[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

tion of peace is his surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war.

Issue no rations, except after such surrender, and when fully satisfied that the Indians can be held at the agency.

Make every preparation to defend the agency, stores and property. The military will co-operate as far as possible.

S. A. GALPIN,
Acting Commissioner.

Scouting Parties on the Missouri.

ST. PAUL, October 21.—The *Pioneer Press'* Bismarck special says: General Sturgis, with eight companies of cavalry, three of infantry and a section of artillery, moved south yesterday on the east side of the Missouri; General Terry, with four companies, moved south on the west side. Nobody knows where they are going.

THE STORM.

The Gale at Key West—Havoc Among the Shipping.

KEY WEST, October 21.—The gale which set in yesterday, broke at eleven o'clock last night. The wind attained a velocity of ninety miles per hour. Nothing can be seen this morning of the steamtug Godley Kleber, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported ashore. The weather is hazy. The steamer City of Boston, from New York for Galveston, is ashore half out of water at Boca Chica. She struck last night, and will probably come off after lightering. All on board saved. Mr. Abbury, a passenger, died last night.

A Terrible Hurricane at Havana.

HAVANA, October 20.—A fearful hurricane prevailed here all last night. Telegraphic communication throughout the whole island is interrupted. The lines connecting with the cable are down, but will be repaired immediately if the weather allows. The barometer is still very low, with signs of another hurricane. The winds varied from northeast by east to northwest.

None of the American vessels in the harbor have suffered thus far.

In the city several buildings were severely demaged. Many trees in the public park were blown down. One of the walls and roof of the new theatre of Paynet, now constructing, were destroyed.

FOREIGN.

The Cabinet Meeting.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The *Herald's* London special says: At the Cabinet meeting Thursday night it was resolved that the invasion of Turkey by Russia shall be the signal for the occupation of Canstantinople by 8000 men, and the movement of the whole fleet of ironclads now in Bezika bay to the Golden Horn. To provide for such an emergency transports will at once carry three corps of regulars to Malta, where enormous quantities of military stores and provisions have been accumulating for months past. Should Germany, Austria and France oppose this course, Britain's policy will be the occupation of Egypt. This course is rendered imperatively necessary by the vital importance to Great Britain of the Suez canal. The command of the British troops in the East has been assigned to Major General Sir Charles William Dunbar Stanley, an experienced Indian officer.

Advices obtained to-night from a member of the war office justify the statement that 150 half-pay officers of the British army have applied to that department for permission to join the Turkish forces. Ex-Colonel Baker is already in the service of the Sultan. England has decided to leave the Ottoman Empire to its fate. She will hold Constantinople to the last extremity, but the territory can be divided up among whatever nations are able to subdue and hold it.

A story that the British Cabinet at its meeting on Thursday last decided to occupy Constantinople with 50,000 troops supported by a heavy fleet the instant that Russia invades the Turkish territory, and that if Germany, Austria or France should oppose this step, it would be the policy of Great Britain to occupy Egypt, was set afloat here to-day by a Bohemian who unsuccessfully offered it for sale at—guineas to the newspapers and news agencies, and who stated he received it from Lord John Manners.

The best evidence that England does not look to hostilities is found in the further prorogation of Parliament.

The Troublesome Dahomians.

LONDON, October 21.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to October 5 announce that the Dahomians are threatening Grand Popo. They have taken two of the adjacent villages, killing all the men and carrying off eighty women and children.

The Markets Affected.

In Mincing Lane a few special markets have been affected by this week's political crisis, but the changes have been generally unimportant. The usual course of business has been but little interrupted, the latest news being considered more pacific. The market closed rather firmer. There has been an active demand for saltpetre, resulting in higher prices.

Cotton maintained about last week's quotations. Some decline has been accepted for coffee, including plantation Ceylon, but at Friday's sales business in the latter was brisker. At the Dutch sales on Wednesday good coffee fetched full prices, but low and ordinary grades receded. The sugar market has shown much animation, closing at six pence to a shilling per hundred weight dearer on the week. Speculation in low sugars has revived. Shipments to America continue, and refined has risen six pence to one shilling and six pence per hundred weight since last Friday. The prospect of a short beet root crop has also inflenced the upward movement. Tea remains quiet; importers will not sell at a reduction. Rice—Cargoes meet with more inquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Glove Factories Burned.

