

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Calm.

New York, September 5, 1876.

The letters already dispatched to the Republican in regard to the Tilden reform movement in New York, gives you every phase of the present remarkable political situation in this State. Tilden, with an intellectual insight and tuition which gives him a perfectly clear view of his own needs and those of his party, is, nevertheless, unable to resist the ignorance and brutality of Tammany. Tilden, for instance, sees that the attempt to secure a Confederate Democratic restoration, organized as that coalition now, is of Confederates on the one hand, and Tammany Hall on the other, will fail as often as it is repeated before the American people. He fully realizes the necessity, therefore, of doing in New York what Packard is seeking to do in Louisiana, i. e., to bring to his support some new element which will enable him to prevent the worst elements in his own party from doing further mischief. Where is this element to come from? Not from native Americans, because the people dread to be caught in this old Bourbon trap. Not from the Liberal Republicans and Independents, as was lately illustrated in John Kelly's public insult to General Cochrane and his followers. The new element which, according to Governor Tilden, is to save the cause of reform, must come from the Germans. If he can secure the German vote for reform, then he will be independent of Tammany and his Irish shoulder hitters. He will by this move secure, also, an element which will counteract Confederate sectionalism. If Tilden could have his way he would succeed, because the "liberty issue" having been dropped by the Republicans by the peace departure of the Cincinnati convention, the Germans have swung away from the old anti-slavery moorings in which they have been so long anchored to the Republican party. They too are now ready for some new "departure." That departure is indicated by the issue of reform. Tilden proposes to develop this German tendency. This, in brief, is the "situation" to-day in New York, and will continue to be until the twelfth. Against this "reform" of the Confederate-Tammany coalition Tammany protests, as it did against Randall's election last winter as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In all probability Tammany will rule again at Saratoga. Tilden will be overborne; we shall have a straight out Confederate-Tammany Democratic ticket, a straight out fight on their ticket, and another overwhelming defeat of those who from 1860 to this day have been trying to unsettle the foundation of this Protestant republic.

Putting Him Right Before the People.

We publish with pleasure the annexed correspondence. The error occurred in a perfectly natural way, and the statement was made in no feeling of personal animosity to the indefatigable chairman of the Democratic committee on registration. The acting Governor, in furnishing the item to the reporter, and permitted the name of the applicant to slip from his memory, and the reporter suggested the name of a gentleman of sufficient influence and character to obtain generally what he went for. The similarity of names and location caused the error. The item was published, more than anything else, to show that Governor Antoine was carrying out, where opportunity offered, the promise made in his letter to Colonel I. W. Patton, in response to that gentleman's demand for Democratic representation at the registration offices. We sincerely hope Mr. Gauthreaux's good name will not greatly suffer among his political friends through this inadvertence.

A CARD.

A report, based upon a paragraph in the Republican newspaper of the eighth instant, having been circulated about town by interested parties with the manifest intention of injuring me, I submit to my friends and the public concerned the following correspondence, which explains itself and stamps the rumors regarding me as wholly unfounded and without reason.

J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREUX.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION, NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

Hon. C. Antoine, Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

Sir—The following paragraph appeared in the Republican of this morning: "Governor Antoine has appointed a clerk of registration on the recommendation of J. R. A. Gauthreaux, Esq., the president of the Eleventh Ward Central Democratic Club."

As I have never recommended for your appointment a clerk of registration, or, in fact, made any recommendation to you at any time, I must ask that you will contradict the above statement from the Republican, which is known to you, as to its source, and to be unqualifiedly false and without foundation.

Very respectfully, etc.

J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREUX.

(SIGNED OF LOUISIANA.)

Residence, 201 Poydras Street, New Orleans, September 8, 1876.

Major J. R. Alcee Gauthreaux:

Sir—In answer to your note of this date, I would say that the statement which appears in this morning's Republican is erroneous, so far as your name and the eleventh ward are concerned. The fact stated by me was that I had appointed a Democratic clerk for Mr. Aycock, president of the Twelfth Ward Democratic-Conservative Club.

