men as Hayes, Wheeler and Morgan. B.

Iberville Parish.

This strong and united Republican parish is hard at work. At a meeting of the parish committee on Saturday last steps were taken to hold a series of mass meetings in each ward of the parish, culminating in an immense meeting to be held at Plaquemine on October 1, the date fixed by the State committee.

Committees for each ward were appointed, specially charged to see that each Republican entitled to vote was properly registered.

The parish may be set down as certain for 2300 majority for our ticket. Large numbers of Republicans from the disturbed districts have moved there, and will vote with safety and in peace.

At the meeting of the parish nominating convention, held the same day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Iberville parish in convention assembled, do heartily indorse the nominations of R. B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler for President and Vice President of this nation, pledging our active support to secure their election.

Resolved, That the nominations made by the Republican State Convention at New Orleans of a State ticket meet our hearty approval, and that S. B. Packard, C. C. Antoine, G. B. Johnson, William G. Brown and their colleagues on the State ticket are worthy candidates of our party, steady, tried and true representatives of Republican principles, deserving of the full vote of our parish; and we pledge ourselves to leave no proper and honest means untried to secure their election.

Resolved, That we specially indorse the nomination of W. W. Wharton, for State Senator, fourteenth senatorial district, declaring him to be the only regularly nominated Republican candidate for the State Senate from our district, and as an evidence of our appreciation of his manly, honest and patriotic course during the four years he has represented us in the State Senate, we do hereby pledge him our undivided and enthusiastic support.

The convention postponed the nominations for parish officers until October 1, and adjourned to that day.

Mass Meeting in De Soto.

The Republicans of the parish of De Soto held a mass meeting at Mansfield August 26. Mr. V. B. Brown, Mr. W. F. Talbert declining in his favor, was elected president. In response to a resolution offered by Mr. J. M. Carter, reciting that it having been said that the colored people would be molested if they did not keep away from the courthouse on election day, and that many of them were therefore afraid, Mr. J. L. Logan addressed the meeting. He stated that they had the perfect right to appear there, that their rights were as well assured as those of any one, and that there was no reason for them to be afraid. The meeting was also addressed by D. S. Tyler and Joseph Davis.

Messrs. J. M. Carter, Joseph Davis and Thomas Barrel were elected delegates to the senatorial and judicial convention at Natchitoches, September 13.

The Levees.

The preparations for the trip of the commission of engineers are about completed, and by September 11 they expect to be at Lake Providence, in order to commence the levee examination September 15.

The levees they will visit will be the Elton and Arlington, above Lake Providence, and the Bass, Point Lookout, Stamboule, Airley, Haws Harris, Omega, Buckhorn, Milliken's Bend, Maher and Utz, between Lake Providence and Vicksburg.

Those between Vicksburg and Red river—Delta, Diamond Island Bend, Point Pleasant, Hard Times, Hardscrabble, Bondurant, Mrs. Lees, Kemp, Waterproof, L'Argent, Marengo, Henderson's Point, and from Green's to Brabston's levees—will be examined to see what work is necessary, and what can possibly be done.

After this the commission will proceed to examine and stake out levees between Red river and New Orleans, reaching here about the twenty-third instant.

Later, the levees of Plaquemines will be examined. Mr. C. Uncus Lewis, parish surveyor, is at present collecting all the information possible to aid the commission.

The State engineers will accompany the commission nearly the whole trip, and the steamboat Billy Collins has been chartered for the occasion.

Democratic Supervisors.

The following appointments of Democratic supervisors of registration were yesterday furnished by Mr. F. A. Woolfley:

Iberville parish—Gustave S. Rousseau.
Terrebonne—Lewfroy Brouquiero.
Catahoula—J. H. McCabe.
Assumption—Octave Moreau.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1876.

