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THE CAMPAIGN.

IN ST. MARY.

MASS MEETING AT PATTERSONVILLE

Speeches by Darrall, Wharton, Lewis and Campbell.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

FRANKLIN, La., October 20, 1876.

Upon the arrival of the boat at Pattersonville, the band of music, with about 800 Republicans with flags, banners, etc., greeted the arrival of the State canvassers.

Although this was not a regular appointment, Congressman Darrall, Colonel Jack Wharton, Colonel James Lewis and Judge Campbell debarked and addressed the assembly. Stirring speeches were made by each.

There was a large attendance of whites.

Mr. Packard and the balance of the party continued on the boat to Franklin.

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NORTH LOUISIANA

Colonel Leonard's Tour in Catahoula, Caldwell and Jackson.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC AND CONFIDENT.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

VIENNA, La., October 20, 1876.

Hon. J. R. Leonard, in company with Major D. B. Gorham, has just arrived here from a canvass through the parishes of Catahoula, Caldwell and Jackson.

He reports the two first named parishes in splendid condition, the Republicans being enthusiastic and confident of success.

J. W.

[Communicated.]

An Honorable Epithet Bestowed in Ignorance.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

By way of derision, some of our papers are in the habit of speaking of Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent, as "Educational Brown." Let us see how richly and truly he merits the epithet, and how inadvertently they call him aright.

In 1870 there were only twelve schools in one of the six divisions, and that the poorest of them all. Now, there are over 100. Take this, then, as the basis of our calculation. Twelve into 100 goes eight and one-third times. This is an increase of 833½ per cent for one division. Now, most of this increase has taken place during the regime of Mr. Brown. It is fair to presume that the increase in all educational matters connected with the schools is in the same proportion to that of the schools. A visit to the Superintendent's office will show this, especially so when the records are compared with the two or three small books of the ante bellum Superintendents, among whom the Hon. Mr. Lusher, opposition candidate, may be found. Does not Mr. Brown richly merit the proud title, and does not his success in growing the little seed into a tree that overshadows all the land with leaves and fruit that are for "the healing of the nations," prove him to be "the right man in the right place?" We cheerfully concede to Mr. Lusher all the abilities and attainments his most ardent admirers claim for him, but doubt very much that he could master in one year's close study all the minute and necessary details of this mammoth growth, so as to be as able and ready a director as four years' practice has made "Educational Brown."

SOUTHERNER.

United States Supervisors.

The following United States Democratic supervisors of election were yesterday commissioned by F. A. Wolfley, chief United States supervisor of election:

St. Helena—J. M. Nettles, J. H. Womack, J. Muce Watson, J. K. Womack, Bennett M. Watson, Burgess Young.

Ouachita—John Franck, Robert L. Burch, J. P. Murphy, J. B. Garrittson, G. W. McFee, Frank Jones, T. C. Scarborough, William Collins, Calvin Johnson, J. A. Covington, J. A. Wells, B. A. Shelby.

St. John the Baptist—Gratien Sorapuru, Theodule Shexnaydre, Emile Mericq, Lovinci Moutz, Maurice Edrington, Francois Reine.

East Feliciana—W. S. Flocker, Thomas Roberts, John S. Riley, F. M. Riley, L. B. Morgan, W. L. Brown, R. D. Rowley, J. A. White, Jr.

Terrebonne—V. P. Winder, C. W. Dukoy, Ed. McCollam, R. W. Cocke, Ozeine Sirette, J. A. Hubbard, J. B. Bislam, P. P. Flynn, C. M. Daspit, Eugene Engeran, D. S. Cage, A. Bouoillain, Robert Hare, Aurelie Theriot.

St. James—Emile J. Leiche, Arseine Gourdain, Jules Dormier, Eugen Webre, Joseph Germier, F. Fortier, Agricole Armant, Felix Manade.

Concordia—James Pullen, Robert R. Rivers, C. J. Myer, Henry Cinco, L. P. Ault, W. C. Yearger, W. E. Irvine, J. N. Beard, S. W. Camper.

Jackson—A. G. Oxford, John Preans, S. J. Quarles, C. M. Talbot, N. G. Irby, W. T. Ewing, E. T. Lankford.

Union—T. F. Gibert, James Colison, V. S. Smith, B. B. Thomas, J. F. B. Andrews, H. W. Ramsey, Dr. R. Roberts, W. P. Odom, R. H. Henry.

Richland—Ed. Irvine, Thomas G. Mangham, R. R. Justice, J. W. Hill, A. Dyson.

