NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME X.—NO. 148. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2973.

THE CAMPAIGN.

IN CLAIBORNE PARISH

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT HOMER

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S GREAT SPEECH

PACKARD'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

The Canvassers in Fine Health and Spirits

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

HOMER, La., September 30, 1876.

Messrs. Campbell, Packard, Wharton and Harris spoke here to-day, in the order named, to a large and enthusiastic meeting.

Judge Campbell opened with a speech of an hour. It was certainly the most logical and lucid exposition of the Republican party, as relating to Louisiana politics, ever made in the State. He showed up the two plans of the Democrats to carry the State, designating one as the Nicholls plan and the other as the Mississippi plan, and demonstrated the utter hopelessness of either.

He next pictured in eloquent and glowing language the future of Louisiana under S. B. Packard, with the fostering care of the Federal Republican Congress.

Many Liberals extended their congratulations, and the best of feeling existed on all sides in consequence of the meeting.

Mr. Packard spoke one hour and ten minutes, with great effect, followed by General Wharton and J. P. Harris.

General McMillen returned home from Farmersville, but will join the party again on the Tesche.

All are in fine health and spirits, and looking forward to a grand meeting at Shreveport. INDEX.

[Communicated.]

Doubtfaced Democracy.

"One of these men is genius to the other;
Which is the natural man, and which is the spirit?
Who decipherer them?
Stay, stand apart; I know not which is which."
—Shakespeare.

The mythological god, Janus, with his two faces, the one representing him smiling and the other in the contortions of delirium tremens, must appear to a modern temperance lecturer a fit counterpart of the present farce enacted by the Democratic party.

Were it not for the sickening and revolting part played by one portion of the same, good natured people might complacently look on and be amused with the antics of the other part, the same as in a circus with the innocent and stale wit of the clown, or in a menagerie with the untiring girations of the monkeys.

Unfortunately for the Democratic party it has played the same piece so often that the audience scarce think it worth their while to give it any attention, and politeness alone keeps them in their seats. As it is the benches are become daily more empty, and when the curtain shall drop it will find a forsaken house.

People will not laugh when they know beforehand what is coming, nor will they applaud at what they consider vulgar wit; yet the Democratic actors don't seem to know their defects and persist in deluding themselves that by giving new titles to their old plays the people will likewise appreciate the cheat.

At present the play goes on under the name of Reform, and the principle actors frequently do not agree; for while one wants hard reform, the other wants soft reform, and the play has become so mixed up that they themselves hardly know "which is which."

The trouble of this confusion arises from the fact that they are not permanently engaged—they are but a strolling company and try to please the various localities. Down here it goes by the euphonious name of "Democratic and Conservative," whatever that may mean; for when you encounter the one and expect to find him a lover of the people, for the good of the people, full of free thought, free speech and free toleration to all—a genuine true "Democrat," and you try to admire and praise his qualities, you will not only be astonished, but consider yourself lucky if you get away with only one eye closed. Why, he has just come from a "galloping midnight ride"—and some d—d niggers won't vote next November.

Again you come up with the other. He has had a good night's rest; he looks fresh and smiling and self-complacent. Yes, he is your man; he goes in for reform—"Conservative reform"—for he has just read the proceedings of the "convention," and the Conservatives have nominated for every position a Democrat, and you may expect reform with a vengeance. Every d—d Radical must be made to leave the State or go back on the plantations. What right has a carpet-bagger to come to Louisiana and hold office? What right has a nigger to be free? Are we not his best friends? And didn't we do well by him before the war? We protected them. When we were sick didn't we allow them to nurse us? What more do they want, curse 'em? And they had better come with us and vote the Democratic ticket, or it will be the worse for them. And the worse it is every day.

Again the demon of Democracy has sounded the bugle, and its riders have responded to the call; again the corpses of the slain have been left to rot in the sun and Mississippi homes are made desolate and her air is filled with the stench from putrifying human flesh. Will there ever the day come when every man will be free? How long shall it be ere a just God shall consider the cup of bitterness full? Or what greater crime must be committed in the name of Democracy ere the powerful arm of the government shall be extended as a protecting shield over the innocent and inoffensive colored voter of the South, in order that he may enjoy that liberty for which he was willing to lay down his life, and for which he fought side by side with the loyal men of the North—and to which he brings daily sacrifices of his kindred and his *race!*

Don't talk of brave deeds done by land or sea. Don't mention the heroic acts of the fathers, nor of the renown of the ancients. If fidelity to principle, if passive endurance of wrongs and undeserved suffering entitle men to be called moral heroes, the colored men in the Southern States deserve this appellation and praise. While they suffer they make friends, and while they endure they receive laurels, and God will not forsake them. The time is not far distant when they and all other men will receive their reward for the deeds done; when the triumphant Republican party will redeem her pledges, and every man shall worship according to his wishes, and not be put to shame.

