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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1876.

The demoralized and panic stricken condition of the reform Democracy can not be longer concealed. The leaders hoped, up to the date of the New York *Times'* expose relative to Tilden's deliberate perjury and systematic frauds upon the government, by the industrious labors of their Manton Marbles and their Hewitts, to so divert attention from the "reformer's" past career as to quiet the apprehensions of loyal and honest men, and to cover up with a mass of verbiage and ambiguities the perils threatening the cause of general education through a restoration of the rebel Copperhead Democracy; but the conviction of Mr. Tilden's guilt, as charged by the *Times*, has become so general throughout the country that his voluntary, or, in case he refuses to yield, his forcible withdrawal from the ticket, is now believed to be imminent. The record is so conclusive that no attempt at denial has been made except by a madly desperate follower here and there, and the puerility of their attempted explanations only show the hopeless poverty of their resources in the matter. The universal prostration of their hopes from this cause has been aggravated by the ridiculous, contemptible and disastrous trickery practiced at the Saratoga convention. The managers in this city who were left in charge of the campaign work at this point have never before been so unguarded in their expressions of disgust and despondency as since the adjournment of that convention, where a few plotting conspirators betrayed the Empire State Democracy into the merciless clutches of the wily old fox at the head of the national ticket, and against whose sharp and unscrupulous practices there appear unmistakable evidences of a widespread revolt.

Some recent utterances of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, are so notoriously inconsistent with the teachings and demands of the Roman Catholic priesthood in this country upon the public school question, since the first agitation of the matter many years ago, as to lead to a suspicion that they were solicited and procured just at this present time to quiet the feeling of general alarm with which all friends of universal education view the possibility of the reascendency of the Democratic party, associated with, and often led, as it is, by the only religious sect in the country which aspires to political power, and which is openly and relentlessly hostile to the American public school system.

The character of the men nominated by the Northern, Southern and Western Democracy in this centennial year of our national life for responsible offices is attracting general attention and shows very clearly the reactionary, if not the revolutionary purposes of the leaders. In the South no man without a rebel army record is considered available, and the more defiant and unrepentant he has been since 1865 towards the government, the greater is the unanimity of his selection. Men of known Union sentiment, though otherwise unobjectionable, are forced to take back seats. In the States that were loyal the Democracy only appear perfectly satisfied with their work when they nominate those who notoriously sympathised with the rebellion and who tacitly approved and often blatantly applauded the burning of Northern cities by the rebel incendiary and the starvation and torture of Union prisoners. The same animus was observable in many of the appointments made here in the House to replace the summarily ousted Union soldier. Proof of this is furnished by the nominees of the St. Louis convention and the Democratic nominees for Governor in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South and North Carolina, New York, Indiana, Maine, and in fact in almost or every State where the nominating conventions have been held.

A vile Democratic slander, which was aided and encouraged by Binford Wilson in his testimony before the committee that investigated the whisky prosecutions, calls loudly for a refutation in the interests of morality and decency. Some months ago it became known to a few outside of Cabinet circles that the President's wife, wives of members of the Cabinet, and even some of the members of the Cabinet themselves, were annoyed by the reception of anonymous, threatening and indecent letters. An attempt was made to detect the party guilty of the outrage. Wilson stated that all engaged in the effort to trap the perpetrator had become satisfied that the wife of an ex-Attorney General was the author, and that this discovery led to his (the said official's) immediate retirement from his official position. The ex-official in question indignantly denied this statement, and President Grant has recently confirmed him in his denial. It is difficult for those who had implicit faith in the ex-solicitor's extreme piety which led him to supplicate the Lord in Secretary Bristow's behalf, to believe that malice actuated him in his alleged libelous attack upon a woman, and quite as difficult for them to account in any other way for the many eccentricities of which he stands convicted out of his own and the mouths of many other witnesses.

It is stated that work upon the Washington monument will be resumed in a short time if the engineers report the foundation of sufficient strength, relative to which many doubts have been expressed. When completed it will present an imposing aspect from every point of observation, notably so to travelers approaching the city by the Potomac. It is intended to run it up, a plain marble shaft, to a height of about 600 feet.

The slaughter of the unfortunates whose doom was decreed by our late Confederate House has begun, and the official ax has fallen with crushing force in many families, dependent upon the decapitated. No one acquainted with the frantic importunities by which the officials, who are obliged to designate the victims, are beset, envy them their positions; and many of them desert the city until the acuteness of the attack has passed off.

We are happy to assure you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers contemplating a visit to the national capital upon the inauguration of President Hayes on the fourth of next March, that you can accompany the procession along Pennsylvania avenue, over a new concrete pavement which preparations are now being made to put down at once. Hope you may come.