Avoyelles—J. C. Ducotte, Valery Coco, Abraham Gray, M. C. Bordelon, Evariste Coucillion, G. B. Gennin, M. M. Matthews, G. A. Bordelon, M. Bennett, S. H. Smyth, H. Armand, M. L. Ryland, Corydon Simmons.

West Baton Rouge—Joseph Braud, H. L. Vaughan, James L. Lobdell, J. V. Duralde, B. R. Claire.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has made the following appointments:

O. M. Redon, vice F. C. Hester, alternate justice of the Fourth Municipal Police Court.

W. W. Campbell, vice P. C. Butler, clerk of registration, East Feliciana.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows: October 20: At 8 A. M., 72°; at 2 P. M., 83°; at 6 P. M., 80°. Lowest point during the night of October 19, 65°.

Who is a good man? He who respects the decrees of legislation and bows to every positive law and moral obligation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The *Times* mistakes our position entirely. The REPUBLICAN finds no objection to Mr. Ellis for promising to support a levee appropriation and a Southern Pacific railroad bill at the next session of Congress. Our objection lies against his support last session of the unjust and discriminating Holman resolution, which effectually debars him and his fellow-Democrats from passing those much-needed relief bills for the South so long as it stands as the declared policy of the House. These promises for future good behavior have a strangely familiar sound, too. Is it not possible we have heard something like them before from the same source? However this may be, the people are just now prone to judge officials by their works; the Holman resolution is an accomplished and oppressive fact—the levee and railroad subsidies unfortunately are not facts at all.

A hunter and fisherman, of local celebrity, predicts a very cold winter. Shrewd Democrats think the cold weather, for them, will set in shortly after November 7.

The Melpomene Rangers, by adopting a resolution to support Mr. Roche for coroner of the upper district, and declaring him the proper nominee of the Democratic party, administer a severe rebuke to Mr. Emile O'Brien, who was not only president of the "What Is It?" convention, but the president of the Central Club of their ward—the first. The resolution accuses him of defeating Mr. Roche by unparliamentary practices.

The refusal of the New York committee to transmit that $100,000, to fill the campaign chest of the Louisiana Democracy, was not so much the result of impecuniosity as suspicion of the good faith of the leaders here. The New Yorkers have, or pretend to have, learned of a plot whereby the electoral vote of the State is to be given for Hayes, provided the Federal authorities will permit the Democracy to seize, without interference, upon the State government. Hence, the Tilden committee send good advice, instead of filthy lucre, to their suspected brethren.

The Bastrop *Clarion* says of politics in its parish:

The political horizon in Morehouse for the past two weeks has been somewhat darkened by the probability of our ticket being defeated here in November, and consequent gloom spread over the people. The policy of masterly inactivity will not win, and it requires the united and ceaseless effort of every man in the parish to defeat our worst and most malignant enemies.

Yet this Democratic organ proceeds to declare that "the Democratic and Conservative party intends to win in Morehouse." How do they intend to achieve victory? With a Republican majority to overcome and apathy among their own followers, can this positive declaration mean aught else than that the Democratic managers and office-seekers have determined to accomplish by violence what can not be won by the "fair, free and honest election" to which the party stands pledged. It will do to put such emphatic averments on the record for future reference.

Mr. E. John Ellis, in the following declaration, if we understand his language, means that if the Republican officials do not submit to whatever demands the Democratic committees may make upon them, under the pretext of detecting frauds, he is willing the election should be broken up in a row. We quote:

The negroes had asked him personally if he did not wish a peaceable election. He had answered that he did, and that he wanted also a fair election, and that if the Radicals intended to carry the election by the fraudulent negro registration which was so glaringly being attempted by them, he did not care whether the election was a peaceable one or not. He made no secret about this; in fact he wished it distinctly understood.

Is it not first in order for Mr. Ellis or other Democratic leaders to point out some of the alleged fraudulent registrations and ascertain if the Republicans show a disposition to shield or protect the perpetrators?

The Minden Democrats are not enjoying the best of luck. In the first place, they wouldn't enthuse worth a nickel, and when at last enough of them were got together to make a decent showing for a pole raising, the pole played them a miserable trick. It snapped in pieces—like Democratic hopes will so often do—before it could be got to a perpendicular. In fact, the only real downright good time they have had was over the West Virginia election. They felt sure they could rely upon *that*, and just went it with recklessness. The Minden *Democrat* tells about the glorious demonstration:

In Minden, the old cannon (St. John) heralded the glad tidings to the people in Webster and adjoining parishes. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Bonfires last night shed light over our town. One of our prominent merchants got so full of patriotism that he sacrificed his old hat to the flames and went bareheaded the rest of the evening. There is no telling what a man won't do when he's full of patriotism.