VERITAS.

Sounding of Lake Ponchartrain.

The City Surveyor, Thomas S. Hardee, Esq., has made his report relative to Lake Pontchartrain.

At the request of the city the revenue cutter Dix aided in the survey. There having been no previous survey by the government, no comparisons could be made, and, therefore, attention was directed mainly to discover if there were sedimentary deposits from the Bonnet Carre crevasse. An instrument was used which made soundings and borings at the same time. Preliminary examinations showed the deposits were principally made at the western end of the lake. The difference between the highest water at the head of the crevasse and the lake is about eighteen feet, the discharge being about one tenth of the volume of the river. A map and description here follow.

The capacity of Lake Ponchartrain, as a reservoir, is about 10 000,000,000 cubic yards of earth. On the deposit, if the crevasse remains permanently open, it is impossible to say how many years must elapse before it is filled up, but the time must cover several generations. The effect of the crevasse has raised the level of the lake considerably, which is due to the volume of water that must find a new plane of discharge into the Gulf. The construction of the Mobile railroad embankments and bridges have not affected this, but are a benefit to New Orleans as a prevention of overflow and as a barrier to Gulf water. But should easterly gales cause an overflow, these barriers would retard the discharge and prolong the inundation. This could only occur by a series of gales hitherto unknown.

The records show a slight increase in level for the past three years; only a variation of a few inches between 1874 and 1876. The question of danger to New Orleans depends solely upon the presence of so large a quantity of crevasse water in the lake, and the consequent diminution of its normal capacity as a reservoir during high water, thus limiting its ability to receive and hold the immense quantity of additional water which might be blown into it from the Gulf during the prevalence of easterly gales. But when the two conditions concur it is evident that the danger becomes intensified.

The best means practicable for averting the danger are the closing of the crevasse and completion of the back protection levee. Two hundred thousand dollars would be required to establish the security of the levee from, and $50,000 for repairing the levees below. But this relief is only to be expected from the general government.

Suggestions of community of interest between New Orleans and Mississippi and her cities, with thanks to the United States officers and Messrs. Harrod and Reynolds close the report.

The New Chief Engineer.

The appointment of Colonel A. F. Wrotnowski to succeed General M. Jeff Thompson as chief State engineer, will be peculiarly gratifying to all who know what the office requires and the qualifications of the appointee.

Colonel Wrotnowski is the son of the late Hon. Salathiel Wrotnowski, at one time Secretary of State of Louisiana. During the war he was a volunteer lieutenant colonel of the Federal army, and detailed as an officer of engineers. A brother of his was killed at Port Hudson while serving on the staff of Major General Weitzel.

In theory and practice of all branches of engineering and surveying, civil and military, Colonel Wrotnowski is thoroughly educated, and he has had more practical experience than falls to the lot of most of his profession. In addition to this he is exceptionally familiar with the duties of his present office, because of his long connection with it. Learned in his profession, he is exceedingly modest in presenting his opinions, though positive in maintaining them. A gentl man by birth and education, a lover of his profession for the sake of it, conscientious and indefatigable, he will do honor to an appointment which, unsought, is only a promotion for distinguished merit.

Personal.

Mr. A. P. Bennett, formerly a typo and member of the press in this city, but for the last six or eight years residing in Richmond, has returned to this city. Mr. Bennett was lately one of the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*.

Mr. E Offner, who has just returned from the centennial, purchased there and at the great sales in New York, an elegant stock of china, glass and crockery for his new store, No. 174 Canal street.

Religious Notice.

There will be a series of religious meetings this week at Morean Street Church, corner of Morean and Enghien streets. The preaching will begin at seven o'clock, as follows:

Monday night, by Rev. Alfred E. Clay.
Tuesday night, by Rev. Alfred E. Clay.
Wednesday night, by Rev. James A. Ivy.
Friday night, by Rev. Halsey Werlein.

Seats are all free, and everybody is invited to attend.

Staub.