MAXWELL.

Reply of Governor Antoine to Major E. A. Burke.

Acting Governor Antoine has forwarded to Major E. A. Burke, chairman of the Democratic committee on registration, in answer to his letter of September 1, requesting an equal division of clerks and supervisors between the Republican and Democratic parties, these officers to be assigned alternately, the following reply:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 7, 1876.

Hon. E. A. Burke, Chairman Committee on Registration of the Democratic-Conservative Party:

SIR—Your communication of September 1 was duly received. It substantially repeats the request made by Colonel I. W. Patton, chairman of the Democratic-Conservative committee, under date of August 23, and fully answered by me August 26. The only new point brought forward in your letter is the statement that "the chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee" testified under oath before the congressional committee, of which Mr. Hoar was chairman, as follows:

"I assume the colored vote in this city in 1874 not to exceed 11,000. There was over 14,000, and all over 11,000, in my opinion, is fraudulent."

Passing over the circumstance that the gentleman alluded to is not "the chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee" as of no great consequence, I call your attention to the fact that in quoting his evidence, and thus making him your witness, you have quoted imperfectly, and have omitted not the least important part of his statement. By referring to the same page from which you have quoted, and the page following, you will perceive your witness said that in his opinion there were 10,000 fraudulent votes registered in this city at the last election, 4000 of which were Republican and *six thousand were Democratic.*

The Democratic party in 1874 were given a clerk in each registration office in this city, and yet, if the testimony referred to by you is to be relied on, the result was a fraudulent registration of over 10,000 names. May it not be inferred that, with an increased party representation at the registration offices, such as is now asked for by you, the irregularities would be still greater?

I repeat the assurance given in my letter to Colonel Patton that "If it be made apparent that the interests of a fair election can be promoted by changes or removals in the registration appointments already filled, those changes will be made, and any recommendations which you may send will receive their due weight."

I have lately made several changes and appointments on the recommendation of prominent Democrats—in one instance at the request of a leading candidate on the Democratic State ticket. But it is not by any means made apparent to me that the interests of a fair election will be promoted by complying with your request, "That a Democratic and Conservative supervisor of registration be appointed in each alternate parish of the State and in each alternate ward of New Orleans, and a similar distribution in the appointment of clerks. In other words, that to each Republican supervisor be assigned two clerks from the Democratic and Conservative party, and to each Democratic and Conservative supervisor be assigned two clerks."

This is a demand for patronage, not simply for a fair opportunity of scrutiny. It is no more reasonable than would be a demand on the part of the Republican Parish Committee to be represented in the appointments of the Department of Improvements. I repeat, we are willing to accord a fair opportunity for scrutiny, notwithstanding your party refused to yield that right to us in 1872. I notice, however, that the dominant Democratic party in the neighboring State of Alabama made no such concession to their political opponents in the recent election.

I again mention the fact that no recommendations for officers of registration have yet been forwarded to me either by Colonel Patton or yourself. The conclusion seems irresistible that the demands for representation preferred by Democratic committees at this late hour, when, of necessity, all or nearly all the registration appointments have been filled, are made not with a view of aiding the executive to select fair and honorable men to discharge a delicate duty, but to make a record and give a pretext for charges of fraud and wrong-doing founded neither on truth nor justice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.

Appointments and Assignment of Teachers.

Several errors occurred in the report of the proceedings of the School Board published yesterday morning. The following is correct:

Miss A. E. Kilgrove, principal of Hospital School, transferred to Robertson School as principal.

Mr. G. Andry, of Miro School, to take the place vacated by Miss Kilgrove.

Mrs. F. C. Tomes, third assistant of Keller School, to Jackson Girls' School as first assistant.

Miss D. I. Pickens appointed to Paulding School as third assistant, vice Miss Cotton, resigned.

Miss L. Pitfield, of McDonogh School No. 1, promoted to second assistant in place of Miss Mary C. Wharton, resigned.

Miss Miriam Emanuel appointed to the place vacated by Miss Pitfield.

Miss M. P. Hero appointed to Webster School as third assistant, vice Mrs. J. D. Clayton, deceased.

Miss A. A. Finch assigned to Claiborne School, in place of Mrs. Gerard, transferred to Miro School as principal.

Miss F. A. Stringer assigned to Paulding School as third assistant, vice Miss Snodgrass, resigned.

Mrs. S. G. Thayer, principal of Hancock School, and Miss M. R. Chevallier, first assistant of Philip School, to exchange places.

Miss M. A. Tharp, second assistant of the Live Oak Boys, and Mrs. F. A. Baby, first assistant of the McDonogh No. 6, to exchange places.

Miss L. M. Wagner, first assistant of the Hospital School, and Miss C. B. Watson, first assistant of the Beauregard, to exchange places.