No sooner had the Independent ticket, as indorsed by the Republican Parish Convention, appeared in the morning papers yesterday, than there was a fluttering of alarm among the Democratic henchmen. A consultation of the Parish Committee was had early in the day, and all of the candidates whose virtues had commended them to the Independents, were ordered to report forthwith and explain themselves. Shortly afterward, they began to assemble, and were told, in a very pointed manner, that if they permitted themselves to accept the votes of the Republicans, on the independent ticket, they must withdraw from the Democratic ticket.

There were some among the candidates who regarded this action of the Parish Committee as rather impertinent; they had accepted the Democratic nominations, as they believed, for the good of the public, and the Democratic convention had placed them on the ticket because they were entitled to public confidence. They had not sought the nomination of the Independents, or the Republican indorsement; but if these organizations saw fit to approve of what the Democrats had done, they regarded it rather as a compliment than a reproach. This line of argument seemed to have no effect. The lash was freely applied to the backs of the recalcitrants. The pressure was too strong, and they gave way.

A POLITICAL LANDSLIDE

The Independent Nominations Repudiated.

The Democrats Refuse to Be Indorsed by the Republicans.

THE MOVEMENT AT A STANDSTILL.

The Democratic Parish Committee yesterday furnished us with the following item of political information, which belongs to the important events of the campaign:

ROOMS PARISH COMMITTEE,
Democratic-Conservative Party,
New Orleans, October 20, 1876.

This committee is in receipt of the following card, viz:

We, the undersigned nominees of the Democratic-Conservative party of Louisiana, having seen our names announced as candidates of an Independent party, backed up by a platform of the Republican party, to which we can not subscribe, therefore deprecate the use of our names in connection with that movement.

E. ABELL, E. PILSBURY,
A. L. TISSOT, J. G. BROWN,
C. TAYLOR GAUCHE, J. C. DENIS,
A. SAUCIER, F. A. MONROE.
H. C. BROWN,
President Parish Committee.

Official:
A. J. KELLY, Assistant Secretary.

This is a positive refusal on the part of eight candidates who had been selected for special honors by the Independents and indorsed by the Republican Parish Convention to accept the courteous compliment. We learn that the same pressure which was yesterday brought to bear upon them was also felt by some of the men originally selected by the Independents. The opinion prevailed very generally last night that the whole movement would fail, and the plans of the Independents fall through. Mr. O'Connor, the candidate for Administrator of Improvements, declined early in the day, without, so far as we can learn, any pressure having been brought to bear upon him. It is believed that Messrs. Converse and Howard, also original nominees, will be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to take the same course as Mr. O'Connor.

It is thus established that citizens in New Orleans can not offer themselves as candidates without the sanction of the Democratic committee, and that their nominees must not accept outside assistance. It may be that this is not an evidence of the abject surrender of the community to the political rings called ward clubs, but it looks like it. It is very certain that neither of the eight gentlemen who have thus been compelled to play a rather ungracious part toward several thousand of their fellow citizens who offered them a high compliment, cares to take the risk of facing the music. So they come down at the first crack of the party whip and abandon their Independent friends for the sake of safety.

As Republicans, we have no very sincere regrets for the turn affairs have taken. Though it is one of the chief articles of our creed that any man may choose his own political following, we can not feel much sympathy for those who have not the firmness to resist the domination of the Democratic yoke. It may be hard upon them, but if it teaches them a little self-reliance and independence, it will be all the better for them in the next campaign. Besides, they can retaliate on their persecutors when they once get fairly seated in their official chairs. The servants before the election will be the masters then.

An Irish Creole on the Tramp—Second Letter.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

My last brought me to Philadelphia, where my first duty, on visiting the great exposition, was to seek out the Louisiana exhibit. After some searching I found it. It consisted of one barrel of pecans of Texas growth. Our commissioner must have had a happy time cracking them, for at the period of my visit they were nearly all gone. Our energy was highly spoken of by all foreigners who were fortunate enough to find them.

In the American department of the fine art gallery I found our fireman's painting. Each well remembered face glowed from the canvass with recognizing smiles, as if they were glad to meet one from home—particularly Bill Swan, whose portly figure was emerging from his place in the group to invite me up to smile, when a lady from Boston touched me on the shoulder and asked which of them was Captain John Smith.

I was truly mortified to think that in this age, in this nineteenth century, an intelligent lady should not know better than to mistake our gallant firemen for the interview of the great Indian chief with the defunct John.