Staub's supply of newspaper and periodical literature continues to be such as satisfies all demands, and his prices are never questioned. At No. 69 Canal street—Goldthwaite's books, too—may be found, on the arrival of the mail, anything that may be necessary to keep one advised of the fluctuations and vast concerns of busy life.

In the Clothes Line.

Attention is called to the card of Leon Godchaux, the famous clothing dealer of Canal street, announcing a proposed change in his business. This movement will afford small dealers an excellent chance to make special arrangements with this celebrated house for goods in their line, which they would do well to take early advantage of.

If a man would put his money where it will do the most good, he should put it in his wife's pocket book.

POLITICAL NOTES.

With a love fresh as it is earnest, the Democratic press sound the praises of Messrs. Warmoth, Sloanaker, Sheridan, Pinchback, Blackburn *et id omne genus*, because they are not taking part in the local campaign. Democratic managers of the most pronounced Bourbon stripe consult these peripatetics in Northern pleasure resorts, and joyfully herald them as authority for a Democratic majority in Louisiana, computed on the state of their potations.

It is painful to see this desperate straining after consolation. All these authorities whom they quote as Republican are scarcely cleansed of their harlotry with the Last Ditchers. They will fall on the side of the October elections. If Republicans carry the day it will be a fight to keep these quasi reformers from absorbing the fruits of victory; if the Democrats succeed to power they will treat them as they did before.

This whole matter turns upon the issue of honest government. Mr. Packard, as Governor, will have none but honest men around him, and he will pay very little attention to Democratic indorsement of Republicans in whom they have suddenly discerned reform proclivities. He and his friends are making a canvass as successful as if every absentee were taking a hand, and the zeal of the opposition quill-drivers in praising these heartily excused deserters is as good proof as could be given of their alarm at our candidate's success.

We have had the affidavits of negroes, maltreated until inhuman cruelty could devise no addditional punishment, that the Democrats of East Baton Rouge and the Felicianas have determined to crush the Republicans majorities. Messrs. Granville, Pierce, Blemin and Pratt, with many others, have clearly sworn the responsibility of these crimes upon their fellow Democrats. The result is shown that in these parishes colored men are driven into Democratic clubs and mass meetings, and will be as helplessly driven to the polls unless protection is afforded. For what has all the thrilling and blood curdling testimony been accumulated if not to be timely used against the heartless fiends who are brave only through their seeming immunity from punishment. It is not full time that justice should claim its impartial dues? Is promise never to give place to performance?

It is not often that an American citizen is permitted to cast his maiden vote for himself as a candidate. Yet such is the good fortune of Dr. Rance, the Democratic nominee for coroner of the lower district, if the statement of a prominent Democrat is reliable; and we put him upon his *voir dire*, too. He says that Mr. Rance became a naturalized citizen only on the seventeenth day of June last. Will the mysteries and abnormities of the recent Democratic "What is It?" never cease unfolding? It develope more astounding surprises than Prestidigitateur Herrmann would dare attempt.

While the independent movement grows hourly in strength and popularity, there is danger of its being weakened by getting into bad hands. The want of organization in the various and determined elements which absolutely refuse to countenance the "What is It" ticket is a serious drawback. This may be overcome by a very few prominent citizens, whose integrity of purpose is beyond questioning. But whatever shape the preliminary organization may take, it must produce a ticket free from partisanism, rings and evil communications of all sorts. The Republicans will vote for no other kind of a ticket. To an unexceptionable list of candidates they will be willing to accord a vote which will insure victory. Let no mistakes, therefore, be made. Let wire-workers hide their diminished heads.

The *Times* shows how best the great German element and the "What is It?" ticket can get rid of Rengstorff. Abolish the office of Administrator of Assessments, to which no duties now belong. Practical and economical, that.

What does the unsigned city charter have to say about an assessor's office?

With sleuth-hound keenness and tirelessness the Republican campaign committee have followed the trail of the Democratic registration frauds, and as soon as the courts open the Penitentiary doors will be thrown wide to admit the perjurers and swindlers. It is really gratifying that the dignity of the law in at least this respect will be maintained.

The *Democrat* appears to jubilate that its party has got Governor Hebert "back again." We want to bet a newly minted nickel that the Democracy will not give him as good an office as he now holds from the Republicans. And further, that the *Democrat* can not show wherein its gain is a Republican loss.

The Democratic quarrels in the third and second wards are seemingly past adjustment. In the eleventh ward a still more bitter and determined hostility exists to the candidates. The wing of the Democracy in the fifth ward, which had the support of the *Bee*, published resolutions, repudiated the "What is It?" ticket, and hourly the disaffection spreads. Now is the one supreme opportunity for the people of New Orleans to shake off the dishonest, degrading and ominous party management of their affairs.