Miss A. Snodgrass, third assistant of the Beauregard School, to be transferred to St. Mary School, in place of Miss Hamblet, transferred to Keller School in the place vacated by Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. J. B. Funel, assigned to Beauregard School in place of Miss Snodgrass.

The following supernumeraries were appointed: Miss C. M. Woodruff, McDonogh No. 6; Miss Quick, Paulding; Mrs. K. M. Wilson, Beauregard; Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Lower Girls' High School; Miss Annie Logan, to be assigned; Miss M. J. Alexander, to be assigned; Mrs. A. M. Doriocourt, to be assigned.

Teachers appointed by the above action of the board will report for duty in accordance with the above report, September 18, without further notice.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 7: At 8 A. M., 85°; at 2 P. M., 87°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of September 6, 78°.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Brother Craig has received and tendered to the press for publication, the following communication from the gentleman who represents the soft end of the Democratic national ticket. The writer is rejoiced to see the colored people "dividing in sentiment," now that their political rights have been guaranteed, in spite of all the votes Mr. Hendricks cast in opposition thereto, while in the Senate of the United States. There is no question of the genuineness of the letter, since Mr. Craig exhibits the original document:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 28, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—Your very kind letter of the eighteenth instant, was duly received, and I embrace the earliest leisure at my command to respond.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy displayed in electing me an honorary member of your club, and I rejoice to find the colored people of the South dividing in sentiment on questions of politics, as they would upon any other subject that very nearly concerned them in the affairs of life. What the colored people of the South—and the North, too—require, is to identify themselves with the interests of the community of their residence, and of the nation at large, and not to be guided in political matters by a blind prejudice, promoted by selfish political leaders, who seek to make the colored race the instruments of their personal advancement.

It will be a glad day for all the people of this republic, white and black alike, when our relations as citizens shall be adjudged by an enlightened reason, and not by sentiments of passion.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

To Joseph Craig, Esq., president, and others, officers and members of the Colored American Club, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Messrs. J. A. Craig, E. O. Carter and I. W. Patten sign their names to a card warning the public against one Joseph E. Williams, claiming to be "president of a colored Conservative club." He is denounced as "unworthy of civil or political fellowship," and appears, from all that is said, to be a very bad Democrat.

Marine Items.

The ship L. L. Sturgess, which arrived yesterday, brings a cargo of 1000 tons of ice to the Crescent City Ice Company, and its arrival is most opportune, as the stock on hand would not have lasted beyond the first of the month. The ship Oswego is now sixteen days out with a full cargo, and should she arrive within ten days the ice company will be able to pull through, depending, of course, upon other cargoes that are already being shipped. The Sturgess drew eighteen feet three inches of water, and crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass without detention.

Owing to a steady little business that has been doing here all summer in freights, and the brilliant prospects of a fine cotton, sugar and tobacco crop, Northern shipowners have decided to send us a large amount of tonnage as soon as they feel assured that we are to have no epidemic. The port of New York is filled with idle vessels, and their owners are anxious for their employment, as their depreciation is much less when in the hands of a well-disciplined crew.

The coal steamers between Philadelphia and the East are gradually pushing to the wall the large fine three-masted schooners that have been built since the war expressly for that trade. These steamers will load a cargo of 1600 tons in Philadelphia in less than one day, proceed to Boston and discharge and return inside of the time it takes a sailing vessel to make the half trip. Coal has been carried between these two ports this season as low as seventy-five cents per ton.

Captain Davis, formerly of the ship Adorna, famous for buying a whole cargo of cotton to load his ship at this port, after spending a year at his home on Long Island, New York, will again rejoin his ship at this port. Captain Hawkins, now in command, will try coasting a while.

The steamship Jamaican drew nineteen feet on leaving for sea via the Southwest Pass.

Appointments.

Acting Governor Antoine has made the following appointments:

Iberville—James Brown, vice Adonis Le Blanc, resigned, clerk of registration on the recommendation of A. Jumel, Esq., and about forty Democrats who signed a request. The appointment was made on the first vacancy in accordance with the Governor's letter to Colonel Patton.

Governor Antoine has appointed a clerk of registration on the recommendation of J. R. A. Gautheraux, Esq., the president of the Eleventh Ward Central Democratic Club.

W. C. Melvin, assistant State engineer, is appointed to perform the duties of the office of chief State engineer until the vacancy occasioned by the death of General M. Jeff Thompson is filled.

Benefit of Harry Pickles.

The many friends of Mr. Harry Pickles, who desire to give him a rousing farewell benefit Monday night, are notified that the box office for reserved seats will be open to-day, Saturday and Monday.

Personal.