Having done the annex to the fine art gallery, I next visited Memorial Hall, and the first notable painting to strike my eye was a portrait of our quondam friend, John Falstaff. I have, in my day, visited nearly every collection of art to be found, but this is the first time I have seen a portrait doing justice to that unctious old sport—the leer from his eye is worth going a thousand miles to see. He certainly is thinking of Mrs. Ford. You can see it cropping out all over his face.

By the time I had gone through Memorial Hall I concluded that to go through the whole with any kind of system would be only defeating my purpose, which was to see all I could in the short time I had at my command. I, therefore, started through the whole show, taking in such as attracted my attention.

The musical department I found in various parts of the Main building. The exhibit is more than good, it is suberb. Our American manufacturers have prepared their works expressly for this exposition. If you wish you can hear a grand concert at any hour of the day, and such concerts as money can not command elsewhere. It will be a very hard matter to make the awards in the musical department. Levy, the great cornet player, in my opinion, is not to be compared with Arbuckle. I have heard both play in the Main building. Arbuckle plays with great taste and feeling, while Levy rattles through his music with wonderful execution, but with very little expression.

The Australian display is quite interesting, particularly in woods and minerals. France, Spain, Brazil and other nationalities are well worthy of notice.

In the United States exhibit of cutlery I found a knife that had 365 blades. It struck me at the time it would answer the REPUBLICAN office to loan those who are continually borrowing a knife to sharpen their pencil with.

I would occupy too much time in getting through the Main building; I must, therefore, skip along to something else. Here may be found a mummy 3000 years old, but with all its age it did not seem to have a particle of intelligence. It looked at me with a vacant stare which made me pass on, shaking my head.

One of the great attractions was a mass of pure silver in the Mexican department, worth, as stated on it, just $72,000. The collection of stones and marbles from this country is very fine.

The galleries of the Main building contain the educational exhibit of the world. New York, Pennsylvania and all the leading States are well represented, showing a most excellent system of instruction and a remarkable degree of efficiency throughout.

I was not much interested in the shoe and leather department, as I had already a good pair of shoes on my feet. About the only instrument I did not find was the legometer, invented by the late lamented John Phœnix. I sought it everywhere.

I can only allude to the various bazars, Turkish, Algerine, Bethlehem and Jerusalem. In the former of which I called for a cup of coffee, and to my surprise the native replied in the well remembered Cork twang: "The devil a bit, its whisky ye want." Bowing to this turbaned Turk I told him the day had gone by when Irishmen lived on such ingredients. I left my friend to ponder over the good Father Matthew had done for his countrymen.

I visited many of the State buildings, and found them to be cosy and homelike. In our own building—well, I did not find it—so I'll pass that by. The Connecticut building I found quite perfect. Here were to be found, wooden nutmegs, wooden hams, all made from the historical Charter Oak. Old Connecticut makes her mark in this world's progress.

My object in hunting for John Phœnix's legometer was to find the distance traveled by your humble servant. BRICQUE.

Confederate Carpet-Baggers in New York.

By catering to the demands of the solid South, the Democratic party is likely to drive every Union man from its ranks at the North. There are men counted as Democrats who hold their country dearer than Democratic party successes. When the solid South waged war against the Union these men broke party ties, and stood nobly by the old flag. They gave their blood and treasure up on the altar of patriotism. When Tilden pronounced Union soldiers in the South trespassers, and the war a failure, while at the same time he took contracts from the United States government for supplying iron, mortars, and coffee extracts to soldiers, the cheeks of war Democrats tingled with shame for his baseness; for Samuel was a Democrat.

The Irish Union soldiers of New York are proud of their services for their adopted country; but they are not satisfied to have their votes pledged to Tilden by Boss Kelly. They could follow Hancock to the death, but Tilden is not among the list of noble men, and his friends are of his sort. Fat places are made in New York for traitors and Confederates, while Union soldiers work on the streets, or worse, are obliged to beg.

At a recent meeting of the Boys in Blue in New York city Captain Benjamin Finlay made a neat speech, and read the testimony of Hon. Ira Shafter, a prominent Democrat, who feels sadly out of place in the Tilden party. We quote Captain Finlay:

Comrades—On the thirtieth of October, 1875, Hon. Ira Shafter, formerly district attorney of Albany, and at that time the chairman of the anti Tammany organization, delivered a remarkable speech at Thomas' Garden, from which I propose to read. It must be understood Mr. Shafer was a loyal Democrat during the war, and that he has ever since entertained the greatest horror for both Copperheads and rebels. At the time the speech was delivered anti-Tammany was engaged in strife with the Tammany organization, and although it supported S. J. Tilden in the contest against General Dix, it did so with extreme reluctance. The machinations then in embryo have resulted precisely as Mr. Shafer predicted, and it must be a source to him of deep regret that at St. Louis the anti-Tammany party forgot his emphatic warnings, and condescended to play into the hands of the demagogue to whom he had so adroitly pointed in his scathing diatribe:

