# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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### POLITICAL NOTES.

If the "Rev. Mr. S. Burford" would doff his cassock, don a striped shirt, and cut his hair like a prize fighter's, he might become Democratic authority on political questions. But the boys and the bums have very little respect for the robe and long coat when found in the political ring. Even the *Democrat* discredits him as an authority; and, in proposing its election bets, carefully ignores Burford on majorities.

As to the organ's proposed bet on the result in Indiana, each must judge for himself. If one can get an enthusiast to wager odds, he is foolish not to take that advantage. Even Rev. Burford would see where his money would do the most good in such a contingency. Yet we think the ardent *Democrat* will find accommodation on its own terms.

The REPUBLICAN stated there was an "indisposition" on the part of a Republican audience at Delta to hear a Democratic speaker; therefore, he declined to speak. Upon which the official organ of General Nicholls comments:

The Radical speakers have gone over this State and made most incendiary speeches, without the least interruption. We now see, from the REPUBLICAN's confession, that the first intolerance, the first interference with any speaker, comes from the Radicals.

The Democratic press and people throughout the State give testimony to the moderation and conciliatory tone of the Republican orators; while the outrageous demonstrations and vulgarity of the Democrats at Clinton, Delhi, Bastrop, Alexandria and other points, culminating in the stoning of Colonel Wharton at Shreveport, is damning evidence that the Democracy have done all they dared to "interrupt" and deter the victorious march of our party leaders throughout the State.

Further, there was no "interference from the Radicals" even in the case cited, for the *Democrat's* champion found he was not wanted at the Republican meeting and sensibly declined to intrude.

The laugh is altogether on the Democratic committee. Everybody saw through their letter to Attorney General Taft—that it was an effort to discount the effect of any outrages they might deem it necessary to perpetrate upon Republicans. And the Attorney General's next retort—and not too concealed an intimation to be prudent—has made these wise wire pullers a butt for the ridicule of their own friends.

If a dull edge is not put upon some of these white handled razors they will cut their customers all to pieces.

It is rumored that the Independents have or will tender the nomination of civil sheriff to General Beauregard. This gentleman, it is further said, is in the sorest financial distress—a distress so great that we most truly hope the current statements are unfounded. Such a candidacy, if successful, would at least place a historical Louisianian in fitting circumstances for the decline of life. It would scarcely be an injustice, either, for the Democratic party to forsake their regular candidate under such peculiar circumstances. The convention which made the nominations was a very queer affair, and the nominee for this office is a wealthy man, the head of a prosperous liquor house, and part proprietor of several of the leading drinking saloons of New Orleans. The public could not fail to watch such a contest with interest, especially in a campaign where the Southern question is so strongly played upon.

If the *Democrat* reports Gibson correctly, General Banks, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio (both Republicans), had more influence with the Democratic House of Congress than he did himself. Gibson says these Republicans passed the Hawaiian treaty, which stabs our sugar and rice interests, and that he couldn't stop them. On this admission, we think the people of the first congressional district will see proper to retire Mr. Gibson, and send in his place Mr. Burwell, who, as a Republican, may be able to influence those potent Northern Radicals to induce the Democrats to legislate a little in favor of Louisiana.

The Eleventh Ward Democratic Club in East Baton Rouge pledged the unanimous vote of the ward to the Democratic ticket in November. Like Democratic temperance pledges, however, and pie crust and good intentions, and such things, this will be broken.

Mr. William Walsh, United States supervisor of the third ward, should be emulated by his colleagues. He has, by watchfulness and fearless investigation, prepared the way for several fraudulently naturalized foreigners to serve their adopted country in the Penitentiary. He has conclusive proofs of guilt in some cases.

We have no doubt that every naturalized citizen, who has been legally made such, will heartily thank Mr. Walsh for the good work he is engaged in. The manhood, decency and self-respect of every honest foreign-born citizen has been grossly outraged, through the medium of the Democratic party and its subservient tools, during the past two campaigns.

We thought so. In fact "we told you so!" The Republican triumph in Colorado, our party gains in Connecticut, and the certain signs of victory in Ohio and Indiana, have inclined the Republican absentees to change their minds about Louisiana affairs, and furnish them incentives to take part in electing our ticket. They can easily be excused, but we doubt if they will permit themselves to be. So prepare for an avalanche of talent, including, Pinchback, Sloanaker, Warmoth, Sheridan, and other mammoth minds.

Oh, for another Fusion!

The Twelfth Ward Democratic Club is possessed with a lively sense of its duties. It has resolved itself into a "semi-police" organization for the ostensible purpose of protecting colored Democrats from assault by their Republican brethren. One of the numerous divisions of a preamble it adopted reads:

WHEREAS, Colored citizens joining the Democratic ranks are subjected to insult and abuse by hirelings of the Republican party, being often knocked down and beaten upon the public thoroughfares, and in many cases expelled from their respective churches, and otherwise ostracised.