ALBANY, October 21.—The glove factories of Hodgson & Ricketts and C. H. Payne, in Johnstown, were destroyed by fire, involving a heavy loss, which was partially covered by insurance.

Breaking up a Lottery.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—W. Y. Sedam, Alex Harland and M. Moses, managers in Irvington of lotteries claimed to be drawn under the Frankfort t grant, were arrested to-day on affidavit accusing them of illegally conducting a lottery. The parties were released on bail to appear on Thursday next. Lottery wheel and other implements of the office were seized, and drawings will probably cease for a while.

Troops for South Carolina.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—One hundred soldiers from Columbus, Ohio, passed through here for Columbia, South Carolina.

General Hampton's Advice.

AUGUSTA, October 21.—General Hampton in a speech at Aiken to-day said: "People offer no resistance to arrest, and submit quietly to everything. If the United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country. The people are determined upon a peaceful victory, and must give no pretext to their enemies to find the slightest grounds for the charges made.

Deaths at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 21.—Total interments to-day eleven, of which five were yellow fever.

Snow in the Mountains—A Riot in the Mines.

SALT LAKE, October 21.—Snow in the mountains in this neighborhood within the past few days to the depth of one to three feet.

There has been considerable disturbance at the Sandy smelting works in Utah in consequence of an increase of time by the employers. The employes of one of the furnaces, belonging to the Miners' Union, refusing to accede to the increased time, were discharged; new men were employed, but were driven from the works. Nine of the rioters have been arrested, and failing to give security, are now in jail.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—The Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church convened in annual session to-day. The following Bishops were present: D. A. Payne and I. S. Herter, of Wilberforce, Ohio; I. C. Campbell, of Philadelphia; T. M. D. Ward, of New Orleans; I. M. Brown, of Washington, and Wayman, of Baltimore. The object of the meeting was to arrange details and fix a programme for their annual visitations to the different churches under their charge and to confer with the boards of education, missions, finance and publication, which bodies were also in session.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, October 21, 1876—4:20 P. M.

For the East Gulf States, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, shifting to cooler, northerly, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

In the West Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler northwest to northeast winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

Cautionary signals cont'nue along the New England coast.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, October 21.—Arrived last evening—Steamship Knickerbocker, Kemble, master, from New York to A. Moulton; German steamship Frankfurt, at 3 A. M., Klughist, master, twenty-four days from Bremen, via Havre, to E. F. Stoeckmeyer & Co; Swedish bark Victoria, Plessentein, master, fifty-seven days from Rio Janeiro, to master; Italian bark Antonietta, Ferrajo'a, master, eighty days from Marseilles, via Gibralter, to master; Spanish bark Isabel, Aniandiago, master, from Havana to master; Norwegian bark Bravo, Christophersin, master, fifty days from Gloucester, England, for orders; Norwegian bark Ocean, Sorensen, master, fifty-two days from Tawagona, for orders. Sailed—Steamship New Orleans, for New York.

SHREVEPORT, October 21.—No arrivals. Departed—Clifford, for the coast. Raining hard all the afternoon.

VICKSBURG, October 21.—Weather warm and cloudy. Down—Katie, at 11 P. M. Up—Pargoud, at 5 P. M.

MEMPHIS, October 21.—The river fell five inches; now seven feet eleven inches. Heavy rain storm this afternoon, with a prospect of continuous rain to night. Maximum thermometer 76°. Arrived—J. W. Gaff, from Cincinnati. Departed—Ruth, for White river; Garland, for Arkansas river; Robert Mitchell and Cheowhee, for New Orleans; City of Vicksburg and St. Genevieve, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, October 21.—Arrived—Susie Silver, from New Orleans, at midnight; Colorado, from St. Louis, at 1 P. M. Departed—Future City, for New Orleans, at 8 P. M.; Susie Silver, for St. Louis, at 1 A. M.; Colorado, for Vicksburg, at 5 P. M.; James Howard, for New Orleans, at 6 P. M. River eight feet one inch and falling. Weather rainy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Departued—Fanny Tatum and Atlantic and barges, for New Orleans; Helena, for Vicksburg. River has fallen two inches. Weather cloudy and warm.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 21, Evening.—Money closed easy at 1¼. Sterling unchanged. Gold weaker; 110. Government bonds active and strong; new fives 114¾. States quiet and nominal. Louisiana consols 59¾@60¼. Stocks dull and irregular.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $49,148,215; currency, $41,266,479.