"I do not choose to invoke the memories of the rebellion, the bitter, dark memories which surround that tragic, terrible time. I would be the last man to say one word against universal amnesty and peace. I am glad to welcome any honest Southern soldier who comes here to make it his home, or to be our guest; but when I see the soldiers who fought under Rosecrans, and Sheridan, and Grant, under the gallant Meagher, the courageous Corcoran, the dashing Phil Kearney, the brave old Heintzleman and the valiant Schurz, when I see the brave men who gave up their time and periled their lives for the country working at reduced wages on the boulevards, while the officers of the rebellion are holding high places under our city government, I can not but feel that we have allowed our friendship for the South to go too far. Let us take the Bazaine of our army, Fitz John Porter, whom Lincoln thought worthy of cashiering, and we find that he is employed by Tammany Hall at $31 95 a day, while the soldier who fought under Seigel to retrieve his disasters receives $1 60. We find an alien resident of New Jersey in our police department, an unsuccessful General during the war, earning $19 16 a day, while the soldier who fought under Burnside to retrieve his disasters digs at $1 60. We find the private secretary of Jefferson Davis, the trusted counselor of the rebel chief, sitting by the side of Mayor Wickham as his private secretary, giving him bad advice and running the mayor's office of New York, and earning $15 97¾ a day, while the soldiers who fought under Sheridan have hard work to earn their $1 60. We find Major Quincy, of the rebel army, holding an important position in the sheriff's office, while many of the men who starved and pined in the Libby prison are now limping about New York begging for alms. We find Colonel Requier, of Alabama, and a General Cole, also of Alabama, and of the Confederate army, holding important places under Wickhamis Whitney, while the mutilated soldiers who fought under Grant, in Mississippi, and under McClellan, at Antietam, are begging alms from door to door. We find Mansfield Lovell, the ex-General of the rebel army, earning at the rate of $15 97¾ a day, while the soldiers who fought under Sherman are paid $1 60. We find William A. Boyd, the executioner of John Kelly, earning $31 82½ a day by driving Democrats out of the party, while honest men are compelled to labor at a reduced rate of wages to continue him in power."

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1876.

The attendance on Wednesday last was over 93,000 paid admissions and on Thursday footed up over 100,000. This vast throng, composed of people from all sections of the country and of all conditions of life, is quite as great a curiosity as the exposition itself, and in its varied phases affords an interesting study to the student of human nature.

Since the eighth of September, when the conference of railroad managers agreed to reduce railroad fares, travel has taken up its course in this direction, and the indications are that it will continue to increase until the close of the exposition. We have already far exceeded the largest daily attendance at either the Paris or the Vienna expositions, and the probability is that a larger number of people will have been at our International Exposition than ever visited any exposition in Europe.

Thursday was New Hampshire day, and also the day for the unveiling of the statue of Christopher Columbus, presented by our adopted Italian citizens to the city of Philadelphia. In honor of the day the New Hampshire State building, a cottage with porches in front and on each side, was handsomely draped in graceful festoons, with the star splangled banner and the flags of all the nations represented here. Governor Cheney, his staff and members of the Council were seated on the porch, and the space in front of the building was reserved for the military. At 11:30 A. M. the military escort, headed by the Lexington Cadets, marched up and formed into line followed by the Amoskeag Veterans, headed by a brass band. Following them came President Welsh and General Hawley, of the United States Centennial Commission and Board of Finances, accompanied by the Governor of New Hampshire, who preceded the officers of his staff, who were in uniform. The committee of reception and the color guard formed into line before the Governor and saluted him. After music and address of welcome was made by General Hawley, to which Governor Cheney responded, addresses were made by Professor Sanborn and others. At intervals the occasion was enlivened by music of the Hutchinson Family, who rendered the "Old Granite State" and other appropriate and familiar airs in good style. The proceedings, though brief, were of a very agreeable character, and seemed to be highly enjoyed by the large concourse of citizens from the old Granite State. The most conspicuous feature of the day, and the one that attracted the largest crowd was, of course, the unveiling of the statue of Columbus. The anniversary of the discovery of America was selected, and very properly, by the Italian donors of this beautiful gift as the day most appropriate for these ceremonies. The monument stands in a conspicuous position, facing east, in a direct line toward Horticultural Hall, and is between Les Trois Freres' restaurant, on Fairmount avenue, and the Government building. It is made of the purest Italian marble, and is the work of Professor ....., of Florence, Italy, and is a very creditable work of art. The monument is twenty-two feet high, its base is seven feet long and six feet broad, and weighs about thirty-five tons. It cost about $18,000. The figure is ten feet high and rests on a cap four and a half feet high, the front of which bears the inscription: "Presented to the city of Philadelphia by the Italian citizens." On the reverse side is the inscription: "In commemoration of the first century of American independence." On the back of the die the space below the cap is inscribed: "Dedicated on October 12, 1876, by the Christopher Columbus Monument Association, on the anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus, October 12, 1492." The figure represents him in the costume of his age and country.