This is either unadulterated bosh or it is designed to cover lawless attacks upon Republicans, who will be maltreated by the "semi-police," as the club dubs itself, for political intimidation. The churches ought, apparently, to be beyond Democratic club supervision, and if colored men have been often assailed, or assailed at all, it is impossible that some of the assailants may not be identified and brought to justice.

We recommend these "semi-police" of the twelfth ward to try legal means before adopting the lynching process, otherwise legal restraints may be put upon their ardor. Read Taft!

The *Picayune* has got a new editorial writer—one who claims, if he does not possess, familiarity with the rise of the Republican party in this State. The way he sacrifies Governor Kellogg for not aiding and abetting certain exclusive colored societies which were incepted and expired before he ever set foot on Louisiana soil, is excruciating. Kellogg must feel very bad to be skewered in public for such delinquencies by this old champion and devoted organ of the colored people.

It would be worth a bottle of the charming Widow Cliquot's best vintage to know the motive and complexion of the author or designer of this latest *Picayune* sell.

The *Democrat* says the "Rev. M. S. Burford" told the following to a lot of Indiana divines:

What they had read in the papers they considered mere newspaper talk, but when I told them of the character and qualifications of our negro Lieutenant Governors, Superintendent of Public Education, of the ignorant legislators and other officials, they could scarcely believe what I said.

And we don't suppose they believe it yet, if his statements were half as silly as his organ implies. What does the "Rev. Mr. S. Burford" know about our negro Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent, etc., that will justify him in going about the country defaming their characters and destroying well won good names. The lamented Dunn was Burford's peer in every qualification that constitutes honest manhood. In proof of this, Democratic testimony, from their present candidates for the highest offices throughout the party, rank and file, can be cited. And we defy him to specify a dishonest, dishonorable or unpatriotic act against the interest of his native State committed by Mr. Antoine or Mr. Brown.

It is easy for the Rev. Burford to glibly reiterate the slanderous coinages of party writers and orators; but, admitting the propriety of his turning Democratic electioneerer, a proper respect for the pretensions of a minister of Christ should render him careful to circulate no slander, nor to destroy any man's fair fame upon mere report.

The Democratic State Central Committee bowed their haughty and aristocratic heads last night and admitted the plebeian Mr. John Fitzpatrick to the member's seat he has been so often elected to fill, but never before permitted to occupy. The street gossip placed this tardy act of justice mainly to the fear of the growing Independent movement. The opposition to their city ticket has become so avowed and aggressive that the Democratic leaders fear even that it may jeopardize the success in New Orleans of their State ticket.

The Fitzpatrick Guards, too, paraded the evening before with wofully attenuated ranks, a significant reminder that the party lash may fail when injustice presides in the party councils.

The Independents will not fail to take encouragement from this sign of weakness and alarm in the Democratic councils, and to push their cause with redoubled ardor.

Several Democrats, who are unequivocally and squarely committed to the "What is It?" ticket, have been endeavoring to force themselves upon the committee charged with the management of the Independent movement. The purpose is to organize a bolt on any pretext the circumstances may permit, and thus bring discredit upon what is apparently proving a really popular and powerful movement.

Their claims to representation having been ignored (as we are informed by a member of the committee), it is likely they will make assiduous efforts to belittle those who are doing the work. All of which must count for very little, indeed, with the public, who will judge by the nominees themselves what claims to support the ticket possesses.

#### Railroad Accident.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred between two freight trains on the Jackson railroad, this side of Kenner, about eight miles above this city. The jar, though it threw no cars from the track, caused an explosion in a car loaded with powder and other inflammables, and the result was the burning of ten cars filled with general merchandise. No one was injured save a brakeman, who was slightly burned. The track was cleared during the day, and the evening trains came and went on time.

CHANGE OF TRAIN TIME.—According to the regulation of passenger trains on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, which goes into effect Monday, the mail train will arrive at 11:15 A. M. daily, and the accommodation train at 9 A. M. The trains will depart as usual at 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The accommodation trains run to McComb City. The Sunday excursion train, leaving at 7:15 in the morning and returning at 9:35 in the evening, also going as far as McComb and stopping at way stations, is continued.

#### Nominations in Bossier.

The Republicans of Bossier have made the following nominations: For parish judge, B. F. Fort; for clerk of the court, G. Abercrombie; for Representatives to the Legislature, Samuel Thomas and N. A. Durdin; for sheriff, J. B. O'Neal; for recorder, Toney D. Williams; for coroner, Henry Taylor.