The sub-treasury paid out on account of interest $10,700; for bonds, nothing.

Customs receipts to-day $40 900.

The following is the bank statement: Loans decreased $875,000; specie $750,000; legal tenders decreased $2,000,000; deposits decreased $750,000; reserves decreased $2,500,000.

Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 10⅞c; Orleans 11 1 16c; sales 826 bales; net receipts 292; gross 3042; consolidated net receipts 28,555; exports to Great Britain 5902; to France 2577; to the continent 100.

Futures closed easy; sales 3000 bales, as follows: October 10 27-32@10¾c; November 10 29-32@10 15-16c; December 11¼@11 5-32c; January 11 1-32@11⅜c; February 11 9-16@11 19-32c; March 11 25-32; April 11 25-32@12c; May 12 3-32@12 3-16c; July 12⅛@12 17-32c; August 12 19-32@12⅜c.

Flour 5@10c lower; limited business doing for export and home use; $5 30@6 60 for common to fair extra; $6 65@8 75 for good to choice do. Wheat irregular and unsettled; lower; only a limited export and milling inquiry; $1 23@1 25 for winter red Western; $1 30 for white Western. Corn scarcely so firm; prices without decided change. Oats without important change; fair trade. Pork quiet and firm; $16 85@17 for new. Beef quiet. Lard on the spot lower; prime steam 10.15c; closing offer at 10.12½c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and firm. Rice steady. Molasses unchanged; prices nominal; New Orleans scarce. Turpentine quiet; 35c. Rosin unchanged. Freights less active and drooping.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Flour easier; Western extras $4 25@6; Minnesota $5 25@7. Wheat active and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 09⅜@1 10 bid. Corn unsettled and lower; 43⅝@43¾c cash. Oats easier; 32½c cash or November. Rye easier; 61@61½c. Barley heavy; 83c cash. Pork dull, weak and lower; $16 37½ cash. Lard dull, weak and lower; 9.80c cash. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6¾c; short rib middles 8½c; short clear middles 8¾c. Whiskey $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Flour quiet; buyers and sellers apart; little done. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1 24 bid, cash; No. 3 do $1 14@1 14½. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed 41¼@41½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 33½c. Rice dull; 59c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whiskey steady and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal; summer 9⅞@10c. Bulk meats inactive and lower; packed lots of new shoulders 7@7½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c; old ⅛@¼c higher. Bacon irregular, unsettled and lower; shoulders 7¼@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¼@9½c; clear sides 9⅛@9¾c. Hogs dull and lower; $3 45; bacon $5 25@5 50. Cattle dull and unchanged; little doing.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and in fair demand; red $1 15@1 25. Corn quiet and steady at 47@48c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye inactive at 68c. Barley steady; for choice, $1 10@1 15; low grades is excessive supply and neglected. Pork quiet; jobbing at $16 85@17. Lard steady; steam rendered 10¼c; kettle 10@10⅛@10¼c. Bulk meats steady and in fair demand; shoulders 7@7⅛c; clear rib sides 8⅛@8⅜c; clear sides 8⅝@8¾c. Bacon steady and in fair demand; shoulders 7⅛@7¾c; clear rib sides 9⅛@9⅜c; clear sides 9⅝@10c. Whiskey in good demand at dull prices; $1 11. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs quiet and steadier.