AMICUS.

Personal.

Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, the new pastor of the Church of the Messiah, arrived in this city last evening from the North. He will occupy the pulpit of that church next Sunday.

Hon. John W. Foster, United States minister to Mexico, arrived in this city last night by the Mobile line, on his return to that country. He will leave on the steamship Cuba Sunday morning.

A Golden Wedding in Golden Peru.

The *South Pacific Times*, of Callao, in Peru, announces the marriage on September 14, at Lima, of the only daughter of Mr. Henry Meiggs, the great American railway contractor, who has carried his lines over the passes of the Andes at heights twice as lofty as those surmounted by our own Pacific railways, to Mr. Alexander Robertson, a member of a leading mercantile house at Lima. The wedding was a brilliant affair. More than 300 gentlemen were assembled, the only ladies present being the intimate friends and members of the household. Among the guests were his excellency the Vice-President of the republic, the British, American, German, French and other foreign ministers, and a large number of native and foreign residents of Lima and Callao. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Mackinnon, B. A., minister of the Episcopal Church in Lima, in a most impressive manner. The bride was the beau ideal of what a bride ought to be, and the other ladies' toilets were as refined as they were costly. The banquetting rooms were worthy of the occasion and in every appointment defied the criticism of the most fastidious; while the floral decorations of the principal drawing rooms were most exquisite, testifying favorably to the horticulture of Peru and to the taste of those who prepared them. One of the rooms of the spacious mansion was devoted to the valuable and brilliant collection of presents to the fair bride. It comprised articles of vertu, jewelry, curiosities of the country, and many other things of utility and beauty. Most of the articles comprising the collection were specially imported for the occasion, and not a few of them are of great value. A string band was in attendance and performed some selections from operas in a most brilliant manner. At the banquet many excellent speeches were made and due honor was done to the happy couple and to Mr. Meiggs. The large company must long retain the happy memories which always succeed the display of hospitality by Mr. Meiggs, and on this occasion more lively will be the recollections which are cherished by the hope that the happiness may be realized of those whose future welfare is bound to the heartstrings of a devoted father.

Of all the riches we hug, of all the pleasures we enjoy, we can carry no more out of this world than out of a dream.

Democracy Tottering.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In one of my former articles I predicted that the Democratic party would be beaten in the coming presidential election by reason of having lost its hold on the Northern States. How true the same is the late elections in Ohio and Indiana have fully demonstrated. From the results in those States I do not think that any one will entertain any longer a doubt but what Indiana has positively given indication as to how she will cast her vote in November for President.

But Democracy would not be happy, or pretend to be so, unless it had something to amuse itself with, and as the most fashionable mode in vogue here is to shoot something or somebody, what need to do more than bring out the big guns and blaze away, if for no other reason than to keep the boys in practice? Though the desire is ever strong, and needs but little encouragement, yet there was enough of uncertainty existing to induce Chairman Patton to ask for instructions; for you must remember that Louisiana Democracy pretends to a good deal of decency when when Northern opinion is in question. Hence the inquiry. The answer came.

"Yes, fire and rejoice, Indiana has begun the work of redeeming Louisiana. Let Louisiana aid the work. Three cheers for Blue Jeans."

Such were the instructions, and our Democracy hastened not to delay. How must the chairman of the Indiana Democracy have set his teeth together and hissed his telegram through them when he dictated that dispatch. It sounded more like "fire and be d—d." Indiana *has commenced*, but Louisiana must finish. We have indeed saved the "blue jeans pants," and the only good it will do them will be to stuff them with straw to protect Indiana's next year's crop from depredations by the crows.

It has always been so. Northern Democracy has ever promised the South help, and then left her in the lurch. Louisiana will aid her own redemption, but it will not be according to Democratic proclivities. Louisiana will elect a State government whose mission is peace, whose voice will be heard and heeded and encouraged. Louisiana will send men to Congress who are not pledged nor bound by resolution to forswear aid to her, and whose principles are in accordance with the needs and just rights of her people. That's the kind of redemption Louisiana needs; national aid to build her levees, national aid for a Pacific railroad, and national aid to extend her foreign commerce; and such aid Republican members of Congress from Louisiana will ask for and obtain.