The patriotism and union sympathy of one Mr. Talbot, present Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, were during the war of such obscure and an altogether equivocal character that to prove his loyalty he has been moved to parade before the public the record of his horse made in the early months of the war, and has thereby loaded down his canvass with such a weight of ridicule as to insure his party's defeat beyond remedy. In 1861 he was invited to contribute from his abundant means something to aid the quick dispatch of troops to the front. His response was characteristically copperhead. "This is a black Republican war; they may foot the bills." After a lapse of fifteen years, during which no expression of gratification at the subjugation of treason has been known to escape from his mouth, he proudly points to the alleged fact that he gave the services of one horse to transport a detachment of troops to the place of rendezvous. The conclusiveness of this evidence is somewhat marred by the rejoinder of his neighbors that he only consented to the employment of his horse for this purpose because he had no use for it himself and this saved the expense of his keeping.

Evidences multiply showing that the Ku-Klux of the South have determined that the States of their section shall be carried as a unit for Tilden. Most of the Democratic papers published south of the Potomac come to this city, openly and defiantly boasting that the electoral vote of their respective States will be secured for the Democratic nominees at every and all hazards, regardless of law or the presence of United States soldiers. The more indiscreet of these pestilent sheets drop the mask behind which they have hitherto sought to conceal their diabolical purpose; they are filled to overflowing with menaces toward white and black Republicans. Were no other evidence attainable of their purpose to override all law and to carry the November election by fraud, intimidation, violence and bloodshed to the extent necessary to complete the programme, the recent instructions of Secretary Cameron would be amply justified by their gratuitous warnings furnished by their party press. A failure to provide against such sanguinary threats would have been criminal and to the last degree cowardly.

Democratic efforts for the purpose of inciting a feeling of hostility between the President and his probable successor, Governor Hayes, have, apparently, had the contrary effect, and strengthened the friendly sentiments that have always existed between them. The President's invitation to General Hayes to visit him at Long Branch is regarded with keen disappointment and many misgivings, and Democratic investments in Bluford Wilson is now held to have been a very asinine procedure; as by the whisky prosecution investigation which grew out of it, the President's character was relieved of every suspicion that an unscrupulous partisanship had sought to create and confirm.

The effective blows that Mr. Blaine is dealing the obstructive Democracy in Maine is another source of disquiet and unhappiness. Ever since the Cincinnati Convention his disaffection has been confidently affirmed, and was counted as one of the most reliable indications of their success. It is hardly known yet how the nomination of the great decliner in New York is received by the resident managers of the campaign left over from the debris of the ex-Confederate Congress; but with most people it must appear rather ominous for defeat to his party, even if every other indication pointed in another direction.

No campaign, not even that of 1860, has ever been conducted with more enthusiasm on the part of the Republicans than the present one in those States where active work has been undertaken, and notwithstanding the strict impartiality displayed by the rebel copperhead Democracy in their cheers for the traitor Davis and the reformer Tilden, the leaders despair of extricating their reform candidate from the trap of his own sitting. The rank and file look hopelessly to the managers and the managers in turn cast beseeching glances toward their great captain, but with feet and hands bound, borne down with the weight of his war record, his Tammany associates, "usufruct," Credit Mobilier, Michigan shin-plasters, wrecked railroads, income taxes and other exposures "too numerous to mention," his canvass threatens to break down before fairly underway.

President Grant's confirmation of ex-Attorney General Williams' statement, contradicting Bluford Wilson's sensational testimony relative to Mrs. Williams' agency in the matter of the anonymous letters written to the President's wife and the wives of some of the Cabinet ministers, aggravates the unpleasant light in which the ex-solicitor placed himself in his testimony before the committee of investigation relative to the whisky prosecutions.

There is nothing new of local interest, as everything is overshadowed by the absorbing interest felt in the progress of the campaign. A wail of distress comes up from the government departments, from the decapitated clerk or other employe. A large number of females, many of them with helpless families, have already been discharged, and more are to follow.

MAXWELL.

The Pointe Coupee Judicial Convention.