Meteorological and River Report.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service officer stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	64	N. W.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	73	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport	58	S. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	56	S. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston	82	S.	Fair.
Indianola	82	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	61	W.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	55	S. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	57	N. W.	Threatening.
Louisville	77	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis	63	N. E.	Threatening.
Nashville	66	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	81	S.	Clear.
Omaha	51	N. W.	Light rain.
Pittsburg	76	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	65	N. E.	Light rain.
St. Louis	66	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	51	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	64	S. W.	Fair.
Yankton	46	N. W.	Cloudy
Augusta	89	W.	Clear.
Corsicana	60	N. W.	Cloudy.
Key West	88	N. E.	Clear.
Mobile	78	S.	Fair.
Montgomery	85	S.	Clear.
Savannah	78	N.	Clear.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	3	8	1
Cincinnati	..	5	7	5
Davenport	1	..	3	0
Dubuque	1	..	4	4
Helena	9	..	11	9
Keokuk	..	1	4	2
Lacrosse	..	..	..	†1
Leavenworth	..	1	6	11
Louisville	..	2	4	10
Memphis	..	5	7	11
Nashville	1	..	..	10
New Orleans	..	1	*11	8
Omaha	..	2	3	4
Pittsburg	..	2	2	3
Shreveport	1	..	4	3
St. Louis	..	2	9	11
St. Paul	..	..	2	10
Vicksburg	..	6	†4	1
Yankton	1	..	4	8

*Below high water mark of 1874. †Below bench mark.

The Colorado Triumph.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* of the tenth instant says:

There is no longer the shadow of a doubt not only that we have made a clean sweep of the State, but that the Republican majority is fully 1200 on the head of the ticket, and much more on the legislative vote by counties. These figures include all but two counties, one of which is certainly Republican and the other doubtful. The returns from these counties, therefore, can not possibly reduce our majority, and Democrats themselves now concede that they have been misled by false hopes of success in counties which have gone Republican instead of Democratic. The San Juan region has dreadfully disappointed them, and so have Costilla and Conejos counties, where they sent large sums of money to buy votes. They failed signally, however, and this combined with their bad luck in the San Juan counties to change the result from that on which their strong hopes were founded. But had they carried the six southwestern counties by no larger majorities than could have been figured out of the actual vote they would have still been left behind in the race, without fictitious aid from some Democratic quarter. The result of the legislative contest is still more gratifying. We have nineteen out of twenty-six Senators, and thirty-one Representatives in a House of forty-nine, with a chance of still stronger representation. This justifies those confident predictions that we would elect between two-thirds and three-fourths of that body, while the Democrats were vainly trying to figure it their way. But, in point of fact, the Democrats here at home have never felt really confident of anything, and their boastful dispatches to Eastern papers were sent out merely for political effect in Ohio and Indiana."

The Cainhoy Encounter.

The Charleston, South Carolina, correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

The fight which took place between the whites and blacks at the political meeting at Cainhoy yesterday, and which resulted in the killing of at least three men and the wounding of many others, was clearly the result of the "shotgun policy" inaugurated by the white rifle clubs at Hamburg and Ellenton. The immediate and direct cause of the unfortunate affair will never be definitely ascertained, for, as is usual in such cases, both sides vehemently protest that their opponents were in the wrong. It will be noticed that now, for the first time in the history of the race conflicts of the South, the negroes were victorious. They "drove" off the whites with but slight loss to themselves. From this fact it may be argued not only that they are losing their constitutional fear of white men, but that the recent outrages upon men of their race in the upper part of this State have imparted to them some of the desperate courage of the stag at bay. That they are desperate there can be no doubt, for they have been persecuted beyond human endurance. As I have already intimated, the reports of the causes of the riot are various and conflicting. The following account is from an impartial and credible eye witness, and may be relied upon as substantially correct:

The steamer Pocasin left Charleston at nine o'clock yesterday morning to convey a number of Democratic and Republican speakers and their friends to a joint discussion, or divided time meeting, which had been announced to take place at Cainhoy, about twenty miles from the city. Fearing that trouble might occur, it was arranged between Sheriff Bowen and the Democratic leaders that neither party should bring arms on the boat. The Democratic speakers, Messrs. Jervey and Zicker, and Mr. O'Connor, the Democratic candidate for Congress, were accompanied by about 200 members of the Butler Guard, and other white men, who carried no rifles, but were well supplied with pistols. Sheriff Bowen, W. J. McKinley, and C. Gaillard, the Republican speakers, had just fifteen of their friends with them. No trouble occurred during the trip on the river, and the steamer reached Cainhoy at noon. Here the Charleston party was met by a number of negroes, and proceeded quietly to the place of meeting, where they found 300 or 400 colored men assembled. They had come from all parts of the parish, many of them from wild and remote districts, and most of them were armed with shotguns and muskets. These they placed upon the ground or against trees. A large number of them they laid in the corner of an old building near the speaker's stand. This they did with no purpose of secreting their weapons, as has been claimed, but that they could easily lay their hands on them when the meeting closed. The guns and muskets were all the private property of the freedmen. There were no militia rifles among them, and the statement that there was a militia company on the ground is not true. The meeting was opened with the understanding that each party should be allowed two hours for speeches. Before the regular proceedings, Sheriff Bowen earnestly requested the people to listen to the speakers and to be orderly and quiet.