Dr. George S. C. Hussey, of Mississippi, is on a visit to this city, in the interest of the Odd Fellows' Benevolent Society. He is visiting the lodges of the order in New Orleans, and explaining the merits of the society.

Captain J. B. Eads, it appears, did not leave with Captain Andrews and party on the return trip of the steamer New Orleans for New York. He is reported too unwell to travel, and is confined to his room at the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Patrick Keenan reached New Orleans Wednesday, and yesterday paid a visit to his friends in the REPUBLICAN office. He has been all over the world, from New Orleans to twenty miles beyond Hot Springs, and here and there, and everywhere. But his principal occupation has been the consumption and liberal use of hot water. That's the thing, he says, inside and out, to wash away all debility and make a new man, with a new set of brains and legs, out of the old material. No more doctors wanted around him for a year. Next summer, though the warranty of good health is for ten years at least, he is going directly back to his comfortable quarters at Hot Springs, where he can enjoy the best of food, excellent attendance, an attentive host, good company, cool rooms and plenty of—hot water.

Board of Health.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon.

Present—Dr. F. B. Gaudet, president; Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier, secretary; Dr. J. F. Finney, Dr. Gustave Devron and Alfred Shaw, Esq.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors for the month of August were read.

Dr. W. H. Hire, of the First District, says the health has been good, with no cases of small-pox. Inspections 1426, fumigations 6.

Dr. B. F. Taylor, of the Second District, reports that the directions for disinfection of certain vessels have been carried out. No case of yellow fever has spread from any of them and no local case occurred. He reports the neglect of Dr. Lambert, of Royal street, in not reporting the case of small-pox of Emile Lange, of No. 303 Rampart street, occurring August 3, death following August 8. The case of Fanny Moreau, No. 163½ Treme street, who washed for this family, resulted from this. Inspections, 1493; disinfections, 6; cases small-pox, 3; steamboats disinfected, 5; schooner, 1.

Dr. George K. Pratt, of the Third District, says the health has been exceptionably good. Inspections, 626; fumigations, 1; cases of small-pox, 1; deaths from malarial fever, 10.

He also presents a special report on the tallow factories, describing their mode of operation. He concludes by saying, "Although these factories may be a nuisance, I am not inclined to believe they are insalubrious or positively detrimental to the health of the neighborhood."

Dr. Joseph Holt, of the Fourth District, states the health is excellent. The want of officers has prevented house to house to inspection. Three cases of small-pox occurred.

Dr. E. Dubuclet, of the Fifth District, reports one case of small-pox. He calls for the enforcement of the pound ordinances, and reports a number of nuisances. Inspections, 296; fumigation, 1.

Dr. R. A. Bayley, of the Sixth District, reports the health good, but a wretched condition of the streets.

Dr. William Ryan, of the Seventh District, reports several nuisances. The health has been good. Inspections 103.

The opinion of Charles S. Rice, Esq., attorney of the board, states that the board has authority to charge fees for permits for burial, building, etc., the act of March 16, 1870, rendering the passage of a board of health ordinance by the City Council unnecessary.

Drs. Devron and Finney reported regulations for a uniform system of house to house inspection.

They require maps of each district to be furnished by the City Surveyor; that the Sanitary Excavating Company call twice each week at the office of the inspectors; that they shall give notice to the inspectors when the time is extended, and that each officer shall be furnished with tables to aid in the calculation of the capacity of cisterns.

A complaint from Louis Mathis that the reservoirs were used for bathing was referred to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners and the Administrator of Waterworks.

The board then adjourned.

McPherson's Hand Book for 1876.

The REPUBLICAN has received Hon. Edward McPherson's "Hand Book of Politics for 1876," being a record of important political action from July 15, 1874, to July 15, 1876, including additions to August 15, 1876. It has been prepared on a similar plan to that of the preceding volumes of the series. All the chapters are worthy of attention, and several have great political importance. The bill to protect electors, action on the Southern States, the constitutional amendments, national and State, the presidential messages, orders and proclamations, judicial decisions, the amnesty bill, all important acts of Congress and general political and financial notes, the conventions, State platforms and many other miscellaneous matters are of great value in this form for frequent reference. A carefully prepared index completes the work.

Cuban Society "Obrero de la Independencia."

At the last regular meeting of this society the election of officers took place, with the following result: President, Leopold Turia; vice president, Angel Ochoa; secretary, Carlo Luna; treasurer, F. Sabnque.

An interesting and satisfactory letter from the Secretary of War of Cuba Libre was read and the meeting adjourned.

The Explosion at Hell Gate.