It is a gratification to know that when those guns were fired every dull thud sounded like an empty volley fired over the grave of some big warrior who survived the last battle and then gloriously died alone and forgotten by his once admirers, and at last was only remembered to be buried out of sight.

Democracy is tottering to its grave, and "peace be to its ashes." We have no reason to shed tears, for the good it once possessed had long ago departed from it, and there is nothing left but the remembrance of its former existence.

In her stead has arisen that glorious emblem of freedom, the Republican party. All hail to you, you young giant! Blessed of God, let thy mission of peace, love and liberty, live for ever. Be thou the beacon light shining bright on the pathway of nations and may thy glories never dim! All hail hail to you, nation of sisters; let not strife sunder you, but be eternally united and let your virtues be as the guiding star to peoples yet unborn. All hail to you, "Emerald Gem" of the mountains whose star has risen in the East, and whose luster never fades; and you, "leader" of the rock-bound coast whence rises the God of day, may thou be blessed as thou unfurledst the flag of freedom to greet his coming! May that flag ever be thy shield in all climes! And you, virgin daughter of the Nevadas, whose unfolding is as pure as the snow clad peaks of your mountains, let thy beauty shine forever! As thou has planted the standard that gave you life, so may you cling to it and guard it as it waves its folds toward the setting sun and dips itself in the golden shores of the Pacific. Let one and all, glorious constellation of States united in one grand and powerful nation, be blessed and be forever the refuge of those who seek liberty, justice and equality.

VERITAS.

Tilden's Dread of Tweed.

The Tilden "Bureau" is engaged in proving how just is the ancient adage, "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." It has sent editorials as far west as Indiana, and as far south as New Orleans, warning the faithful to look out for disgraceful revelations by Tweed concerning Tilden. It is to make these that Tweed has been obtained from Spain. "The great criminal," declares one of these editorials, "was amenable only to the State of New York. But it was the United States which, only since the St. Louis convention, undertook the enterprise of his recapture." "The administration was in a situation, by condoning [sic] outrages on American citizens, to bargain with Spain, behind Tilden's back for the surrender of Tweed without treaty." The bureau editorial then goes on to say that the arrangement is for Tweed to "squeal" on Tilden, and receive a pardon from Governor Morgan in case the latter is elected. "For this," adds the bureau, "an old man in Tweed's situation, moral and material, can not be supposed to hesitate out of scruples of conscience, any more than a hound hesitates when he sees a rabbit." Mr. Tilden, we suppose, is the rabbit; the comparison is not bad. The bureau concludes in this mysterious manner: "He may have gotten religion, but if not, most men would say he would be a great fool not to do it, as it would not blacken him much to speak of." Which of the two great Democrats this refers to we do not know, but it is true of either. Meanwhile we accept the bureau's warning: "Be not surprised, therefore, at what you may hear." We shall not be, nor, apparently, will the bureau, however bad the news may be.—*New York Times.*

Schoolmarms as Waiters.

A boarding house keeper in Chicago read how the hotels in the White Mountains had schoolmistresses and divinity students for waiters, and, to follow the example, induced a young man and two female teachers, whose salaries had been cut down, to undertake waiting at table. The first young woman was addressed by a boarder to "pass them beans," whereupon she fainted and spilled a plate of soup over the best false hair and down the back of a young widow. Her companion, when called upon for a plate of "pud'n," said kindly, "You mean pudding, do you not?"—*Boston Traveller.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Mails for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The steamship Leo, with mails for Cuba and the Bahama island, sails on the twenty-eighth.

General Terry to Take the Field.

Advices received at the War Department state that General Terry will immediately leave Fort Abraham Lincoln in pursuit of hostile Indians.

The Liberian War at an End.

Advices from Liberia state that the war with the savage tribes is over, the savages having become citizens of the republic.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Charles H. Moulton, real estate agent, has disappeared. His account at the Citizens' National Bank is overdrawn, $4000, and his debts will approach $100,000.

South Carolina Affairs.

The Cabinet to-day heard the report of Marshal R. M. Wallace, of South Carolina, on affairs in that State, presented by Attorney General Taft. The report is mainly a recapitulation of the representations heretofore made by Governor Chamberlain and Senator Patterson. No action was taken. The proceedings seem to have had for their object the justification of Tuesday's Cabinet action and Cameron's order to General Sherman, which resulted in massing the army of the United States not engaged in the Indian war at Columbia, South Carolina.