#### The Mass Meeting in St. Charles.

The mass meeting, to be held at Hahnville, in St. Charles parish, on Sunday, promises to be a brilliant affair. Several of the gentlemen engaged to speak, will leave to-day, while a large excursion party will go up on the train Sunday morning.

#### Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has made the following appointments:

Madison—M. G. Babe, vice S. S. Dangerfield, clerk of registration.

Rapides—W. J. Calvit, vice J. A. Williams, resigned, police juror, Alexandrine ward.

#### A Republican Club Attacked—A Policeman Stabbed.

Last night, at about half-past ten o'clock, as the Hayes and Paris Club was passing the corner of St. Charles street and Tivoli circle several shots were fired at the procession by some unknown persons on the banquette. Police Officer B. Anderson, who was close by at the time, immediately went to the scene of the shooting, when he was cut by one of the parties who had fired into the procession.

Lucy Johnson, a colored woman, who was following the procession, was shot in the right leg and slightly wounded.

The ruffians ran away, leaving the officer for dead.

The procession then marched out Delord to Rampart street, and down Rampart street to Poydras, and out to Dryades street, where it was again attacked and several shots fired at the members from the Poydras Market and the galleries of some of the surrounding buildings. At the same time several shots were fired at the police while they were endeavoring to arrest the assailants.

Fortunately, no person was injured except George A. Tranth, an employe of John's coffee stand in the market, who was stabbed in the right wrist by an unknown man who made his escape. The glasses of the doors of the Magenta barroom and the showcase of a baker's shop were broken during the excitement.

Officer Anderson was stabbed in the back, right arm and breast. He was taken to the Charity Hospital. His wounds are believed to be mortal.

#### Mass Meeting in Rapides.

From a correspondent at Alexandria more complete details of the successful mass meeting at Rapides last Saturday are received. The meeting was held at the Alexandria public schoolhouse, but as there were more than a thousand present the speakers addressed the audience from the gallery. Flags and cannon drew the people together, and the gallery was occupied by many ladies. Full provision for an extensive barbecue had been made.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine was cheered whenever he appeared during the day. At twelve o'clock V. N. Porter, Esq., the president, called the meeting to order and introduced Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The audience was a very intelligent one, and Governor Antoine entertained them for two hours. He was followed by Judge Levisee, who devoted his time principally to discussing the financial issues. He was interrupted several times by the Democrats present, but had ready answers for each question.

Mr. J. D. Kennedy followed Judge Levisee and exceeded the expectations that were formed. He referred to the speech of the district attorney, who had followed him at Colfax, and to the personal remarks made by him. He was here threateningly interrupted by the district attorney, who was afterward quieted by his father and brother. Mr. Kennedy continued and made such an impression that his speech was the one topic of conversation during the evening, and he was complimented by all parties.

The barbecue came next, and when that was over the speakers and a few others went to the houses of John DeLacy, Esq., and Rev. William Murrell, and while there were serenaded by bands under the leadership of Messrs. L. Ambler and William Murray. The party spent the night pleasantly at the firesides of prominent Republicans and left with the firm impression that the parish would give from 600 to 800 Republican majority in November.

#### A Card from Superintendent Boothby.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Division Superintendent Public Education,
Sixth Division, No. 20 City Hall,
New Orleans, October 6, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

My attention has been called to the proceedings of the School Board at its last meeting, as published in the *Times* and *Picayune*, wherein occurs an error which I desire to correct through your columns, relative to the introduction of readers for educational purposes in the Upper and Lower Girls' High Schools. One might infer that the superintendent had acted unadvisedly and without the authority or instructions of the committee, claiming the power under the rules to give instructions relative to the government of the high schools. Such is not the case. Previous to the re-opening of the schools a meeting of the high school committee was held, attended, by invitation, by the principals of the high schools. The committee decided to introduce reading and elocution as a special branch of study in the Upper and Lower Girls' High Schools. The question relative to the book to be used was discussed, and it was finally left to the superintendent to select a suitable text book for this branch of study. I found not over one dozen copies of any strictly elocutionary work in the city, and after obtaining the opinion of the principals of the high schools, I concluded to recommend the Independent Sixth Reader as being the most suitable and available at this time. Before the readers were distributed the agent of the Willson's Readers—the reader adopted by the board for use in the grammar and primary schools—called upon me and informed me that he considered the use of Willson's Readers in the high schools was a prerogative of the publishing house which he represented, as well as their use in the grammar and primary schools. I immediately sent word to the principals of the high schools not to distribute any readers till final action was taken by the board. I had not suspected that the agent of a house which published two-thirds (financially) of all the text books used in the city would be so illiberal as to demand that the grammar school reader should be used in the High School. I consulted the committee and teachers, looking to the best interests of these schools; the agent had no interest in the schools, but looked wholly to the sale of his books. This matter was finally referred to the text book and high school committees, with power to act. The insinuations of dishonest purposes on the part of "party or parties," falls to the ground, upon the statement of the facts of the case. I concede to the Wilson's series the excellent merit which the primary numbers possess. I do not think the fifth or sixth number of this series is the best available reader for use in the high schools.