The *Democrat*, and the organs generally, assert that they see no need for an independent ticket, because the Democratic nominees for the Legislature are good. There is neither logic nor honesty in this position. While virtually admitting the unfitness of their city and parish nominations, the organs promise all needed relief through the Legislature. Suppose the legislators fail in performance as heretofore, where is the public to turn for relief?

Let the independents go on with their selections of honest men for *every office*—city, parochial and legislative. Let every individual nominee be a guarantee in himself—in his past life and daily relations with his neighbors—of honest government and the relief from oppressive laws that our needs demand. Then let the people elect these men if they would take the new departure toward peace and prosperity.

Upwards of 3750 names were struck from the registration lists yesterday—names of those who had died or moved away since the last registration.

Governor Kellogg, Attorney General Hunt, Hon. H. R. Steele, and several others left last evening for Iberville parish to attend the grand mass meeting at Plaquemine to-day.

Quarantine Wrongs.

It is doubtful if there is a genuine case of yellow fever in this city to-day. Every year a few cases appear, and the present season has probably been no exception to the rule. One swallow does not make a summer, but a single case of disease, approaching yellow fever in symptoms, is enough to create a panic abroad. A better state of health, or more delightful weather in this city, can scarcely be imagined or expected, than we are having now, and yet Pensacola and Galveston see a yellow fever ghost, and shut us out from communication, under the color of local and arbitrary quarantine regulations. It is an old habit of Galveston's. St. Louis does not object to the arrangement, and the little city of shifting sands feels satisfied and wise in its own conceit. Quarantine has been administered without any show of sense in many instances. Once Mobile quarantined New Orleans when there was no fever here, but many cases of it in Mobile. Every merchant in Texas knows he can come here with perfect safety and make better bargains than he can get at the branch houses in Galveston; but the Galveston authorities tell such merchants that if they do come to New Orleans they can not return to that city. That is quarantine. The little but enterprising town of Houston, which has struggled long to obtain a highway between this and that city, a route which gives Galveston the go-by, and makes it possible for Houston to receive New Orleans goods without paying Galveston tolls, sees no necessity for a quarantine, and offers no obstacles to the carrying enterprise of Mr. Morgan. What does Galveston do but get up and quarantine Houston because Houston will not quarantine New Orleans and shut out the Morgan steamers? Galveston goes further against Houston, and says the Morgan boats shall not go up the channel within sight of Galveston on the new route to Houston. This is local self-government with a vengeance. It is States rights boiled down in a small teapot. The honest fears of a good people are not to be ridiculed; but the pig-headed policy of little men with a little authority is a proper subject for discussion. Of this sort of policy comes the misappliance of the quarantine laws. Appeals have been made to Congress for the enactment of a general quarantine law, under which embargo could be laid only when necessary. The new fledged Congressmen from the South have been too busy helping the Northern Democracy to do anything that might be beneficial at home, and now the great commercial city of New Orleans is in such a helpless condition that any little village has the power to put it in a quarantine bottle and screw down the trade stopper. Reform of the quarantine laws is the sort of reform Florida, Louisiana and Texas want, even if it was not mentioned in the St. Louis platform.

Sanitary Plagiarism.

If the *Picayune* is very anxious to learn how carbolic acid came to be introduced here as a disinfectant, it would do well to consult its own local reports of a year ago, or such a matter. We have a vivid recollection of public meetings, indignant speeches and protests in the lower part of the city. The late Albert Fabre was a sworn enemy to the use of the article, and contributed several elaborate articles to the press, in which he charged its use on the Board of Health, and severely censured the practice of sprinkling the streets with carbolic acid as useless and unnecessary for the purpose intended, and injurious to the general health. It can hardly be said to be a new practice introduced by the present board under these circumstances.

Registration Appointments.

The following appointments of United States supervisors have been made on recommendation of both parties, as indicated:

Concordia—G. Spencer Mayo, Democrat.
Terrebonne—A. E. P. Albert, Republican.
Orleans, twelfth ward—John Moylan, Republican.
Rapides—William S. Kelso, Republican.
Pointe Coupee—Oscar Joffrion, Republican.
Plaquemines—Bartholomew Dannoy, Republican.
Franklin—R. H. Adams, Republican.
West Feliciana—E. L. Weber, Republican.
Lincoln—W. C. Hicks, Republican.
Tensas—E. C. Routh, Republican.