I would further state that you have not applied for any appointment within my gift.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANTOINE,

Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.

Marie Items.

The steamship Strasbourg, of the Bremen line, is on her way to this port, making her first trip of the season. She left Bremerhaven on Wednesday via Havana, and is due here on the twenty-sixth. She will be followed semi-monthly by the Frankfurt, Hanover and Köln.

The wharf lessees are doing good work on post No. 19 and 20, First District. These wharves have been extended from time to time until they have become so long that it costs nearly double to handle a cargo upon them in comparison to a respectable short wharf; and in consideration of this the contractors are ripping up and tearing away the larger portion of the old wood work and filling in its stead batture mud, so that drays will have an opportunity to get much nearer their goods. Posts No. 16, 17 and 18 need the same improvement.

The Lighthouse department at this station has been presented by the government with a new first class steam propeller of 300 tons, called the Laurel. She is in every respect a sea-going steamer. She was built in Baltimore after the most approved model, with powerful engines. She is capable of remaining out in the gulf when the wind blows heavy and the seas run high. This is rather more than can be said of her predecessor, the Dandelion, which craft has almost outlived her usefulness, being nothing but an old tugboat to start with. The Laurel is capable, and doubtless will render valuable assistance to any vessels in distress that she may fall in with during her cruises in the gulf through the winter months. She leaves on her first trip next week, and makes the rounds from Sabine to Key West.

Return of Hon. John McPhelin.

Yesterday noon Hon. John McPhelin, district attorney for this parish, reached the city in charge of his friend, John N. Healey, Esq. It is with great regret that the announcement is made that his health has rather deteriorated than improved, and that his mind seems totally unshined. When a few weeks since a dispatch from Philadelphia reassured anxious friends, it was hoped his trip would do him good. But his next appearance was at Chicago, where his bearing led strangers to believe him totally demented. A paragraph to that effect in a Chicago paper caused Mr. Healey to proceed there to bring him home.

The worst reports appear confirmed. He requires constant watching, and Mr. Healey is utterly worn out. More feeble than before, his once brilliant mind is shattered, and the fragments seem only to conceive strange delusions of wealth and power with which he insists on impressing on all he meets.

Perhaps perfect rest at home may do something for him, but he suffers now both from exhausted vitality and a mind diseased. Every one will hope that he may be restored, but those who saw him yesterday have no encouragement for the wish.

How is This?

Has any New Orleans "unconscious cerebration" editor strayed away to the Empire City?

A campaign song commences, "Come, all ye honest Democrats!" It is a comic song, and makes everybody laugh.—New Orleans Republican, August 29.

A campaign song begins, "Come, all ye honest Republicans!" It is a comic song, and makes everybody laugh.—New York World, August 29.

A negro being asked what he was in jail for, said it was for borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put him in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the dorky, "but I had to knock de man down free or 't times before he would lend it to me."

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

Superior District Court.

Louis Ballew vs. F. Commenge.—Rule for contempt against Sylvain Viala, for violation of injunction against keeping a private market within the square of Tremé Market. Accused had urged himself once before. Ruled for ten days.

Pierre Lezaux vs. J. Machado et al.—Same rule relative to Magazine Market. J. Machado and Adam Degenzer each committed for ten days. Rule against B. Barthe continued to September 11.

Martin Lawrence H. A. Olwell et al.—Rule for contempt for keeping a private market within the square of Magazine Market fixed for September 11.

Isaac Pratt, Jr., vs. city of New Orleans.—Petitioner asks that the tax liens against forty-one pieces of property purchased of John Garstmark, tax collector of the Sixth District, August 30, 1875, for which title has been given by the Auditor shall be erased. Rule to show cause fixed for September 13.

Third District Court.