No one knows better than yourself the difficulties that have been brought about by the multiplicity of text books used in the schools. Daily parents plead their poverty, and ask not to be compelled to give up the books they have for others; teachers, in order to have uniformity in their class, importune the superintendent to be allowed to purchase one grammar or one reader. The superintendent of the city schools is required to carry out the orders of the State and city school boards; he looks to the interests of the schools as well as those of any publishing house; he properly regards the financial condition of the parents of the pupils, and tempers as much as possible the exchange of books, and the expense incurred thereby, to the condition of the people. The few copies of the Independent Reader purchased this year, I find upon inquiry, were bought by some unfortunate pupils through ignorance as to the book required. It ill becomes any agent to refer to so small a matter.

Very respectfully,
C. W. BOOTHBY,
Superintendent of Public Schools, Sixth Division.

#### The Western Canvass.

The New York *Tribune* of the third contains a letter from E. V. Smalley, which gives a tolerably clear idea of the campaign in Ohio.

In Cleveland the election of Townsend, Republican, is conceded. Tilden is losing daily. Blaine is to speak Saturday to a meeting prophesied as the largest ever seen there. The vote will probably be 600,000 in Ohio.

Maryland sends a delegation of "boys who wore the blue" to Indiana, accompanied by several ex-Confederate officers and some Baltimore roughs.

Mr. Smalley writes from Cleveland that—

The two important points in the political field in Ohio are always Hamilton county and the Western Reserve—the former because the city of Cincinnati is exceedingly freaky, given to sudden changes, and often controlled by local influences; the latter because in the heavy Republican counties of the Reserve it is only when a canvass takes a strong hold of the public mind that a full vote can be brought out. When the Republicans have lost the State it has always been occasioned either by apathy on the Reserve, or by some change in the large floating vote of Hamilton county. Of late years there have been two other factors to be studied in considering the problem of the politics of the State—the attitude of the German vote of Cleveland and of the laboring population in the iron and coal districts, who have been infected with the soft money heresy since the hard times began, and have shown a remarkable aptitude for turning somersaults into the Democratic ranks. In the other portions of the State parties are pretty evenly balanced, and it is rare to find any marked changes at elections.

Hamilton county is expected to increase its Republican majority this year by 800. The candidates for Congress, Judge Stanley Matthews and Judge Force, are absolutely unassailable. In Cleveland, the Republicans will not do as well as Hayes' 6000 majority of last year. The rag baby has not been flourished at the Germans, and the school question has not troubled the Lutherans. A four thousand majority is expected, as the German vote is divided.

The business men of Superior, Bank and Water streets, and even the aristocrats of Euclid avenue, have agreed to carry torches in the procession at the great demonstration to take place when Mr. Blaine comes here next week. Nothing could more forcibly show the interest felt by the best classes of Republicans in the election. It is the best omen of Republican victory I have seen in the State. The business men here are convinced that a Democratic triumph would unsettle public confidence in the financial policy of the government, reopen all questions affecting the currency and the bonds which the Republican party has settled, and so fill the public mind with apprehension of unwise tinkering with legislation affecting monetary and general business interests as to indefinitely postpone the advent of a new era of prosperity, which now appears so near at hand.

The Western Reserve appears all right, and as large a majority is expected as Hayes received last year.

It will be remembered that in the mining and iron working districts the Republicans lost heavily last fall, notably in Youngstown, Massillon, Steubenville and Portsmouth. In all those localities they will make important gains. Republicans who were led by the hard times into embracing the rag baby have no excuse for acting with the Democracy since Tilden captured the party at St. Louis, and many of them are back in their own ranks. Judge Kelley, who furnished them with the arguments to justify their desertion a year ago, has been around, telling them that there is more hope for the success of their theories from the Republicans than from the treacherous and unprincipled Democrats, so that they are now furnished with what most of them were waiting for—a plausible reason for returning to their former allegiance.

The only locality, outside of Cleveland, where the Democrats are likely to gain, is Dayton; there the inmates of the Soldier's Home, three-fourths foreigners, have been captured by the Democrats to vote against the party that feeds and shelters them. Toledo is enthusiastic for Cox, who ranks with Judges Mathews and Force, and Garfield is sure of his district.