Dr. C. B. White.

It may not be called much of a removal, but as this physician has left his old quarters, No. 159 Canal street, and established his office and residence at No. 167, only four doors off, it is perhaps as well that people should know it. Since the doctor has been relieved from his onerous and thankless duties as president of the Board of Health, he has more time to devote to his large private practice.

AN ANNIVERSARY.—To-day the District Telegraph Company celebrate the first full year of their existence. Already this institution has become a necessity with our people. The fleet footed messenger boys, who excited much curiosity when they first appeared in their neat uniforms in the streets, are now seen speeding in their errands every five minutes in the day. Heretofore the operations of this company have been limited to the mercantile portion of the First and Second Districts, but next month it is proposed to open up the Fourth District to business. Captain Bofinger still remains with the company as chief business man, and his assistants have been so thoroughly drilled and disciplined that mistakes are unheard of.

Passengers sailed per steamship City of Mexico, for Mexican ports:

J. Later, L. Later, B. Garcia, J. Blanco, M. T. Reyes, F. Balbontin, Mrs. De la Barra, Miss De la Barra, Miss M. De la Barra, Miss L. De la Barra, G. De la Barra, L. De la Barra, J. De la Barra, Miss L. Brown, Miss Mary Jones, M. Lopez, F. Stussy, Mrs. F. Stussy, P. R. Acren, E. Finance, D. Y. Mancel, E. J. Plumb, A. Hoye, M. Newbald, Rev. D. Kleen, O. Ludwig, R. Goelin.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1876.

There seems to be a determination on the part of the rebel Democrats in South Carolina to carry that State for Tilden *at all hazards*; and their plan of organization, if not checked, will be very effective. These "reformers" have introduced in the present campaign a new feature. The circulation of political documents and stump speaking is an old process that needs reforming. The *shotgun* argument is the latest style adopted by the Southern chivalry, and is one that requires but little preparation and carries with it convincing arguments—so convincing that the persons upon whom these arguments are brought to bear never vote a Radical ticket again. Indeed, he has no further use for the elective franchise.

Letters have been received by Senator Patterson, now in this city, stating that from thirty to 100 colored men were killed in the recent slaughter in South Carolina, and as many more driven into the swamps.

It has been the policy of the Republican party whenever these outrages have been committed to counsel peace and forbearance on the part of the negroes; but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. A war of races at present seems almost inevitable in some parts of the South; and come when it will, and let the result be what it may, the rebel Democracy will be the aggressive party, and must be held responsible before the country. There are some pure men in the party, no doubt, and it is an enigma beyond finding out how they can fraternize with traitors, thieves and murderers. There is not a representative man in the party who has yet spoken—no, not one—who has not excused and palliated these Southern outrages; and it requires no prophetic vision to see that with Tilden in the presidential chair the life of neither white nor black Republicans in the South would be worth a button.

The government yesterday closed the presentation of its evidence in the Babcock safe burglary conspiracy case. Mr. Cook, for the defense, said they could make their opening and conclude their testimony by the usual hour of recess to-morrow. It is very doubtful whether a case can be made against General Babcock with the jury; but counsel for the government claim that they will be able to show that he was the originator and chief abettor of the conspiracy.

One of the great events of this centennial year—the explosion at Hell Gate—culminated last Sunday and was a success. There was no accident, no injury to person or property, no disturbance of any kind, much to the disappointment of many who had predicted dire and dreadful disasters would attend the explosion. The New York papers devote whole sides to a description of the scenes and incidents connected with the work.

While the "hunters of South Carolina" are engaged in the innocent amusement of killing niggers, the people in the East are holding meetings and raising subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in the yellow fever districts. Already large amounts of money and medicine have been collected in New York and forwarded to the authorities at Savannah, Georgia, and some of the most eminent physicians of New York have started for the stricken cities.

The commission authorized by Congress to select the site for the naval statue "Peace" have selected the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and First street, Northwest, just at the main entrance of the Capitol grounds. There will be a large circle at this point, and in the centre of this the statue will be erected. This monument was made by Franklin Simmons in Rome, and was recently brought to this city in the United States steamer Supply. It is of white marble, and was paid for by contributions of officers and men in the navy.

The National Veteran Club, of this city, has returned from their mass convention of the Boys in Blue, at Indianapolis, Indiana. They speak in the highest terms of praise of their reception. Eight thousand veterans were in line at their parade on Thursday last. It is said that Colonel Bob Ingersoll's speech to the Boys in Blue was the grandest effort of his life. He excoriated the Democrats in general and old Blue J. Williams in particular. LOGAN.