The explosion at the government works at Hell Gate on Tuesday occurred as follows:

Henry Lurson, one of the hands employed on the scow, let fall a dynamite cartridge on the deck, when it exploded, hurling him over 200 yards, tearing off his arms, legs and head, and mutilating the trunk horribly. Pieces of his body were found scattered along the shore. John Hickman, who was helping Lurson, was blown into the air and his body severed in two. John Doyle, who was near, was terribly mutilated, one side of his face was blown away. Another laborer, who was also standing upon the scow, was blown into the air, his body fell into the river, and was not recovered. His name could not be learned. The other men on the scow, John Downes, Frank Pike, C. Smith, John Peterson, John Dabson, Philip Stockson, John Murray and James Kissal, all except two, were fatally injured, their bodies being terribly lacerated. Peterson's head and face were frightfully bruised and one arm was broken. Smith's right wrist was dislocated and his arm broken in three places. He had an incised wound on the forehead and another under the left eye. Captain Downes was injured on the head, and has a deep cut on the top of his head. He can not recover. Frank Pike's right arm was broken in nine places, his shoulders dislocated and bared of flesh to the bones; his spine is also injured. Kissal was carried home on a litter, dying. Dabson was most fortunate of all, escaping with a broken wrist. Stockson was injured internally, and had several cuts on his face. Injuries to these men were caused by the shattered timbers, which flew in all directions when the dynamite exploded. Lurson, who dropped the fatal cartridge, or can of dynamite, was known to be a careful workman, and had charge of the blasting arrangements.

A Newburg editor wishes to know what part of the St. Louis platform the Kelly gang stand on. The gang plank, of course.

Aleck Boarman's Shreveport Speech.

The following is from the Shreveport *Telegram* of September 2:

In pursuance to announcement, a public meeting assembled last evening at the corner of Texas and Market streets, to hear Aleck Boarman give his views upon the political questions of the day, and the issues involved in the present campaign, the most important by far through which the country has been called to pass for many years. The stand, which had just been erected through the enterprise of some of our fellow-citizens, was decorated with national banners and everything prepared for the accommodation of the speaker.

Late in the afternoon heavy clouds began to gather in the north and northwest, a heavy wind to blow, lightning to frequently flash athwart the heavens, presaging a heavy fall of rain. Hoping, however, that the threatening clouds would pass away, the preparations for the speaking went on, the lamps were lit, Major N. S. Allen's Silver Cornet Band filled the air with stirring music, and at an early hour the largest concourse of people yet called forth during the present campaign, and perhaps the largest that ever assembled upon so short a notice to hear a public speech in Shreveport, had gathered around and in the immediate vicinity of the stand.

Mr. Boarman promptly made his appearance at the appointed time, notwithstanding the unpropitiousness of the weather. On taking the stand he said he had been told that it was the intention to reply to his remarks, and, if so, he would like to be informed of it before beginning, in order that he might not consume so much time in his main speech as to prolong the discussion and prevent his having a fair opportunity of rejoinder. Mr. Boarman paused a moment for a reply, and their being none, he at once proceeded to address the audience. We shall not pretend to give a report of his speech, but only make a few general remarks in regard to it.

He commenced by saying that he stood in politics just where he did in 1872; announced his determination to support the nominees of the great national Republican party; reviewed the politics of the State for several years past, and said Louisiana had been the sufferer during that period, from the errors and faults of both parties; from the plunderings of carpet-baggers, scallawags and leaders of the Republicans devoid of principle, and the bad blood, excessive temper, prejudices, passions and follies of the Democracy.

The speaker had not proceeded very far upon the line of argument he had entered upon for the purpose of showing wherein the errors of the past had been ruinous to the country and to the people, and what, in his opinion, was the policy to be adopted for the future in order to avoid the fatal rocks on either side, when the rain commenced to fall, driving the large audience under shelter and Mr. Boarman from the stand, after announcing that he would find more than one occasion during the campaign to announce his views upon these questions, in which the people were so deeply interested.

A large portion of the vast crowd made a rush for Tally's Opera House, and in as brief a time as possible, Mr. Boarman again commenced to address the people, announcing in the start that the interruption and the indisposition he had spoken of in the earlier part of the evening, forbid his attempting to complete the speech he had commenced to make at the stand upon the street. He was gratified at the desire the people had manifested to hear him, and they should do so at other times. He would give them a kind of social talk, however, and did so. During the course of his remarks he charged that the Democracy were not national in their principles; said they could not with any degree of consistency claim to be the friends of the colored people, and that they were sure to meet with certain defeat in November; that the interests of the South could only be served by sustaining the national Republican party; that he intended to vote and work for the success of the Republican ticket, and said how ridiculous it was for the Democracy of Louisiana, after the campaigns of 1872 and 1874, and the interim of 1873 to come before the people and ask to be placed in power.