The Republicans have been provoked by the assaults upon their candidate into ventilating the record of his opponent, Mr. Bell. They find that he was a Copperhead during the war, and signed a call for a meeting to resist the draft, and that his honesty as a county official was once seriously impugned. While Bell was at home acting with the Vallandigham Democracy, Colonel Barnes was in the field, braving the dangers of a score of battles and receiving two wounds from rebel bullets.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, dated October 2, says:

The Republicans are feeling much more hopeful to-day. The greenback movement begins to show a phase which promises if it develops to be of great assistance to General Harrison. Many of the greenback leaders have come to the conclusion that the election of Mr. Williams would be regarded as certain to be followed by the success of Tilden, and that it would be impossible to make a respectable canvass for Cooper and Cary after the October election under such circumstances. On the other hand, they think that the election of General Harrison would tend to disrupt the Democratic party by making it evident that Tilden's election would be impossible; and that in such an event the Independent party would immediately receive a large accession to its ranks, would be put on the footing of a formidable national party, and would be enabled to push a vigorous canvass up to the November election. The men who are prepared to act upon this view care little for their State or local tickets. Their hearts are in the national greenback movement, and they are willing to make every minor consideration lead to the one object of accomplishing its advancement. The view they are taking has already been adopted by their brethren in the East.

The Democrats are making tremendous efforts to neutralize the influence of General Harrison's popularity in this city, and to prevent him from running ahead of his ticket. They hold meetings and parades every night. The Republicans continue to get evidence that the big Democratic rally of soldiers and citizens to come off here on Thursday covers a gigantic scheme for importing voters by the wholesale. A few days ago the Republican managers were feeling rather alarmed about it, but they now think they have completed arrangements to protect the polls against this raid. The presence here of men from Baltimore and Philadelphia, known to be experts in election frauds, who are boarding at the hotels without any ostensible business, and are in frequent consultations with the Democrats, is, however, an additional cause for apprehension and watchfulness.

English soldiers are being drilled to hurrah, whether to make cheerful the storming of forts or the reception of the Prince Wales is not explained.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON.

#### Personal.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The President has returned. Secretary Morrill and Postmaster General Tyner were at the White House, but no formal Cabinet meeting was held.

#### The Monetary Committee.

General Dix, on account of age, has declined a place as expert on the monetary committee. The position will be tendered Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. In 1852 Mr. Hunter made an elaborate report, in which he then favored the double standard. It is stated on good authority that the commission stands four to two in favor of the double standard.

#### Appointments, Etc.

The President has appointed Solomon Baer postmaster at Holly Springs, Mississippi, vice Benjamin F. Phillips, who failed to give bond, and Thomas Richardson at Port Gibson, vice F. C. Hall, suspended.

The President has recognized Antonio Greppi, vice consul of Italy, at New Orleans.

William Wilson was appointed postmaster at West Point, Georgia.

#### Pardoned.

The President has pardoned William Bedenheimer, an embezzler, while receiver of the public land office of Missouri, and who was sentenced to three years in prison and $15,000 fine.

#### Bonds Called In.

Ten millions of five-twenty bonds of May and November, 1865, have been called in. Interest ceases January 6.

#### A Hundred Thousand Dollars Saved.

Postmaster General Tyner and Sir Edward Thornton, British minister, signed an agreement to-day for the transportation of closed mails across the continent, by which the United States saves an annual loss of about $100,000 heretofore incurred.

### NEW YORK.

#### An Important Failure.

NEW YORK, October 6.—H. A. Patterson, one of the most active speculators at the Exchange, reported his suspension to the board. He was a conspicuous seller of the coal and other stocks. His liabilities are unknown.

### POLITICAL.

#### A Candidate of a Sanguine Temperament.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—B. M. Hughes, Democratic candidate for Governor of Colorado, telegraphs yesterday: I think I am elected Governor by a fair majority, and that Patterson is elected to Congress. Returns come in slowly, but are satisfactory.

#### The Facts are These.

DENVER, Col., October 6.—Deducting from the total of the Republican majorities which the official figures assure to be correct all that has been claimed by the Democratic State Committee, leaves the net Republican majority in the State at 1200. The Legislature will certainly be two thirds Republican.

#### The Indiana Independents.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 6.—At eleven o'clock last night the Independent State Central Committee nominated Judge Henry Harrington, of Indianapolis, for Governor, in place of Hon. Anson Wolcott, declined. They also passed resolutions denouncing Mr. Wolcott as a traitor to the Independent party, and charging him with having been corrupted with Republican money. Judge Harrington has written a letter accepting the nomination.

Ezra Hayes, Independent candidate for Congress in the fifth district, to-day also declined to run.

At a late hour last night the chairman of the Independent Central Committee authorized the statement that the action of the committee in nominating Judge Harrington for Governor, vice Anson Wolcott, declined, was without official character, and is void, no call for such meeting having been made.