State ex rel. J. Machado and Adam Wagner.—Habeas corpus. Relators are confined on a commitment for contempt for violating injunction against keeping private markets. Returnable September 3.

Republican Parish Executive Committee.

The committee met at eight o'clock last night, at their rooms, at Mechanics' Institute.

Present—Colonel James Lewis, president, in the chair; Charles A. Bagrie, secretary, and the following members: Messrs. Anderson, Hechtel, Barrow, Claiborne, Devezan, Dubois, Dibble, Green (fifteenth ward), Green (sixteenth ward), Howard, Johnson, Laboetie, Vigers, Wilson. Fourteen members and a quorum present.

Mr. Howard begged permission to appoint Mr. H. J. Keizer as a proxy to serve in his stead on the campaign committee.

Messrs. Barrow and Devezan objected. Mr. Howard withdrew his request.

A communication from the fifteenth ward was read, and a resolution amending the resolution ordering an election for delegates to the representative district convention, was so amended as to read that it should be read and adopted at the convention to nominate a candidate for fifth justice of the peace, and constable of said justice court, should also be elected. The resolution was rejected.

A request from Mr. Claiborne, that Mr. Evans be allowed to be represented in the committee by proxy, was rejected.

The following communication was received and read:

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB, Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, September 8, 1876.

Colonel James Lewis, Chairman of the Republican Parish Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR—The German Republican Central Club, at its meeting of the fourth instant, passed the following resolution, to wit:

WHEREAS, The conference committee appointed by this organization for the purpose of interfering with the election of both executive Committee in regard to a proper representation in said honorable body, has made a very unsatisfactory report; therefore be it

Resolved, To forward to the Republican Parish Executive Committee our pledge of adherence to the party as German-American Republicans, and the assurance of our hearty and unqualified support of both national and State tickets; that, in order to assist the more effectually in this campaign, we ask for a proper representation in the committee, which will be adopted, to wit: One German-American fellow-citizen in the right light and position, showing them that we are not slighted, but have a fair recognition.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS VOLZ,

President German Republican Central Club.

E. BOEDICKER, Secretary.

Mr. Volz, the president of the German club, being present, addressed the committee, and submitted his views as to the status and character of the German Republicans composing his club. He stated that his club was composed of about 300 men, and that he was prepared to have the Germans will vote the Republican ticket who do not make a practice of visiting club rooms. He thought that if the committee would give them the adoption of both national and State tickets, they would be satisfied that that would encourage his fellow-citizens in joining their clubs and otherwise assist in effecting permanent organizations.

The communication was received, and the secretary was instructed to forward in writing the reply of the committee, granting the committee of the German Republican Central Club, the privilege of participating in all discussions before the committee without the right to vote.

Mr. Dibble offered the following:

Resolved, That the campaign committee be authorized to change and alter the call for the election of delegates to representative district conventions and for selection of parish and city convention in the following particulars: To provide that the third senatorial district convention shall be composed of the delegates to the seventh, eighth and ninth representative district conventions, and the adoption of the call of the parish of St. Bernard for every 100 Republican votes, and one delegate for each fraction above fifty, to be selected by the parish committee for the parish of St. Bernard.

The resolution was adopted.

The committee, on motion of Mr. Vigers, adjourned to meet again at 7:30 P. M. on Friday, fifteenth instant.

A Democratic Pandemonium.

Here is the latest incident of moral life in Texas, the State which has become so peaceful and happy, according to our Methodist Christian Advocate, since its political control has been taken out of the hands of the radicals. It is from the Corpus Christi Gazette of September 2:

On Saturday night, ex-sheriff of San Patricio county, E. R. Garner, accompanied several of his lady friends to church. The horses which they rode were tied near by. During the service he heard a commotion near the church door, and he went to the church door to look out, on reaching which a pistol was placed to his breast and fired, and on his turning another ball was fired into his back. He fell dead upon the floor of the church.