The following portion of the proceedings of the Seventh Judicial District Convention was inadvertently omitted in the report sent to this office on Monday:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby tendered to Captain Kingsburg for his kindness, urbanity and courtesy to the members of this convention during their sojourn at Red River Landing.

Personal.

General A. S. Badger reached home yesterday after a somewhat extended trip North with his family. He looks remarkably well, and will confess, if pressed, that there are many warmer places in the summer than New Orleans.

Colonel George L. Norton got back yesterday. He has a few new things to tell, but has not been injured by his vacation.

Death of General M. Jeff Thompson.

The telegraph yesterday brought the distressing intelligence to the family of General M. Jeff Thompson, that he had died at St. Joseph, Missouri, at about four o'clock in the afternoon. For several months he had been very unwell. In fact, for the past two or three years his physical condition has been such as should have prevented his doing any labor; yet, he was continually in active occupation, and over and over again has marched miles on the levees, all the while suffering intense pain. His position was such that he could over and over again have detailed other engineers, with equal benefit to the State, and no loss of reputation. But he preferred to do it himself, and an examination of his field books will show no work neglected, no labor shirked, nothing forgotten, nothing lost that he could save.

When, after one of his arduous trips he returned, his bright eye was as cheerful and his laugh as hearty as when he left the city in health. To only a few friends, and only when they particularly asked, would he tell his sufferings or describe his labors. Then there was never a thought of complaint, but only a detail of what he had accomplished in spite of his ills. Always impulsive, always expressing the uppermost thought, often denouncing evils, yet never did a grumble come from his lips about himself. If he told how sick he was it was merely stating an abstract fact that was a matter of regret as impairing his usefulness.

General Montgomery Thompson was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, January 22, 1826, and was consequently but a few months over fifty years of age when he died. He adopted the name of Jeff because of an occurrence in early life, which gave him the name from his friends, told by his friend, Mark Twain, in "Roughing It," and he was called by it ever since. From the age of twenty he was a civil engineer till the breaking out of the war. He laid out and superintended the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and held the position of chief engineer until elected mayor of St. Joseph. This position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion. He started in on the Confederate side as a brigadier of the Missouri State Guards, and was probably as well known a commander as any serving under that flag. He never held a commission from the Confederate government. He was wounded and taken prisoner during the war.

When the war ended he entered commercial pursuits and visited the Northern cities in an attempt to revive an almost forgotten trade. In 1868 he became chief State engineer of Louisiana, and has held that office ever since. About that time, like Longstreet, he was much abused for his adoption of Republican principles, but his easy temper was very little ruffled by it. He leaves four children, two having died.

During his term of office he has been a faithful, hard working, honest public servant. To his friends he was hearty, kindly and frank; to all he was open and above board; to his family he was loving and solicitous. Of himself he was utterly careless. He never had an unkind thought of any one.

Marshal Packard's Successor.

Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin has received information that his commission as United States marshal had been forwarded from Washington yesterday.

Mr. Pitkin has always been known not only as a sincere Republican, but as an earnest, able and hard-working one. From the earliest days he has been found in its ranks and never far from the front. In every campaign he has been with the foremost.

Mr. Pitkin is about the same age as Mr. Packard, and they have been companions in arms for many years. Nature has given Mr. Pitkin health, a fine presence and a large brain. Naturally a student, he has continuously pursued the studies he commenced at college. Ever modest, few would suspect the wide range his researches have taken or how thorough is his knowledge. A learned lawyer, he has not allowed his law books to lay idle, though for some years not in practice. An accomplished writer, he labors so incessantly that every succeeding article appears superior to its predecessor. A graceful and fluent speaker, his sentences fall from his lips as rounded as if polished by many an afterthought. When on noteworthy occasions he addresses an audience his orations are as complete as a studied essay. In the positions he has already held, his ability, calm and careful judgment and unswerving integrity have increased his reputation and made him sought for by all for counsel and aid.