#### Pools Sold in New York.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The following is a fair average of the pools sold here this evening on the elections to take place in Indiana and Ohio on Tuesday, October 10:

Indiana—For Governor—Williams (Democrat) $400; Harrison (Republican) $260.

Ohio—For Secretary of State—Barnes (Republican) $100; Bell (Democrat) $54.

### WAR.

#### The Action of France—Cowardly Servians—Russia's Ultimatum—Milan's Sorrow—England's Policy—Turkish Operations Resumed—Russian Intervention Probable.

LONDON, October 6.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that communications received from Paris declare that France will not participate in the naval demonstration proposed by Russia. Austria and England have also declined the proposition of intervention.

The *Standard's* Belgrade telegram reports that General Tchernayeff has sent to Belgrade fifty privates who had mutilated their right hands in order to escape military duty. They will be imprisoned three years.

Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says: It is expected that Russia will now present an ultimatum, to be followed by a declaration of war. Negotiations will probably precede such action, as the treaty of Paris binds the signers, in the event of a misunderstanding, to give the powers an opportunity of mediation. Roumania will join the fortunes of Russia. She now openly allows the passage of armed bodies through her territory.

Prince Milan has written a letter to the Czar expressing sorrow for having incurred the latter's displeasure in connection with the army's proclamation of himself as King.

A Belgrade *Times'* dispatch says the English policy is the adding factor in Servian calculations. The war party expect Russia to declare war with the approval of England. This expectation is founded on the sentiment of the English people, as gathered from public meetings.

A *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: Should Russia persist in occupying Bulgaria, Austrian troops will not only occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, but operate against the Servians.

The Turkish Generals have resumed operations, but avoiding Alexinatz and Deligrade, and are penetrating north into the eastern countries. This is the result of Russian proposals to Austria.

The Sclavonic committee at Constantinople reports that a fearful catastrophe will befall Bulgaria unless Russia intervenes before winter.

Austria is anxious to force the peace programme on the Porte, but since the independent action by Russia, even acceptance by the Porte of the programme would not offer a solution.

The Roumanian government keeps 300,000 soldiers ready to protect the country.

Preparations are making to transport troops to the Bessarabian frontier.

The *News* Vienna dispatch says: Italian journals freely discuss the question of gaining territory from Austria south of the Tyrol, should Austria seek territorial aggrandizement in Turkey.

It is reported that Sclavonic emissaries in Bulgaria are inciting Moslems to deeds of bloodshed, with a view of causing decisive political action.

Reuter's latest Belgrade dispatch says the Porte's rejection of peace proposals is received with satisfaction, and hopes are entertained of Russian intervention.

The *Times'* Pesth special says: A letter from Presrend, a town in European Turkey in Albania, says 15,000 Bashi Bazouks have returned to the neighborhood from the Turkish army, because of disagreement with Turkish commanders. They state that after the battle of the first of September they were on the point of crossing the Morava and entering Alexinatz, when they were stopped by regular troops, who were ordered to shoot all who attempted to cross.

According to accounts from various sides the Turks have again taken the offensive. Osman Pasha left Saitschar and moved up the valley of the Timok. The Turks have also collected sixteen battalions at Babinglava, and have advanced their headquarters to Srezovac.

A Reuter telegram from Belgrade says: Six battalions of Turks arrived before Lukova, which is occupied by about a like number of Servians. If Lukova is taken Deligrade will be seriously threatened before Baboveichte, where the Servians are strongly entrenched.

A Reuter telegram from Belgrade yesterday, says: It is expected now Russia will present her ultimatum, to be followed by a declaration of war.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch states positively that France favors an immediate conference, and has instructed her representatives abroad to urge its expediency. Intelligence concerning this point, however, is very conflicting.

Reuter's Vienna dispatch states that the idea of a conference has been abandoned in favor of the plan proposed by Russia, that all the powers should come to an understanding with the view of imposing an armistice or truce on Turkey. This telegram states the Porte has already been sounded, and has expressed its willingness to agree to an armistice or truce on condition that Servia shall receive no more foreign reinforcements.

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says: It is stated here that General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, has been summoned by the Czar to Livodia, where General Sumarokoff, the Czar's aide-de-camp, whose mission has been signally successful, is also expected.

Sir Henry Elliot, British ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to notify the Porte that unless the English proposals are accepted the British government will withdraw its support to Turkey, merely guaranteeing Constantinople against Russian occupation.

#### Turks Defeated by Montenegrins.

RAGUSA, October 6.—The rear guard of Moukhtar Pasha's force, while returning toward Herzegovina, was attacked by Montenegrins. The Turks were defeated, and fell back on Garica.