The Houston Age of the sixth—a Democratic paper, by the way—comments on the condition of affairs in this unmistakable language:

It is a lamentable fact that in the midst of the red carnal of crime at present deluging the State of Texas and disgracing its people abroad, hardly a single paper has dared to say a word in favor of the masses and the public. Interior papers, when recording some fendish outrage or cold-blooded murder perpetrated in their country, hardly ever have a word even of disapprobation, and in some instances it is easy to see that the editor absolutely sympathizes with the murderer. When the press of this State thus sides with assassination, what else can be expected but its continued, unholly and blighting reign in this State? If there is one great duty devolving upon the press of Texas at this juncture, it is a united effort to enlighten the masses and turn public opinion in the direction of a wholesale and fierce punishment of criminals and murderers, which is the only road out of the present wilderness of crime and toward the safety of life and property.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 7: At 8 A. M., 85°; at 2 P. M., 85°; at 6 P. M., 85°. Lowest point during the night of September 7, 79°.

DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY IN AVOYELLES.

Burning a "Nigger" Schoolhouse.

We copy the following from the Avozelles Republican of September 2:

Three attempts have been made to burn a schoolhouse in this parish. On Tuesday night, the twenty-second of August last, between the hour of half-past eleven o'clock and next morning, an attempt was made by some miscreants to set fire to the schoolhouse for colored children at Big Bend. The building is also used by the Antioch Baptist Church, under the pastoral supervision of the Rev. Thomas E. Harris, as a place of worship. The pulpit being plentifully smeared with coal oil, a package of cotton soaked in coal oil was put under the steps of the pulpit. This set fire to the floor and fell through, and falling upon the damp ground went out. The pulpit is badly charred, but the fire on it also went out when the coal oil had burned. There was no feeling of any kind of public school at Big Bend since September 3, 1874, but the colored people used the building for a schoolhouse, employing Mr. Taylor to teach their children, and paying him himself, without any aid from the State. Two subsequent attempts have been made to fire this schoolhouse, but so far the people of Big Bend have been saved from the lasting stigma of such an occurrence.

We think it behooves the good people of Big Bend to find out the perpetrators of this outrage, as acts of this kind bring dishonor to the whole community where they occur, and certainly will not tend to enhance the value of the property in that locality, nor induce good people to make it their homes, but will rather induce them to leave the place, or to build a school or church, should the occasion occur, will commit other crimes.

THE NEW REBELLION.

A Special from Washington to the Cincinnati Times, September 6, says:

Information received here to-day from official sources, and from the fact that in some sections of the South the Democrats are to be concealed by their leaders not to submit quietly to the enforcement of the insurrection laws, but will resist any attempt to interfere with the plan laid down for carrying the Southern States for Tilden.

Two editorials in to-day's Baltimore Gazette, the leading Democratic paper in Maryland, and recklessly partisan, are much commented upon here, and are accepted as indicative of the feelings of the ultra Southern Democrats in regard to the election of Tilden.

"Judge Taft's order comes home to us in Baltimore, here in this city, through the leading Democratic paper, and makes a most painful impression upon the minds of our people. We shall see the ballot box violated and the streets red with the blood of our fellow-citizens. We must have the State militia and 10,000 men sent by the most elevated man in the State. I overheard some fellows here can proceed with the second editorial, which is couched in still stronger language, says:

"The time has come when we must meet for a strong protest against the bayonet we must oppose the bayonet. This is the only way to save republican institutions and Democracy in the United States. The party in power is resolved to retain their supremacy, and it is only by desperate methods that the party of constitutional government can successfully oppose and defeat them. Let us begin immediately. Let us have the Militia of 76. No law must be broken. Their aim should be to defend the law, to protect the rights of the Union, and to defend the common country. It is fitting that Baltimore and Maryland, which may be called the cradle of civil and religious liberty in America, should take the lead in this movement. Let us have the Militia of 76 organized, drilled, equipped and led by the best men who can be found to lead them. This is the great duty of the hour. To your tents, O Israel."