Mr. St. Julien Jervey, a well known Democrat of Charleston, was then introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour without interruption or disturbance of any kind. He was followed by Mr. J. W. McKinley, for the Republicans, who had only spoken a few words when he was startled by a number of the negroes crying: "Look out, dar; look out, dar." McKinley looked around in the direction indicated by the blacks, and then in a very excited tone exclaimed, pointing to a number of white men who were approaching the arms in the old house: "Those men have got the guns. They are going to shoot me and the rest of you." He then jumped from the stand. The colored men, greatly alarmed by his words, ran from the meeting place in all directions, taking their arms with them. Ten or a dozen of the whites secured a number of the guns in the old house and pointed them toward the negroes. Sheriff Bowen, seeing this demonstration, called on Mr. O'Connor to keep his men quiet. O'Conner tried to do so, asking the white men to lay down their arms. Instead of doing this, however, they went to the other end of the building and formed a line, and then, without a moment's warning, one of these white men discharged his gun, and a decrepid old negro fell dead. Upon this the blacks fled behind the trees and bushes and opened a running fire upon the whites, thirteen or fourteen of whom fell wounded. Two of them afterward died, and one other is missing, and probably dead.

The blacks displayed the most remarkable coolness, and took up a favorable position instead of running wildly and aimlessly about, as they did at the Vicksburg, New Gascony and Hamburg massacres. It was this coolness that saved them from slaughter. The whites finding that they intended to fight gave up the contest, and retreated rapidly to the village. The negroes then dispersed in all directions, taking their wounded with them. On this account it will be impossible to report their loss. It is not doubted, however, that a number of them were more or less dangerously wounded. Upon reaching the village a number of the whites who were members of the rifle club and could secure arms, stationed themselves in a large out-house and made preparations to meet any attack which might be made upon them. None was made, however.

In the evening the boat returned to Charleston and reported what had occurred. There was a great excitement in the city, and a company of the Palmetto Guard, numbering eighty men, well armed with breech-loading rifles, left for the scene of the disturbance. They went with the avowed intention of protecting the whites of Cainhoy, but there is no doubt that their real desire was to avenge their wounded friends. It is not expected that there will be any further organized disturbance, for the negroes have dispersed, and many of them will doubtless seek safety in the woods and swamps. But the whites swear that somebody will have to suffer for yesterday's work, and as a gentleman of this city expressed it, "by this time next week there will be at least half a dozen niggers less in the parish of St. Thomas." If prompt action is not taken by the authorities and by the United States troops this prediction will doubtless prove correct. General Ruger has been informed of the affair, however, and will do everything in his power to prevent further touble. Governor Chamberlain has also gone to work promptly. This morning he sent the following dispatch to Sheriff Bowen from Columbia:

C. C. Bowen, Charleston:

I have no details of the Cainhoy affair, but whatever they are you must arrest and bring to justice at once every man engaged in the killing and riot, without regard to race or party. See that trial justices do their duty or report them to me. Warrants must be issued immediately. Call on any eye witness or person having knowledge to make affidavits.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor.