Mr. Boarman was listened to throughout with marked attention and interest, was frequently applauded, and we regret we can not give either the full text or substance of his remarks. His views will be heard frequently during the campaign, and the force of his arguments and clearness and soundness of his views will have no unimportant bearing upon the result.

After Mr. Boarman had concluded the meeting adjourned, although calls were made for Major Moncure and other Democrats, none of whom responded.

Tilden's Troubles.

A Washington letter of the second to the New York *Herald* says:

The charges against Governor Tilden to the effect of his having made a false return to the Internal Revenue Department in the matter of his income, as sworn to by him, are assuming a more serious aspect than mere political vilification would comprehend. The present commissioner of internal revenue, General Greene B. Raum, has been for some time past in correspondence with District Attorney Bliss, of New York, and a careful investigation of all the facts is being made. This General Raum acknowledges, and says that not merely because it is Mr. Tilden who is concerned, but because the case is a very important one and of considerable magnitude. He is going to bring to the examination which he will give it a thoroughly fair-minded, impartial and just scrutiny, with a due regard to the personal right of the party affected as well as to the interests of the government. He signifies, however, by his manner that in the representations made to him there is enough to call for a careful sifting of the evidence and the facts as presented. He says that Mr. Tilden made a return of his income, stating under oath that it amounted to something over $7000 in 1862, and that subsequently he declined to make any sworn return, telling the assessor to go ahead and fix the amount which ought to be paid to the United States government. The assessor accordingly proceeded to perform his duty and took as a basis for his estimate the amount of income sworn to by Mr. Tilden previously as being correct. This, however, he then doubled, from information derived which led him to believe it just to do so, and he assessed him accordingly. Mr. Tilden in due course gave his check for the amount so assessed; but Mr. Tilden is held to have misled the government by an income return, which he made prior to this, as above referred to, and which was used as a basis of calculation, and of having thereby perjured himself, defrauding the government out of more than $100,000 during the period for which income returns were to be made, and which the Republican leaders here now declare themselves, as they did yesterday, ready and determined to prove. Every opportunity is to be afforded Mr. Tilden for explanation and vindication.

The commissioner of internal revenue in talking over the subject laid great stress on the law which directed the call upon persons who had made false returns, or had not made any at all, allowing them immunity from all penalties by coming forward and making correct returns. He added that Mr. Tilden could have availed himself of this provision of the law if he was in default, but he does not seem to have done so. Outside persons say that District Attorney Bliss, of New York city, has conclusively damaging and unmistakable proof of Mr. Tilden's amenability to the law. General Raum is going to give the whole case a calm and conscientious investigation with a view, if there be culpability of directing the proper law officers of the government, as he is in duty bound, to bring suit to recover such amount as the evidence may show to be due the government. This is to be done at once. Meantime Mr. Tilden's friends say that he can explain the whole thing satisfactorily, but the officers of the government do not coincide in that opinion.

Taft's Instructions.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes under date of September 3:

The Attorney General, in giving his instructions to United States marshals in the Southern States relative to crimes against the elective franchise and civil rights, as provided in the Revised Statutes of the United States, has been controlled by a very discriminating and careful consideration of what may properly come within the purview of the Federal laws as distinguished from those acts which constitutionally fall under the jurisdiction of the several States. Besides having taken a very conscientious view of what Congress intends that he shall see, as the principal law officer of the government, is faithfully observed by all the States in the matter of elections, he is determined that, since a number of outrages in sections of the South have been brought to his attention, a thorough examination shall be made into them, and the just penalties prescribed by Congress shall be vigorously inflicted after proper trial according to law. He has had a condition of affairs, conspicuously in Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, brought to his knowledge recently, which requires the stern correction of the law, and, if found to be as represented, he will, so far as in him lies, under direction and with full understanding of President Grant, see to it that the remedy is applied. He has directed the marshal of the Southern District of Alabama, upon the representations made to him by Senator Spencer, of Alabama, and others, to look carefully into the manner in which elections have been conducted there, and to co-operate in bringing to trial under criminal prosecutions, aided by the district attorney, where proper and necessary, all persons charged with crime. He has also given strict instructions to call to justice all parties concerned in political murders.