Appointments.

Affairs in St. James parish are likely to be amicably adjusted. Wednesday, Mr. John Kerrigan, in the interests of harmony, tendered his resignation as tax collector, and acting Governor Antoine then appointed B. F. Yates. The matter of the supervisor of registration was not publicly determined, but it is supposed L. D. Larrieu will be appointed.

Acting Governor Antoine also appointed J. D. Newman, M. D., member of the Board of Health, at large, vice E. Heath, Esq., resigned.

Joint Discussion in Caddo.

The Shreveport Telegram of September 5 gives the following:

In accordance with notice given the Saturday before of a Republican meeting at Spring Ridge, last Saturday, several Republican speakers, accompanied by a brass band, left early in the morning, arriving at Spring Ridge about eleven o'clock. On their arrival they were informed that the meeting was called by the Democrats, who were also having a primary election. The Republicans, wishing to throw any impediment in the way of the Democrats in holding their meeting, decided to withdraw to Boggy Bayou bridge, a short distance from Spring Ridge. The meeting of the Democrats arrived upon the ground and asked for a division of time, which was agreed upon, as follows: Mr. Bell to speak first, Senator E. W. Wise followed, and then Colonel Keating to close the discussion.

Arriving at the bridge, a meeting was organized and speaking commenced, and the Democrats, wishing to throw any impediment in the way of the Democrats in holding their meeting, decided to withdraw to Boggy Bayou bridge, a short distance from Spring Ridge. The meeting of the Democrats arrived upon the ground and asked for a division of time, which was agreed upon, as follows: Mr. Bell to speak first, Senator E. W. Wise followed, and then Colonel Keating to close the discussion.

After the massacre of Custer's force the Indians returned to camp with six soldiers and prisoners, and the remainder of the party were taken to the village and were tied to stakes at a wood pile in the village and burned to death. While the flames were burning the Indians, who were armed with bows and arrows, were throwing their arrows until they died. Sitting Bull was met after the fight and he exultantly remarked that he had killed many soldiers and one damaged the horse, but he did not kill any of the whites. The squaws then armed themselves with knives and visited the battlefield and robbed and mutilated the bodies of the soldiers while the six prisoners were being burned. The Indians then turned their attention to a force, evidently Reno's, attacking the lower end of the village. Ridgely says Custer's command had been slaughtered before shot was fired by Reno's force, which attacked the lower end of the camp about 2 P. M. The Indians returned in the evening, and said the men were killed, but that the Indians say they did not make a statement of their loss. They said the soldiers had been driven back twice, and they piled up stones and the attack was continued for a long time. The prisoners were kept burning for an hour, but Ridgely was not permitted to speak with them, so we are unable to state how they were. One was noticeable from his small stature and gray hair and white beard, and large size, and very intelligent, with a peculiar gait to his walk.

An Indian Attack on a Party of Miners.

CHENEY, W. T., September 8.—Mr. Ingraham, who came into Rawhide Springs, the present terminus of the Black Hills

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The Postmaster General has returned.

Marshal Packard's Successor.

The President has approved the appointment of Mr. Pitkin, to succeed Packard, as marshal of Louisiana.

NEW YORK.

Ticket Agents' Convention.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The annual convention of railroad ticket agents met to-day. About 100 delegates present. The New York Central was not represented.

Commerce Arrested.

Antonio Andral and Antonio Metatadi, two Italians, having the appearance of tramps, were arrested to-day for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Lafayette National Bank to delegates of the State convention at Albany on Saturday last. The authorities think it probable that these two are a portion of a gang of counterfeiters which was dispersed and broken up some time ago in Indiana.

Tammany's Obituary on Kerr.