There is no doubt that Sheriff Bowen, who has the reputation of being a determined and fearless man, will do all he can to obey the instructions of the Governor. He may prevent another conflict in Charleston county, where the negroes are very largely in the majority; but the whites in the up country are greatly incensed at the Cainhoy affair, and it is feared that the negroes of Edgefield and Aiken will be made to suffer for the act of their brethren in St. Thomas.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

Private dispatches from South Carolina bring a version of the cause of collision between the whites and the blacks at Cainhoy different from the story as told by the Associated Press. It seems that a crowd of white Democrats went up from Charleston apparently for the purpose of creating disturbance by demanding that they should have half of the time at the meeting. The negroes, feeling themselves numerically able to hold their own and protect their rights, refused to have their meeting interferred with. The whites offered violence, but the negroes not only stood their ground, but attacked the rioting whites and drove them off. The South Carolinians here say that this result shows that the Wade Hampton rifle clubs can not undertake to execute their programme in that portion of the State. Wherever the negroes are in a large majority their numbers give them confidence, and they are not cowed as they are in the districts of the up-hill country, where the intimidation is so great. The delegation here believe that the rifle clubs will not attempt any violence in Charleston county, or in the other counties south of that, as the negroes there are abundantly able to protect themselves against White League aggressions, and have the courage to do it.

The "Automatic Welcome."

The *Hawk eye* has just got into its new editorial rooms, and it is proud to say that it has the finest, most comfortable, complete and convenient editorial rooms in America. They are finished off with a little invention which will be of untold value to the profession of journalism when it is generally adopted, and we know that it will rapidly come into universal use as soon as its merits are understood and appreciated. We believe it is fully equal, in all that the term implies, to the famous Bogardess Kicker, less liable to get out of order, and less easily detected by casual visitors. It is known as "Middlecrib's Automatic Welcome." The sanctum is on the same floor as the newsroom, being separated from it by a partition, in which is cut a large window, easily opened by an automatic arrangement. The editor's table is placed in front of that window and near the head of the stairs, and on the side of the table next to the windw, directly opposite the editor, the visitor's chair is placed. It has an inviting look about it, and its entire appearance is guileless and commonplace. But the strip of floor on which that chair rests is a deception and a fraud. It is an endless chain, like the floor of a horse-power, and is operated at will by the editor, who has merely to touch a spring in the floor to set it in motion. Its operation can best be understood by personal inspection.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, Mr. Bostwick came in with a funny story to tell. He naturally flopped down in the chair that had the strongest appearance of belonging to some one else and began in his usual happy vein: "I've got the richest thing—oh! ha, ha, ha!—the best thing—oh! by George! I can't—oh! ha, ha, ha! Oh! it's too good! Oh! by George, the richest thing! Oh! it's too loud! You must never tell where you got—oh, by George! I can't do it! It's too good! You know—oh, ha, ha, ha, oh, he, he, he! You know the—oh, by George I ca——" Here the editor touched the spring, a nail-grab under the bottom of the chair reached swiftly up and caught Mr. Bostwick by the cushion of his pants, the window flew up, and the noiseless belt of floor gliding on its course bore the astonished Mr. Botwick through the window out into the newsroom, half way down to the cases, where he was received with great applause by the delighted compositors. The window had slammed down as soon as he passed through, and when the editorial foot was withdrawn from the spring and the chair dropped and the nail-grab resumed its accustomed place, young Mr. Bostwick found himself so kind of out of the sanctum, like it might be, that he went slowly and dejectedly down the stairs, as it were, while amazement sat upon his brow, like.

The next casual visitor was Mr. J. Alexis Flaxeter, the critic. He had a copy of the *Hawkeye* in his hand, with all the typographical errors marked in red ink, and his face was so wreathed in smiles that it was impossible to tell where his mouth ended and his eyes began. He took the vacant chair and spread the paper out before him, covering up the editor's manuscript. "My keen vision and delicate sense of accuracy," he said, "are the greatest crosses of my life. Things that you never see are mountains in my sight. Now here, you see, is a ——" The spring clicked softly, like an echo to the impatient movement of the editor's foot, the nail-grab took hold like a bulldog helping a Burlington troubadour over the garden fence, the chair shot back through the window like a meteor, and the window came down with a slam that sounded like a wooden giant getting off the shortest bit of profanity known to man; and all was silent again. Mr. Flaxater sat very close to the frosted window, staring blankly at the clouded glass, seeing nothing that he could offer any explanation of what he would have firmly believed was a landslide, had he not heard the editor, safe in his guarded den, softly whistling, "We shall meet, but we shall miss him."