### HEALTH.

#### Our Commissioners to Galveston—They Succeed in Causing a Revocation of the Quarantine Order.

GALVESTON, October 6.—The New Orleans delegation, consisting of Drs. Jones and Scott, and R. S. Rickey, arrived here at noon yesterday. They visited Memphis, Shreveport and Marshall en route, and succeeded in quieting all apprehension and alarm in those places as to the sanitary condition of New Orleans. They make the following report of their action here:

In response to their call, Dr. Blunt, the health officer of Texas, and the medical profession of Galveston held a meeting and discussed the propriety of raising the quarantine. After all the facts in the possession of the delegation had been presented, and the subject discussed by a representation of the medical profession of Galveston, the following resolutions were offered by Dr. Wilkinson, and unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, From the facts laid before us by the medical delegation of New Orleans, necessity for a quarantine against that city no longer exists; be it

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the medical profession of Galveston that the quarantine against New Orleans should be abolished within a period of five days, and intercourse between that city and Galveston re-established at that date.

*Resolved*, That the action of Dr. Blunt, our efficient health officer, in establishing quarantine, is highly commended by us.

*Resolved*, That the kindliest feelings prevail in our party for our sister city, and that whatever pertains to her advancement is a matter of pleasure and pride to ourselves.

The preceding facts are respectfully forwarded to the Cotton Exchange and merchants of New Orleans as the result of our labor in the execution of the trust imposed.

Signed by Joseph Jones, M. D., Joseph T. Scott, M. D., and R. S. Rickey.

#### A Case of Yellow Fever in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, October 6.—It is stated that Hugh McShane, employed on the steamer Charleston, plying between New York and Charleston, died at his home in Brooklyn, of yellow fever. He reached here September 22, from Charleston, and went home ill, dying last Wednesday. The building where he lived has been disinfected and clothing burned.

#### Aid from Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 6.—The canvassers appointed at the citizens' meeting last week to solicit aid for the yellow fever sufferers of Savannah and Brunswick, collected nearly $2200. Several of the committee have yet to report. It is estimated nearly as much again has been sent by private subscription direct.

#### Deaths in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 6.—The total number of interments to-day was twenty-nine, of which nineteen were from yellow fever. Of the burials seven were colored persons. John S. Rogers, of the firm of Rogers & Dusher, and George P. Freelan, book-keeper of Grover & Co., died to-day. Captain Ball, the mate and the steward of the brig Mary C. Rosevelt, are very sick.

### CUBA.

#### Additional Details of the Capture of Las Tunas—The Diario will Tell the Truth Hereafter—Distress in Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, October 5, via Key West, October 6.—The following additional particulars of the capture of Las Tunas by the insurgents under Vincente Garcia have been received:

During the night of September 22 about 500 insurgents, headed by Vincente Garcia, attacked Las Tunas on three sides.

A portion of the Spanish troops at the place were surprised and made prisoners near the fort. The remainder were distributed by the government in various houses, while some citizens and planters forced themselves in the courthouse.

During the confusion which attended the attack the governor was assassinated by his own soldiers.

Upon capturing the fort the insurgents turned its guns on the courthouse, disabling fifty-four men, after which they took possession of the city. Vicente Garcia then sent a message to the Spanish Governor in Holguin, notifying him that he held 240 Spanish prisoners and fifteen wounded, who would receive proper attention if the Governor sent the necessary resources. After appropriating everything they needed the insurgents left the place. This affair was briefly mentioned in the *Diario*, which ascribed the disaster to the carelessness of the garrison, or connivance of the inhabitants with the insurgents.

Commenting on the event it says: It shall henceforth publish unfavorable as well as favorable news, as experience has shown that the keeping back of the former produces lamentable consequences.

Distress in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe is increasing, and the people of the city of Puerto Principe talk again of its probable abandonment by the Spaniards.

### FOREIGN.

#### The Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—A leading grain circular says the wheat trade has continued animated during the week and many markets are a shilling per quarter dearer both in the agricultural districts and in the chief grain ports. A similar advance has been obtained for cargoes off the coast and for shipment while on the spot, and in the neighborhood business has been active at an improvement of a penny to two pennies. Since Tuesday the stock of white wheat is diminishing and red American grades have become quite scarce in the market. To-day an advance was asked, which rather checked the demand. Still a fair business is reported in wheat; an improvement in most cases of two pence on the last quotations. Flour sells steadier at rather over Tuesday's rates. Corn is dull.

#### Minister Cramer Recalled.

LONDON, October 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr. Cramer, United States minister at Copenhagen, has presented his letter of recall privately to the King of Denmark.

#### Fire in the Blackburn Cotton Mills.

A fire to-day in the cotton mills of Pickering & Abbott, at Blackburn, caused $100,000 damage.