The Tammany Hall general committee met to-night and passed resolutions expressive of respect and reverence for Michael C. Kerr, late Speaker of the House, and deep sympathy for his family and friends in their affliction; also, that the lifelong services of the distinguished statesman, his purity of life and conduct, his high character and his honorable course as a legislator, and his fitness for leadership as evinced by his selection to preside over the deliberations of the first Democratic House of Representatives, which he filled for eighteen years, are worthy of grateful recognition by the Democracy.

THE WAR PATH.

Terry on the Trail.

NEW YORK, September 8.—A dispatch dated Terry's camp, near Trowbridge, August 30, at Bienville, Dakota Territory, September 6, says General Terry's command, after crossing the Yellowstone on the afternoon of the twenty-seventh, made a short halt at the mouth of the Snake, and then marched in a northerly direction about six miles by the light of the moon, making a dry camp. About six o'clock the next morning the column started on its march, and the march of the day's marching was northwesterly. On the morning of the twenty-ninth the column marched toward the north, then turned east, and then north again, making some seventeen and one-half miles. So far very little indication of Indians have been found, but it was hoped that on account of the presence of the Indians we were about to fight with the Indians.

The expedition to the north bank of the Yellowstone, in so far as finding of hostile Indians is concerned, has proved a failure. At present the position is that the general direction of the march is toward the north, but apparently no large band of Indians have crossed the river unless they have crossed at a point further east.

There is a strong probability that the Indians will be met with during the present campaign. It will be imperatively necessary for the troops who have been designated to remain in cantonment during the winter to get to work preparing their winter quarters, as the severity of the winter months renders living under canvas absolutely impossible.

An Old Trapper's Story of the Custer Massacre.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 8.—The Pioneer Press and Tribune publishes an interview with an old trapper named Ridgely, who has been for a long time in the Yellowstone country, and claims to have witnessed the Custer massacre, being a prisoner in Sitting Bull's camp and seeing every movement of the troops. He was taken prisoner last March and kept in the camp of the Indians ever until the Custer expedition. He was kindly treated, and says Sitting Bull organized not to fight the whites but to drive the miners from the hills.

Previous to Custer's departure he gathered campers from Sitting Bull's camp had for eight days watched his forces, its division into small detachments being noted with manifestations of extreme delight. The massacres were immediately prepared, and while the Indians stood ready for an attack, many of them clambered on the top of the hill overlooking Custer's line of march. The Indian camp was situated at a point of the river near toward the Kosebud and in the direction of one of the available fords of the river to the camp. By this ford Custer followed the traces of an American as far as possible. There were but twenty-five tepees visible. There were but twenty-five tepees visible.

Custer attacked the smaller village and was immediately met by 1500 or 3000 Indians in regular order of battle. Every movement was made with military precision. Ridgely says he stood on the side of the hill, where he had a complete view of the battle, which was not more than a mile and a half distant. Custer began the fight in the ravine near the ford, and fully half his command was killed. The remainder of the soldiers then retreated toward the hill and were shot down with astonishing rapidity, the commanding officer falling from his horse in the middle of the engagement. The fight continued until 11 A. M. and did not last more than fifty-five minutes.

After the massacre of Custer's force the Indians returned to camp with six soldiers and prisoners, and the remainder of the party were taken to the village and were tied to stakes at a wood pile in the village and burned to death. While the flames were burning the Indians, who were armed with bows and arrows, were throwing their arrows until they died. Sitting Bull was met after the fight and he exultantly remarked that he had killed many soldiers and one damaged the horse, but he did not kill any of the whites. The squaws then armed themselves with knives and visited the battlefield and robbed and mutilated the bodies of the soldiers while the six prisoners were being burned. The Indians then turned their attention to a force, evidently Reno's, attacking the lower end of the village. Ridgely says Custer's command had been slaughtered before shot was fired by Reno's force, which attacked the lower end of the camp about 2 P. M. The Indians returned in the evening, and said the men were killed, but that the Indians say they did not make a statement of their loss. They said the soldiers had been driven back twice, and they piled up stones and the attack was continued for a long time. The prisoners were kept burning for an hour, but Ridgely was not permitted to speak with them, so we are unable to state how they were. One was noticeable from his small stature and gray hair and white beard, and large size, and very intelligent, with a peculiar gait to his walk.