While speaking over these cases, and the general complaints made against people in the Southern States, Judge Taft manifests great conservatism and conscientiousness. He will not be actuated by any feeling of animosity or bitterness which parties may seek to arouse in him, but will do his full duty in the premises impartially and unflinchingly. In many cases he has been considerably perplexed to get at the true state of facts, but he personally weighs every one of them, with all the evidence presented to the government, in the most cautious and exacting manner, and so laboriously does he seem to apply himself to the task that he may be said now truthfully to be working night and day. He says he is determined, so far as United States district attorneys and marshals are concerned, to have an honest, reliable and fearless set of officers to aid in the fullest administration of the law. He realizes fully how much importance attaches to the duty of seeing that the latter are accurately instructed and bound by law in the faithful performance of their duties, because, he added thoughtfully, "they have the power to make war, and may call in the forces of the United States." The instructions to the United States marshals under the civil rights and elective franchise laws will be promulgated at once, and the coming campaigns, as they relate to the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, will be supervised, where such authority is prescribed by law, in a vigorous and unflinching manner. However, no right of the States as constitutionally understood by the loyal element of the country and as interpreted by the constitution is to be infringed, yet at the same time many of the fallacies of the day upon this point will find no favor in his estimation.

The Nicaragua Ship Canal.

The Nicaraguan route for the interoceanic ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans having been determined upon as the most feasible, the arrival of Don Amelio Benard, the accredited minister from Nicaragua to this country, is anticipated with some interest by those who have devoted much time and attention to this work. Upon his return to Washington negotiations will be entered into between our government and that of Nicaragua, looking to the construction of the canal, and treaties will be proposed to the principal foreign powers upon the general basis of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal, etc. That treaty is regarded as being liberal in its provisions, and only requires amplification to insure the construction of this great work in the interest of all powers. Prominent officials of the government, who have been closely connected with the surveys for such ship canal, express the opinion that an undertaking of such magnitude could not be constructed by a private company of individuals, no matter how wealthy and well known, from the fact that many years must elapse before dividends could be declared, and it would require a capital of nearly $100,000,000 to complete it. The estimated cost is $65,722,137, but several practical engineers who have examined the route express the opinion that the many obstacles to be encountered will increase it to nearly the first named sum. At least five years' hard work will be required to complete the canal, and should it be constructed under the control of the leading governments it is believed the work will not be delayed for want of funds to prosecute it. The total length of the canal by the Nicaraguan route will be about sixty-one and three-quarter miles. To this is to be added sixty-three miles slack water by way of the San Juan river, and fifty-six miles across Lake Nicaragua, making the total distance from ocean to ocean by lake, slack water navigation and canal about one hundred and eighty and three-quarter miles. The proposed canal will have ten locks in the western division, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, including a tide lock at Brito on the Pacific, to admit ships at any state of the tide, each lock having a lift of about ten feet. In the eastern division, between Greytown and the mouth of San Carlos river, seven locks will be required from the mouth of the San Carlos to Lake Nicaragua. The navigation of San Juan river is entirely practical with three short sections of canal, each having one lock at Castillo, Balas and Machuca. Minister Benard has been detained in Nicaragua on account of the existing trouble there, but it is hoped he will be able to return to the United States before December next.—*Washington Correspondence Baltimore American.*

The Mexican Coffee and Sugar Trade.

By the *Diario Official* we learn that the exportation at Vera Cruz of coffee in 1872 was 14,281 packages, valued at $513,892, and in 1876, up to date, 36,047 packages valued at $1,146,846, thus showing a considerable increase during four years.

In 1872 the exportation of sugar at the same port was two packages, valued at $40; in 1876, 36,884 packages, valued at $228,832, showing a still greater exportation of this staple in four years.

We have no estimates before us of the exportations of these articles at other ports, but it is well known that there has been increasing exportation at several other ports. During the first three years of President Lerdo's administration, while the country was in the enjoyment of peace and protection, a great stimulant was given to the agricultural industries, and the future prospects of the country were hopeful and encouraging.

The destructive spirit of anarchy has stalked throughout the land, and we can have no hopes of anything like a similar favorable showing of these or any other national productions next year. Haciendas have been laid waste and agriculture has perished. The revolution has made no progress toward obtaining political power since the first pronunciamiento at Tuxtepec, but it has laid the foundation of a long period of disorders and misery, and has sown the seeds of evils that will last long after the present actors have been repressed.—*Two Republics.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Constellation.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The practice ship Constellation arrived at Hampton Roads from her summer cruise of midshipmen.

Additional Instructions from General Sherman.

General Sherman, in publishing Mr. Taft's letter to marshals, adds some instructions; among them is the following:

"Officers commanding troops summoned to aid marshals or sheriffs must judge for themselves whether the service is lawful or necessary and compatible with their ordinary military duties. They must limit their action absolutely to proper aid in the execution of the lawful precept exhibited by the marshal or sheriff. If time permits every demand should be forwarded to the President for his orders, and in all cases the highest officer whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action."

Personal.

Mr. Taft is going to Ohio to make a speech or two.

General Sherman leaves Saturday for his "Far Western" inspection tour with Mr. Cameron.

Crumbs of Comfort for the Democrats.