Then there was a brief interval of quiet in the sanctum, and a rustling of raiment was heard on the stairs. A lovely woman entered and stood unawed in the editorial presence. The E. P., on its part, was rather nervous and uncomfortable. The lovely woman seated herself in the fatal chair. She slapped her little grip-sack on the table and opened her little subscription book. She said: "I am soliciting cash contributions—strictly, exclusively and peremptorily cash contributions—to pay off the church debt and buy an organ for the Mission Church of the Forlorn Strangers, and I expect——" There are times when occasion demands great effort. The editor bowed his head, and after one brief spasm of remorse, felt for the secret spring. The window went up like a charm; the reckless nail-grab hung back for a second, as if held by a feeling of innate delicacy, and then it shut its eyes and smothered its pity and reached up and took a death-like hold on a roll of able and influential newspapers and a net-work of string and tape, and the calvalcade backed out into the news-room with colors flying. The chair stopped just before the familiar spirit who was washing the forms, and as the lovely woman gazed at the inky face she shrieked, "Merciful heavens, where am I?" and was borne down the gloomy stairway unconscious, while the printers whose cases were nearest the wicked window heard the editor singing, as it might be to himself, "Dearest sister, thou hast left us."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Carolinas.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune*, October 15, says:

The Republican congressional committee has advices which give strong reason to hope that Hayes and Wheeler can carry North Carolina. It appears that the joint debate between Judge Settle and Vance has been of very great service to the Republicans, and has revived the Union feeling among the old Whigs of that State, which might not have been arrayed on the side of the Republican party except for Vance's atrocious disunion sentiments and record. It appears also that the Democrats do not dare to enter upon a course of intimidation toward the negroes in North Carolina, as they have been advised officially by the Republican Union men that any resort to violence would be resented by force. The North Carolina Democrats know that the white Unionists of the State are numerous and resolute enough to make good their word.

The committee is also certain that South Carolina will give its electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler, notwithstanding the intimidation practiced by the Democrats. The latter do not venture to resort to such measures in the Southern counties, where the negroes have such tremenduous majorities, for the whites well know that such a course would be answered by the torch. Intimidation is, therefore, resorted to in the Republican Northern counties, where negroes are not so numerous. It is in these counties only that troops are desired to protect the voters. The Democrats have greatly exaggerated this application for troops. The delegation which is now here only asks for three companies. If the request is granted, it is quite probable that Colonel Merrill, who made such successful Ku-Klux arrests in that State, will be placed in command.

Somebody says: "Man is the only animal that blows his nose. The alligator has a nose nearly two feet long, and he never blows it. The elephant can reach over his nose and tickle his hind legs, and he often does, but he never blows it. The blue-nosed baboon has a cerulean proboscis, of which the noblest animal may feel proud, but it goes unblown. The double-nose pointer has immense capacity for blowing, but he never will, and the oyster, whose nose reaches clear round to his back, refrains from exercising it. Man alone has to reach to the height of a pocket handkerchief, and he proudly waves his bandanna as a sufficient evidence of his superiority."

The Emperor of Morocco is troubled with an extensive harem, and without wishing harm no one wants to stand in his morocco shoes.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice October 22, 1876.