Protestants to be Respected in Spain.

MADRID, September 8.—A Cabinet council has been notified the provincial authorities, that while the constitution forbids manifestations offensive to the Catholic religion, proper respect and inviolability of Protestant churches and cemeteries must be enforced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Riot in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 8.—The city has been in a ferment all day. The News and Courier, in summing up the facts of the riot of last night, says: A bloody and disorderly riot broke out in the city of Charleston, King street last night, and for several hours spread excitement and alarm throughout the city. The affair was the result of the settled determination of a gang of colored rioters, calling themselves Republicans, to wreak vengeance upon some men of their color, who have presumed to publicly affiliate with the Democratic party.

The trouble began by a comparatively small body of rioters, but speedily assumed formidable dimensions. Idle and excitable colored men and boys from all quarters hurried to the scene of disturbance, and the crowd, increasing the tumult, and the main thoroughfare of Charleston was for more than two hours in the full possession of a force and howling mob of negroes, cursing the whites and savagely attacking and beating every white man who happened to be on the streets. Captain Endricks, with a squad of thirty men of the city police, finally succeeded, by persistent efforts, in dispersing the rioters, but not till a long list of bloody casualties had occurred. Some of them are serious, and perhaps fatal, in character, but all accounts agree that the police under the command of the intrepid chief, did their duty with determined gallantry, but they were altogether too few to deal with the mob as promptly as they deserved.

The issue is now squarely presented to the citizens, whether or not Charleston is to be left at the mercy of a mob of ignorant negroes whenever their vicious leaders may give the signal for a riot.

To-day there has been a deep and general feeling among the whites that a repetition of a disturbance such as that of last night must at all hazards be prevented, and the military organizations and State arms are exclusively in the hands of the blacks.

The work of private organization for defense has been going on to-day. By noon to-day it was impossible to purchase a re-

tegraph line, reports that on Sunday last Indian freed men named Gannon and Kearns of Golden City, Colorado, were killed. A defensive position was maintained by the whites until the Indians were killed or wounded, when the rest abandoned the field.

Crook's Fruitless Campaign.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—General Sheridan telegraphs General Sherman that General Crook telegraphs from the head waters of the Root river, under date of September 5, that the trail he followed had scattered until it could be pursued no further. He says he has provisions for ten days, and will strike for Custer, in the Black Hills, where he wants supplies sent to him, if an opportunity he did not go back on his old trail to his old camp.

Indians Surrendering.

Twelve Indian camps on the Cheyenne Agency to ask for terms for the hostiles. They were disarmed and made prisoners, and word was sent out to the hostiles that they could come in on these terms. The indications here are that Standing Rock and that there will soon be a large surrender.

Leaving Red Cloud Agency.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 8.—Twenty or thirty lodges left Red Cloud for the Spotted Tail Agency through fear of danger here.

POLITICAL.

Arkansas Democratic.

LITTLE ROCK, September 8.—The State Legislature and Senate are almost entirely Democratic.

Republican Majority in Vermont.

BOSTON, September 8.—The complete returns of the Vermont gubernatorial vote have been received: Democrat 41,585; Bingham 21,035; scattering 23; Fairbanks 3,357; 23,527. In 1874 the vote stood: Peck 33,582; Bingham 13,358; scattering 21; Peck's majority 20,203.

New York Greenback Convention.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The Democratic Greenback party to-day issued a call to all citizens opposed to the election of Hayes or Tilden for President, and in favor of Fenwick Cooper, to meet delegates to the State convention at Albany on Saturday sixth instant, to select presidential electors and nominate an entire State ticket.

WAR.