The *Star* says: "After all, the Democrats are able to pick some crumbs of comfort from the Vermont election, as they have nearly doubled their vote of 1874, and have, in the cities and populous towns, in many instances made larger gains than the Republicans. They have carried the Republican town of Bennington, and have made large gains in Manchester, Arlington, Brattleboro, Rutland and Vergennes. Still the fact remains that on a full vote the Republicans are able to carry the State by nearly their flood-tide majorities of the past."

NEW YORK.

Quarterly Dividend of the Western Union.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Western Union Telegraph Company declared a dividend of one and a half per cent for the quarter ending September 30, payable October 16.

Collision in New York Harbor.

The United States steamer Plymouth going down the bay to-day, collided with the bark Triton. The steamer lost two boats boats and carried away her mizzentopmast, and received other damage. The bark lost her bowsprit. The Plymouth was bound to Philadelphia.

WAR.

Probability of a War Between Russia and Turkey—Matters at Alexinatz.

LONDON, September 7.—The *Standard's* Berlin special says, since Turkey's declaration of an armistice, a Turkish-Russian war is deemed unavoidable. The *Standard's* correspondent at Nissa states that a large number of Bulgarians are joining the Turkish army. They show much feeling against the Servians, because the latter brought mischief on them.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *News* says the British ambassador has made strong representations to Turkey. If the war continues the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly supporting Servia.

There were a number of disturbing rumors from Berlin yesterday, but they were not confirmed from any other source, and it is believed that they had a stock jobbing origin. The opinion reported from Berlin to the *Standard* that an outbreak of a Russian-Turkish war is unavoidable is not entertained at the other capitals. On the contrary there seems to be a growing confidence that the general peace of Europe will be maintained, however difficult may be the settlement of details between the Turks and insurgents. The Porte's refusal to grant an armistice is also unconfirmed, but it is thought not unlikely. It is believed that the result of such a refusal would be an immediate resort to the formation of terms of peace between Servia and Montenegro and Turkey, leaving the question of insurrectionary provinces for subsequent settlement.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, discussing the negotiations between the powers, says: With those who have been and still are for an armistice, the idea of a conference for the regulation of all pending questions is gaining ground more and more. The idea was first started by France, and seems to find support with Italy and Russia, the latter, however, not wishing to take the initiative in the matter. Those who are for taking in hand the peace preliminaries simultaneously with an armistice do not encourage the idea of a conference, which is likely to delay instead of expediate a settlement, on account of the difficulty in making a programme for such a conference. The fixing of that programme would, they think, take more time than an agreement on the general principles of pacification, the details of which could be easily settled by the ambassadors in Constantinople in concert with the Porte. In the face of the many difficulties which pacification may yet present, a reassuring thing is the unanimous wish of all the powers for peace, and therefore a similar desire to avoid anything which might lead to complication. As a sign of this, a communication made by Prince Gortschakoff, at Warsaw, is making the round of diplomatic circles. It was made in a way which would show it was meant to become known, and is reported as follows: "Russia wants, as yet, rest for a number of years, and then, besides, the Emperor is decided to have peace; so am I, and there is every ground to suppose the other powers are equally desirous to have it; at least, to judge by their assurances, we may reckon on their hearty co-operation with us in this direction."

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Belgrade that nothing is certainly known about what is passing in Alexinatz. There is a strong conviction that another battle was fought Monday, although Russians recently from the front doubt this. They represent the Servians to be reduced to a mere mob, and the Russian surgeons are returning home.

The correspondent of the *News* notes the rumors of Servian demoralization and disintegration. Servian army officials at Belgrade are dumb regarding the situation at Alexinatz.

The *Standard's* correspondent says seven Austrian medical officers from the front confirm the worst about Friday's disaster at Alexinatz, and confirm the reported Turkish advance on Belgrade, via Krugazevatz, on the southeast of Montenegro.

The Turks are endeavoring to revictual Medun.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says the Porte, replying to the representations of the European ambassadors in favor of peace, said in the present military situation an armistice was opposed to its interests. The Porte, however, at the same time held out hopes of a speedy proposal of conditions of peace.

Recalling Furloughed Officers.

ROME, September 7.—*La Liberte* says that the Minister of War, foreseeing fresh Eastern complications, is recalling furloughed officers.

POLITICAL.

Missouri Greenbackers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., September 7.—The Greenback convention indorsed Cooper and Cary, and nominated a State ticket headed by J. P. Alexander, for Governor, and full electoral ticket.

Nebraska Democratic Nominations.

OMAHA, September 7.—The Democrati State Convention nominated Paren Englis for Governor.

Congressional Nominations.

MEMPHIS, September 7.—The Democratic

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]