Amusements.

Professor Herrmann, the renowned magician, will give an entertainment this evening at the Carrollton Gardens in aid of the Savannah sufferers. He will be assisted by Miss Addie, and the performance will include a choice programme of illusionary acts and the spiritualistic cabinet trick. The entertainment is to be given under the auspices of a committee of citizens, and will conclude with a soiree dansante.

An entertainment will take place at the Varieties Theatre, October 14, which calls for the support of all persons charitably disposed. It will be for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, and will consist of a series of tableaux, the performance of a short drama and orchestral music.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 30: At 8 A. M., 65°; at 2 P. M., 74°; at 6 P. M., 70°. Lowest point during the night of September 29, 61°.

From the Border.

A Rio Grande City special of September 26, to the Galveston *News*, says:

As soon as the steamboat John Scott had discharged her cargo to-day, consisting of 600 packages of merchandise, destined for the interior of Mexico, it was seized by a party of 200 revolutionists and taken to Camargo. The value of the goods taken was about $150,000, and it is thought that the owners will be allowed the privilege of redeeming them by paying a heavy ransom. It is unsafe to ship anything through this part of Mexico at the present time, owing to the utter absence of any kind of law or order.

A late dispatch from Brownsville says:

The Scott, with the balance of her cargo, was returned safe to the American side last night, and now the owners are negotiating for a ransom of the goods.

News in Matamoras is scarce, but it is currently reported that the Federal commander has been in communication with Cortina, requesting the privilege of taking his arms, ammunition and cannon. This was declined. Cortina's only terms were that the officers be allowed to retain their side arms and personal property, and one in ten men to be allowed arms for protection, and provisions. This was declined, and the revolutionists have closed their lines still closer to the fortifications.

It is only a question of time when the present chaos will develop into a reign of peace, prosperity and progress.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Items.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The sum of $380,000 four and a half per cents were substituted to-day.

The national bank circulation outstanding currency notes is over $332,000,000; gold notes over $2,000,000.

Acquitted.

Babcock and Somerville were acquitted. The jury was out two hours.

Preparing for the Naval Review.

Vessels of the North Atlantic squadron are assembling at Hampton Roads, preparatory to distribution among the West Indies for a winter cruise. The Huron, Adams, Ossippee, Monongahela and Hartford are there, and the Plymouth, Shawmut, Essex and Swatara are expected soon. These vessels will remain at Hampton Roads until the disappearance of yellow fever from the Southern coast. In the meantime they will drill daily.

THE WAR PATH.

Latest from the Hostiles.

NEW YORK, September 30.—A Bismarck dispatch of September 29, says a gentleman who left Fort Peck last Sunday, and who traded with Long Dog and Ink Paderty when they were there, arrived last evening. He says Long Dog was within twenty miles of Wolf Point when General Terry was there, and that he had been in Fort Peck repeatedly since then.

On Saturday Lone Elk and Fast Dog came in from the hostile camp. They announced that the hostiles were coming into Fort Peck, but they wanted the agent and his outfit to go away. They did not want ammunition or rations, but wanted the trader to remain and to have plenty of ammunition. They made presents to the agency Indians and brought in two horses belonging to the Seventh Cavalry, also carbines and saddles evidently belonging to that regiment.

The Indian Commissioners.

OMAHA, September 30.—The Indian peace commissioners arrived from the West last night, and left for Yankton (Dakota) agency.

NEW YORK.

Bonded Warehouse Robbed.

NEW YORK, September 30.—John and Nicholas Collins were arrested for stealing six thousand dollars' worth of opium from Johnson & Co.'s bonded warehouse.

A Run on a Bank.

There was a slight run on the Dry Dock Savings Bank to-day. The deposits are $10,000,000. The secretary says their resources are ample to meet any emergency.

Settling Railroad Troubles.

At an informal meeting here to-day of the representatives of the Grand Trunk, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Erie roads, it was unanimously the opinion of those present that the difficulties ought to be settled at the earliest possible moment, but it was impossible without the concurrence of the New York Central, and that company was not represented. It is believed that an early settlement will be secured.

SPORTING.

The Races at Suffolk Park.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—At Suffolk Park, in the four year olds race, Sadie Bell took the first, second and fourth heats, Woodford Chief the third. Time—2:34, 2:34½, 2:30¼, 2:34.