With these qualities and his great experience he enters his new position. He will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Packard and demonstrate that no better choice could have been made.

Minister Williamson.

Letters were received here yesterday from Hon. George Williamson, United States minister to Central America, in which he expresses great satisfaction at the selections made by the Republican State Convention, especially the nomination of Hon. S. B. Packard for Governor. He has already received leave of absence, and will leave his post about the tenth instant for home. He will first visit Washington, after which he will make a few campaign speeches in the North. He will then return to Louisiana, and take the stump for the Republican national and State candidates. He will place himself at the service of the Republican State Central Committee, and perform all the labor they may require of him. He sees the absolute necessity, for the future welfare of Louisiana, of a Republican triumph, and as a true son and lover of his State will do all in his power to achieve that end.

Scott Lord for Governor, vice Seymour.

A New York dispatch of the American Press Association says:

Hon. Scott Lord, at present a Democratic member of Congress, is understood to be the new Democratic candidate for Governor, and will probably be nominated when the convention reassembles.

The Rev. William A. Cornell, of Freedom Plains, New York, hanged himself because he had lost his voice, and was compelled to stop preaching.

MATTERS IN OUACHITA.

The Murder of Dinkgrave.

Some additional particulars of affairs in the parish of Ouachita have been received from a trustworthy source. The letter was written the day after the murder of Tax Collector B. H. Dinkgrave. It gives the facts of the immediate killing as previously published, with some additional particulars. Monday evening, the twenty-eighth of August, Dinkgrave met a strange man near the residence of Mr. Breard, who eyed him closely. He appeared to mistake him for Breard, whom he resembled, but mounted and followed when he passed that house. Some colored people told him to look out for this man, for he had been about his house all the evening. He returned and got some one to go home with him. Nothing more was seen of the man that night, but the next he was watching in the same place. Dinkgrave did not go home that night, and during the day was warned to look out. Wednesday, thinking no one would trouble him in the day time, he started for dinner. He met the same man, with a gun, and turned back. He met Mr. H. G. Dobson, told him of the man, asked him to go with him, and the two started together. They met the man on horseback, who halted Dobson, shot Dinkgrave, rode off, and has not been seen since.

This account effectually disposes of the story that Dinkgrave was killed by Wimberly's brother, for it is plain he did not know who was hunting him.

Tuesday night the town of Monroe was excited by a report that some negroes had shot into white people's houses down the river. The rifle clubs gathered together and collected horses and guns. It was arranged they should go down the river. Some Republicans asked Democrats to aid in preserving order, but only got for an answer, "You Republicans have started this row and now you want protection."

Going down the river it was found that all the colored people had left their homes and taken to the fields, where some one heard the children crying. The rifle company was asked to aid in quieting the excitement, but they answered that they were home guards and not constables. For two nights mounted men overrun the parish and prevented the colored people from going to their homes.

Thursday, the day of Dinkgrave's funeral, the town was filled with armed men. One company stacked arms just out of town. The sheriff was powerless to protect the people if any riot had occured, and was himself threatened in the presence of several people. It was openly said that all there was to do for the colored people to have peace was to join the Democratic party.

This intelligence is up to Thursday afternoon. More will be received soon.

Regatta.

The Louisiana State Amateur Rowing Association, composed of the nine amateur clubs of the State, announce a grand regatta for September 15. This is to be for the championship, and is open to all the regular organized boat clubs of the State. Six races are arranged, to be rowed on the Mississippi river. For single and double scull boats the course will be two miles, from Cadiz to Philip streets; for four-oared boats, it will be three miles, from Joseph to Philip streets.

The entries are free, but $5 and $10 forfeits are required, as a guarantee of good faith. The prizes, as so far announced, are a champion medal and a State champion flag. All entries must be made by September 10, and addressed to the regatta committee.

Indian Affairs.