A Question of Etiquette.

It is found that court etiquette requires that the address of the Irish people to the President of the United States, which was to have been presented to him in person by O'Connor Powell and Mr. Parnell, shall reach the President through Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister, and the State Department. There are some phrases in the address which make it awkward for Sir Edward and all concerned. It seems likely now the bearers of the address will carry it back with them. A dispatch from New York represents Irish citizens there much disturbed and anxiously awaiting a remedy.

NEW YORK.

Coal at Auction—Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The auction sale to-day of 100,000 tons of coal shows fifteen per cent advance on September auction prices.

Arrival of Gold.

The steamship Russia brought $750,000 in gold coin, making $1,500,000 for the week.

One of Tilden's Appliances for Manufacturing Public Sentiment.

At Morrissey's, last night, the pool selling on the general result of the presidential election, was at even figures, $500 even being recorded in one bet on the result. In the State of New York, Tilden led the call at the odds of $600 to $360, while on the mayoralty, Ely sold steady for $100, to the field at $50.

WAR.

No War Till Spring—Turkey Favorable for an Armistice—English Interests Menaced—The British Policy—Another Battle, and Repulse of the Servians.

LONDON, October 20.—The *Times'* telegram from Belgrade says: Russians state that a European war will not begin until early spring, when, if necessary, Russia will be prepared to do something in the direction of India.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Turkey seems favorable to an armistice of six weeks, provided Russia does not insist upon a dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. If Russia does, Turkey will let her do her worst.

The *Times* states that there is nothing but what is ordinary and necessary in calling the Cabinet together at such an emergency. It will only be common sense to await the result of its deliberations before giving credence to less authentic statements.

No such measures as those reported can be taken without the consideration of the Cabinet, and the first council since events took their present anxious turn will be held to-day for the purpose of action.

At sea we are as near the seat of probable disturbance as any other power. Much more must happen before English interests are menaced so as to call for our immediate interposition. It is not to be denied that great dangers might arise.

We must be prepared to defend all points threatened, but the mere danger of Turkey will not precipitate such measures. Neither Parliament nor the country would ever hear of going to war in behalf of Turkey. She had her opportunities and has thrown them away.

It would be criminal folly to expend the smallest amount of English blood or treasure in her support.

The Cabinet has decided upon a policy of abstention, for the present at least. In this policy they have the support of the press and the people. This removes from consideration of the chances of the peace of Europe one of the elements which, in Wednesday's panic, was certainly reckoned on to disturb it in case Russia crossed the Danube.

There is nothing in this morning's news to relieve the uncertainty about Russia's intentions. The London journals, editorially, seem inclined to abandon all hopes of the preservation of peace between Russia Turkey.

The Berlin newspapers, on the contrary, express the opinion that all the powers of Europe, including England, are equally interested in and responsible for Russia's action, in consequence of the failure of their joint efforts at Constantinople, and it is unjust to suspect Russia of following the dictates of self interest.

The French papers agree that France will do her best to maintain peace, but will not take an active part should the crisis end in war.

A special from Belgrade to the *Standard* says: Serious fighting occurred near Saitschar on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Turks were trying to force their way to Paratchin, whence their march to Belgrade would only be interrupted by weak fortifications at Clinpria. Considerable anxiety prevails here as to the issue, especially as this movement seems to be made in concert with operations on the Drina. The weather has suddenly changed from tropical heat to heavy rain, gales and cold; this favors the Servians.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says: The Turks at Saitschar have repulsed the Servians and driven them to the plateau of Kopita, and it is said they now intend marching on Paratchin.

A special from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says: It is generally considered certain here that the Czar has been overborne in the Livadian councils by the predisposition of the Empress, the Czarowich and Prince Gortschakoff, all of whom favor the views of the national party.

A special from Berlin to the *Times* says the Italian design of depriving Austria of her semi-Italian districts is unanimously opposed in Germany.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna confirms the report of Germany's rejection of the proposed six months armistice, and its acceptance by the other four powers. The correspondent thinks Germany throws her influence with Russia in order to force the other powers to agree upon a compromise which Russia can accept. He sees in this a prospect of peace, but nevertheless remarks the situation is most critical. The report that 250,000 Russian troops were ready to pass through Roumania is undoubtedly an exaggeration, but the correspondent has reliable information that the three army corps of Kiew, Kharmon and Odessa are under orders of mobilization, and there are other signs of preparations in Southwestern Russia. But there are indications on the other hand that the eventuality against which this preparation must be made is not looked

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.