Between heats, Sam Purdy made a trial with a running horse, and Blackwood, Jr., made two trials for the $1000 national cup. Purdy made the mile in 2:26. Blackwood's time in the first heat, 2:23; second heat, 2:23½.

Rifle Shooting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Major Fenton won the Irish prize in the rifle contest. Mr. Slade won that for the Australian and Rae that for the Scotch, they having made the best scores of the representative teams.

WAR.

Gloomy Prospects of Peace—Affairs Complicated.

LONDON, September 30.—A *Times* Belgrade dispatch says:

The situation continues gloomy, and affairs become more complicated. The only chance for peace is the Turkish acceptance of the powers' propositions.

The war party mock at peace allusions, asserting that whatever Russia may profess to the other powers, she is really for war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople.

Both parties claim a victory on Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters.

Right Hon. Robert Lowe publishes a letter in the *Times* vehemently calling for the assembling of Parliament to decide whether the present policy of the ministry on the Eastern question shall be pursued.

The *Times* editorially says the Czar doubtless is anxious to keep the contest within the present limits. He is believed to have given pacific assurances to Francis Joseph, in an autograph letter, which is exciting the curiosity of the continent, but there is reason to fear that unless hostilities cease immediately that the healing influences of diplomacy will be baffled.

A prominent St. Petersburg paper is allowed to say that Russia is resolutely and irretrievably determined to finish the Eastern question. The Czar gives thanks to the town council of Nisnoleff for their warlike address, and no attempt is made to prevent the rush of soldiers to Servia. In fact the Russian people are introducing the startling novelty of applying the principle of limited liability to war. Russia will incur a heavy responsibility if she does not endeavor to stop the present excitement.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says information from Vienna authorizes the statement that the object of the Czar's autographic letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph was to induce Austria to enter into common action in the interest of peace.

A dispatch to the Reuter Company, from Paris, says the substance of the Porte's reply to the powers has already reached the French government, and is said to be of a nature to accelerate a pacific solution of the Eastern question. The Porte only makes reservations relative to the reforms to be accomplished, and expresses the wish that the provinces to be affected by them should not be designated by name. The powers, on the other hand, desire to designate Bosnia, Bulgaria and Hersegovina by name.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *News* says: It is said that Prince Milan will leave Belgrade for Paratichin early next week. This is regarded as proof of the improbability of any peace arrangements being concluded.

It is said to be highly probable that Prince Milan will be crowned King as soon as he is removed from the restraints of Belgrade.

Three hundred and sixty Cossacks arrived in Belgrade on Friday. Two hundred more are expected on Saturday and 600 on Sunday.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade says the movements on Morava river are comparatively insignificant. The Servians do not boast very loudly of Thursday's battle. The official Turkish telegrams claim a victory.

The newspaper correspondents nearest the scene of operations seem to agree that the Turks had the advantage.

The *Telegraph's* dispatch from Alexinats says the Turks gained a great victory Thursday.

From the Front.

BELGRADE, September 30.—It is reported that the resumption of fighting on the Morava river yesterday was incorrect.

General Komoroff has resigned his post as chief of staff of the army of Morava and returned to Russia. His successor is not yet known.

General Ranko Olympics has been reappointed commander of the army of the Drina. Leschjanin will hold a subordinate command in the same army.

The Prince of Montenegro Joins the Army.

RAGUSA, September 30.—The Prince of Montenegro has left the capital to join his army.

HEALTH.

The Epidemic in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 30.—Total interments to-day twenty six, of which seventeen were from yellow fever. Twelve of the burials were colored persons.

J. F. Pilot, merchant, and Thomas Watts, printer, died to-day.

Customhouse Crippled.

NEW YORK, September 30.—A Washington dispatch announces that the Savannah collector of the port and two clerks who were respectively authorized to act temporarily as collectors are down with the fever.

An Appeal for Aid.

MACON, Ga., September 30.—Felix Corput, the Grand Chancellor of Georgia, appeals to the Knights of Pythias throughout the United States for assistance for the Knights of Pythias of Savannah who are suffering from the epidemic. Relief is needed immediately. The lodge in Savannah has exhausted its money and calls for aid from abroad. The suffering is very great.

FOREIGN.

The Two Sick Men at the Vatican.

NEW YORK, September 30.—A dispatch from Rome to day reports the very serious, even alarming, illness both of the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli.