A Washington dispatch of the American Press Association says:

General Sherman received a dispatch from General Sheridan on Saturday, announcing that Indian Agent Burke, at Standing Rock, had been suspended by Colonel Carlin. It is believed that Burke had a secret interview with Bill Eagle, one of the hostile chiefs, and subsequently issued 250 head of cattle, most of which, it is suspected, has gone to hostile camps. General Sheridan says:

"We do not want to do anything unpleasant to the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but really think it would be best for all concerned that army officers should perform the duties at the agencies until the trouble is over."

Colonel Carlin has put Captain R. E. Johnson in charge at the agency at Standing Rock until the new agent arrives.

General Sherman replies that the utmost harmony exists between the War and Interior Departments; that a new agent has been appointed, and that in the meantime Colonel Carlin must control all issues from the agency.

How it is Interpreted.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has learned to comprehend such dispatches as McCranie has been recently flooding the Associated Press with:

A terrible story comes from Louisiana. Seventy-five armed negroes are roaming about the interior of the State, declaring their intention to burn some of the towns. The ferocious character of these black fiends may be estimated from the fact, announced in the dispatch, that fifteen white men, who went out to meet these sanguinary desperadoes, blockaded the road so that they could not pass. With savage determination, the negroes, upon seeing this awe-inspiring force, resolutely turned about and went back again. Thereupon hundreds of whites, "including some of the best men in this section," flocked to the scene, and the situation is now pronounced "critical." We venture to say that the next information that will reach us from that quarter will tell of a terrible onslaught upon the lamb-like and long suffering whites by the blood-thirsty blacks, in which contest a dozen "niggers" will be killed and a score or two badly wounded, while not a white man will be hurt. It is the old business in the old shape, and we know what the result always is.

How to Get Rid of the Indians.

A frontiersman suggests the following plan for clearing out the "Injuns." He says: "If I wuz the gover'ment I'd buy lots of barrels of whisky and lots of big knives, and I'd put 'em out somewhere in the West and invite every devilish red skin in the hull land to what they'd call a conference. After they'd got thar I'd knock in the heads o' the barrels and scatter the knives all round loose, so they'd be handy. Then I'd go away and leave the Injuns to themselves. Of course they'd take the whisky and knives, and before sundown thar wouldn't be more than one red skin left, and then I'd go and knock his brains out afore he could do any more damage. That, sir's, the only way to settle the Injun question. I've been among 'em, an' I know. Plenty of whisky an' long knives 'll fix 'em out, an' nothing else will."—*Nebraska City Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The Indian commissioners left Laramie yesterday for Red Cloud.

A Damaged Mail.

The mail from the West was damaged on a wrecked train near Harper's Ferry on Sunday. One hundred and fifty letters with addresses obliterated were sent to the dead letter office. The newspaper mail was destroyed.

Secretary Chandler.

Mr. Chandler has gone to New York on political business.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts for the month of August, on customs, were $13,750,000, and the internal revenue $9,250,000.

Bristow's Answer in the Mule Case.

Ex-Secretary Bristow filed his answer in the case of the United States ex rel. vs. B. H. Bristow and others. This is the mule case. Mr. Bristow, in his answer, denies that he was guilty of the acts stated, or that he entered into any combination to cheat or defraud the government, and that the allegations against him are false and malicious. He avers that the claim was not false or fictitious, and if it was he had no knowledge of it.

Personal.

Judge Beckwith leaves to-night for Philadelphia. He will return Friday.

Mr. Pitkin's papers went to the President to-day for his signature.

B. F. Flanders is here.

NEW YORK.

An Accidental Explosion at Hell Gate.

NEW YORK, September 5.—An explosion occurred at the government works at Hell Gate, three miles from here. Three men were killed and one blown to atoms. A number of others were wounded, two fatally. The explosion took place on a large scow on which a number of men have been employed for a long time preparing the primers by which the final explosion is to be made. The cause of the explosion is as yet to be explained. Among the wounded is Captain Downing.

Bankruptcy.

The liabilities of Randolph, Beckly & Co., are stated to be over $400,000.