#### Failure of a Bank.

The Industrial Bank of Newcastle-on-Tyne failed. Its liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

#### Failed.

DUNDEE, October 6.—George Schleshman, spinner and merchant, and Kennear & Fithzie, spinners, failed. Liabilities $150,000 and $45,000 respectively.

#### Toleration in Spain.

MADRID, October 6.—*L'Imparcial* says: Representative Protestants have consulted Senor Alonzo Martinez, former Minister of Justice, concerning the interpretation of the toleration clauses of the constitution. His opinion is favorable to the Protestant view.

It is generally expected that the Cortes will reassemble about the end of the present month.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Dead from Eating Toadstools.

NEWARK, October 6.—Miss Baker, Miss Crane and a boy are dead from eating toadstools at Connecticut Farms. Miss Pool, who ate sparingly, will probably recover.

#### Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—A fire last night in Lauber's restaurant, which covered an extensive area in the extreme eastern portion of the Centennial grounds, originated on the second floor in the servants' apartment. It is supposed that a light from a gas jet set fire to some clothing in the room. So rapid was the progress of the flames that it was with the greatest difficulty that a child which had been previously put to bed was rescued.

The alarm was promptly sounded, but by the time the firemen got into service the greater portion of the structure was in flames. All that was saved was the lunch room and drinking bar. The building cost $52,000. The loss is about one-half that amount. The fire caused great excitement in the vicinity.

#### Centennial Awards.

A list of 4000 additional awards of the Centennial Exhibition have been issued. A majority of these awards are to foreign exhibitors.

#### Shooting Affair.

John Mason and John Sickles were shot this evening in Camden, New Jersey, by a colored man, during a Republican parade. The extent of their injuries has not yet been ascertained, though it is thought that Sickles is dangerously wounded.

#### The Fish Fanciers.

The members of the Fish Culture Association, and a number of invited guests, today partook of a dinner of a novel and interesting character, at which some seventy-five varieties of fish were served.

#### Railroad Accidents.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—A special passenger train east, containing soldiers homeward bound from the reunion at Indianapolis, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad, collided with a freight train, six miles from Greensburg, Indiana, this morning. A number of passengers and employes were injured, and Conductor Allen, of the passenger train, is not expected to recover.

HORNELSVILLE, N. Y., October 6.—The engine, baggage, smoking, and one other car of the passenger train bound west were thrown from the track on the Western branch of the Erie railway, three miles east of Genesee, at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock last night, by striking a horse. The engineer—Clark—was killed, and the fireman, brakesman and a tramp badly injured. Three passengers were slightly injured.

#### Arrest of Federal Election Officials for Intimidation.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—The supervisor of registration and three United States deputy marshals were arrested, charged with intimidation. These arrests caused considerable excitement in political circles.

#### Parade of Odd Fellows.

MEMPHIS, October 6.—The parade of the National Council of Odd Fellows (colored) through the principal streets was decidedly creditable to the Order. It is expected the council will adjourn to-morrow. The relief committee to-day forwarded the remaining sum collected for the yellow fever sufferers, as follows: To Savannah $2970; to Brunswick $1000.

#### Reduction of Wages.

SCRANTON, Pa., October 6.—The workmen in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad were notified this morning that a reduction of ten per cent in their wages would take place after the seventh instant. The men immediately stopped work and held a meeting. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the company, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning. Two thousand persons were present at the meeting.

#### Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, October 6, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, and cooler, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, and in Texas a norther.

Cautionary signals continue along the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Maine, and are ordered for Galveston and Indianola.

#### Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The following is the comparative statement of cotton for the week ending to-day:

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|---|---|
| Net receipts at all United States ports | 142,366 |
| Same time last year | 108,535 |
| Total receipts since September 1 | 324,551 |
| Total to same date last year | 384,638 |
| Exports for the week | 33,206 |
| Same time last year | 34,372 |
| Total exports since September 1 | 85,153 |
| Same time last year | 69,472 |
| Stock at all United States ports | 350,419 |
| Stock same time last year | 205,506 |
| Stock at all interior towns | 31,779 |
| Stock same time last year | 25,933 |
| Stock at Liverpool | 691,000 |
| Same time last year | 669,000 |
| American cotton afloat for Great Britain | 35,000 |
| Afloat same time last year | 33,000 |

#### River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, October 6, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind east, light. Weather cloudy and hazy. Arrived—British ship Abercarne, Evans master, twenty-six days from Demarara in ballast, to master; American ship Savannah, Wood master, forty-nine days from Liverpool, with salt, to master, reports, September 11, in latitude 17° longitude 54°, experienced a severe hurricane from the northeast to south-southeast; the latter part of the passage had much light weather and calms; Norwegian bark Abenezer, Nielsen master, fifty-eight from Sunderland in ballast to Decan, Zerega & Co.