Hurricane in the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, reports the hurricane on the thirteenth as very violent, commencing at four o'clock in the morning, and lasting until noon. Rivers were swollen and bridges swept away. The schooner William J. Byrne was driven ashore. The crew were saved. Eight coasting schooners were stranded and a number of lives lost. The capitol has also suffered, and the surrounding district as far as heard from. Scarcely a house is standing. What, with the rise of the rivers and the hurricane, the cane, rice and coffee estates are all ruined for the coming crop.

At Naguabo, the American brig Valencia was driven ashore and totally wrecked. The George Latimer stranded and is a total wreck. The consul agents along the Northern coast all report great damage. The consul hopes the Southern coast may not have suffered as much as the North.

The Ex-Queen Makes a Great Deal of Trouble.

LONDON, September 30.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Madrid says: The decorations and illuminations which were prepared to greet ex-Queen Isabella's arrival here have been removed for fear of disturbance.

Death of an Author.

George Alfred Laurence, the author, is dead.

American Gold Coming Home.

Fifty thousand pounds' worth of American eagles were shipped to New York to-day.

In the Hands of the Abyssinians.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphs: "I have reason to believe that there is truth in the report that Ratib Pasha, the Egyptian commander-in-chief, and his staff have been taken prisoners by the Abyssinians near Massowah."

Business in Mincing Lane.

The Mincing Lane market has been but little effected during the past week by political events, as the demand is confined to current requirements. Speculative operations are of a very political character. A quiet feeling, however, has prevailed during the last two days. Rice has been firm at the recent improvement. Many floating cargoes have been sold. Middling to fine coffee is again higher. The supplies are small and decreasing. Foreign, except low grades, is in better demand. There have been further arrivals of tea, which have increased the heavy quantity now offering. The week's business was again moderate. The market generally remains quiet, but importers are firm, as supplies may be expected to fall off. The sugar market was dull at the close. During the week low brown sorts attracted more attention. Spices though inactive have declined.

An Appeal for the Fueros.

A dispatch to Reuter's from Pampaluna says an appeal to arms in defense of the Fueros, signed by the Basque and Navarre committees, is circulating in Navarre and the Basque provinces.

The War News and the Markets.

Notwithstanding attention has been occupied by the settlement which was satisfactorily concluded yesterday, there has been at certain periods during the week considerable activity at the Stock Exchange. On Wednesday Earl Derby's speech on Eastern affairs, together with a scarcity of stock and satisfactory traffic returns, caused a buoyancy in home railways, and numerous purchases were made.

During the past two days all the markets have been depressed, and there has been a general relapse in prices. This reaction does not equal the previous advance, except in foreign securities and consols. All the markets to-day are again flat and show a further decline. In discounts, as usual on the last day of the quarter, there is rather more doing, and rates are firm at the moment at ⅞ for best three months bills.

The new United States funded loan closes at ½@¾ premium, being a decline of ¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Expensive Fire.

TOLEDO, September 30.—Milburn's wagon works, with 1000 finished wagons and many unfinished, burned last night. Three hundred and fifty employes ousted. Supposed cause spontaneous combustion.

The loss last night is estimated at between $350,000 and $400,000, with about $135,000 insurance.

Colonel Edward M. Hubbard, lumber clerk of the wagon factory, perished in the flames.

Moody and Sankey at Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 30.—The demand for tickets of admission to the Moody and Sankey meeting Sunday night, is immense. The Tabernacle, in which the services will be held, stands on ground 160 by 190 feet, and contains 8000 chairs. George C. Stebbins, of Boston, will lead the great choir. Mr. Cree, of Philadelphia, manages the details of the meetings. F. W. Harney is chairman of the executive committee. Moody's headquarters are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Arrest of a Bank President.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., September 29.—Jacob Huntzinger, late president of the Miner's Trust Bank, was rearrested to-day on five distinct charges, covering alleged misdemeanors by false pretences and embezzlement to the extent of upwards of $200,000. He was sent to prison in default of $238,000.

Crushed Under the Ruins.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 30.—Only two of seven in the wrecked building escaped alive. Two bodies only were recovered. Both were horribly crushed.

Death of a Buffalo Editor.

BUFFALO, September 30.—Hon. Thomas Warren, of the *Courier*, died this evening of congestion of the lungs.

Mysterious Assault.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Last night as Mr. George B. Shaw, correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, was about entering the office of the *Journal* on the exhibition grounds he was thrown to the ground by a man, a stranger to him, and his person was frightfully mutilated and hacked with a

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]