The W. B. Clark & Co. liabilities will not exceed $50,000.

Frederick Wright, wholesale liquor dealer, has been adjudicated bankrupt on his own petition. Liabilities $100,000.

The old tea house of Abbey Sturtevant & Co., failed. Liabilities $65,000. An effort will be made to continue the business.

A Georgia Swindler Refused the Habeas Corpus.

In the case of B. W. Brisco, charged with fraud in Georgia and ordered to be extradited on a requisition of the Governor of that State, a habeas corpus was taken out by the Georgia authorities to procure his discharge from civil orders of arrest in this city. Judge Westbrook decides that the Supreme Court is not bound to vacate its own orders of arrest to aid an executive warrant in abridging remedies plaintiff in a civil action is pursuing, and laws of this State must be satisfied before a prisoner can be discharged and the prisoner remanded to the sheriff's custody.

ELECTIONS.

The Arkansas Election—The State Democratic, as a Matter of Course—The Capital in Doubt.

LITTLE ROCK, September 5.—The election was quiet here and throughout the State. It will require the official vote to decide this city. The State is conceded to be overwhelmingly Democratic.

The full returns from the election in this county are not yet received. Both sides claim the county. Few returns from outside counties have been received. The vote is generally full. The Democrats claim the State by from 10,000 to 50,000 majority.

Exciting Election in Vermont—A Full Vote—Large Republican Gains.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 5.—Voting is very spirited. The polls for the town representative close at 3 P. M., and for the State ticket at 5 P. M. The polls opened here at 10 A. M. A full canvass of Montpelier shows that there are 1025 males over twenty-one years of age in the town; of this number the selectmen threw out 133, leaving on the voting list 892 names eligible to vote. Both parties are hopeful of a majority.

The Democrats charge that the Republicans are bringing many persons from their strongholds to Montpelier to vote for Fairbanks as Governor, and thus make a good show at the State capital by law a person having legal residence in the State, can vote in any town, and for county officers in any town of the county, if a resident therein. The same rule holds in the congressional districts.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., September 5.—The appearance indicates that the exciting canvass of the past few weeks will culminate to-day in bringing to the polls nearly every voter in the State. Free conveyance is furnished to every voter. Reports from all quarters show that no such enthusiasm has been manifested since Lincoln's first election. Republicans consider there is a strong probability of an increase of 5000 votes over their majority of 1874. The Democrats are sanguine that the election will show a reactionary sentiment in favor of their party.

Sixty towns in thirteen counties give Fairbanks 15,765, Bingham 7198. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 11,358, Bingham 5011. Republican gain 2270. The returns come in slowly.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 5.—The Republican State Convention met at 11:30 A. M. A temporary organization was effected, and committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization appointed.

Mr. H. B. Blackwell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter women who are known to be Republican in principle, and who possesses qualifications of age, residence and education required of male voters, are invited to take part in the primary meetings of our party, with equal voice and vote in nomination of candidates and transaction of business.

Senator Boutwell presided. In the course of his remarks he said: "Governor Tilden has no chance of an election, except by the votes of States which, if left to themselves, would support Governor Hayes. If, then, under such circumstances, Governor Tilden is declared President by the two houses of Congress in February next, his advancement will be due to a usurpation as unscrupulous and as bloody as that by which Napoleon III. passed from the Presidency of France to the throne and title of Emperor of the French."

The committee on resolutions presented resolutions ratifying the action of the Cincinnati convention, and pledging a united support to the ticket, favoring a prompt return to specie payment and against taking any backward steps.

The platform says:

We hold that the act of Congress fixing the date for resumption is a help, and not a hindrance to that end. The retiring President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for his achievements in its military service, for the firmness with which, as its chief magistrate, he has so often maintained the national honor and credit, and for the good sense with which, upholding the prerogative of his office against the encroachments of a Democratic House of Representatives, he has reminded that branch of the government of

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)