Office hours on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised," and give date.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Florence Mrs
Alexander Mrs
Allod Mary Mrs
Baumgartner E Miss
Barksellit C Miss
Bell Fanny Miss
Beahouce M Mrs
Behrens M Miss
Bernheim F Mrs
Bartley Mary Miss
Baker Fancy Miss
Barker R Miss
Black N J Mrs
Bonham S M Mrs
Bline Maria Miss
Butler Martha
Burn M Mrs
Beel Mrs
Bundy Mary
Bukup J F Miss
Carroll J H Mrs
Carr Richard Mrs
Clark John P Mrs
Calunt Harriet Miss
Charles Sarah Mrs
Childress M A Mrs
Converse W H Mrs
Co man B Mrs
Costley Barbara Mrs
Conyers Ida Miss
Cook Anna Mrs
Cloth Frances Mrs
Cummins M Mrs
Dair Maggie Mrs
Davidson Emma
Dennis M A Miss
Denney A Miss
Dren K S Mrs
Denot Josephine Miss
Dona H Miss
Dowe M J Mrs
Donny Mary Mrs
Dutony Mary Miss
Dunsan Rose Miss
Duncan L A Miss
Ernst Mary J Mrs
Edwards V E Mrs
Ehevenot Jos Mrs
Eby Ada Mrs
Fouke Ir P Mrs
Fahrmaevr K Mrs
Forshey C Miss
Flowers O Miss
Gallagher Mary Miss
Gaffern A M Mrs
Gurley Ida Miss
Hamilton A H Mrs
Harvey Jane Mrs
Halden Louisa Mrs
Hay good M S Mrs
Hebert E E Mrs
Henderson Jennie K Miss
Heidman L Miss
Hill Jennie
Howard C Miss
Holly Mrs
Howard E Miss
Holland Caroline
Hutton Emma Miss
James Ophelia Mrs
Johns E A Mrs
Jourdan Celia
Kelsey M D Mrs
Keeffe C L Mrs
Kelly Rose Mrs
Kelly E Miss
Kelley Mary Miss
Kesler E Mrs
Kells L M Mrs
Kerr P Mrs
King Isabella
King M A Miss
Knight M Miss
Kuntz H Mrs
Kunz E H Mrs
Lee Josephine
Lewis Phebe Miss
Levy A B Mrs
Lewis E P Mrs
Leva Ann Mrs
Lebun L Mrs
Lerchey Elizabeth Mrs
Massy Elizabeth Mrs
Martin M H Miss
Mathes A Mrs
Mays Sivie Mrs
Malonly M F Mrs
Manamire Mrs
Mengunan E Miss
Mcguire A A Mrs
Mitchell Madora Miss
Moody G Miss
Melvin S S Mrs
McNiff Catherine Mrs
McKnight E Mrs
McCenz e N B Mrs
Maxwell Mrs
Nolan M Miss
Nolan Mrs
Nicol Mrs
Newmark A Mrs
Nuetung Miss
O'Brien M Miss
Orlando E Mrs
Patin O C Mrs
Parsons L Mrs
Pratt M J Mrs
Preeley Elizzie Miss
Pasabam L Mrs
Pilet H Mrs
Polatsek A Mrs
Plough O R Mrs
Ruine Mary Miss
Richelhem M Mrs
Richerson E Miss
Richards J J Mrs
Roubem Sarah Mrs
Rogers Clara A
Santini M Mrs
Swan O Miss
Swan E Miss
Slabe S R Mrs
Simpson M J Mrs
Welsh Mary Miss
Wheelright S Mrs
Weber Mrs
Williams P Miss
Woodworth L Mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Atlard T
Adams Daniel W Dr
Adams Joseph
Albany Thomas
Adams D
Apperson M L
Alen Chas W
Andrews R P
Allen Henry T
Aylward S B Capt
Abby & Imbert
Allison L C & Co
Arnold Alfred
Arnold Philip
Abbott & Ockington
Bradner Jos
Blakey Jno W
Bartlett M
Bradford Isaac
Bach S
Bardon E N
Balkenweck Jos
Bardon Oscar
Blackwell W F
Barell Jno C
Bradford Ed W A
Bauer Thiebaud
Bacon, Williams & Co
Barber H I Jr
Becker F G
Beck C M
Bennett Burgess
Bell W H
Benard C
Briten Aleck
Brisco Washington
Bovee George
Brown Pat
Block M
Bone Wm
Bowie & Moore
Bogel Edward
Buttrick George
Brush Wm
Burde Nicholls
Burdett O L
Brewer L & Co
Charbonet G W
Casey Henry
Claton Wm
Carrig Michael
Craig Frank M
Cravie Jean V
Casper P
Camche Mr
Clark C Capt
Clark George
Clarke A M
Causse Mr and Mrs E
Chamberlain D H
Campbell Robert
Clark Louis
Casben D
Carson Kit
Claure P H
Castlo Micnael
Compton W H
Croren T P
Cooper Amos
Connell M
Chubbuck E E
Day Frank H
Dettimer Henry
Delgardo F
Drees Herman
De Ciruto Guiseppa
Dewire John
Depass Mr
De Vilenevue B Dr
Dinkeldein Edw
Diehll H
Donovan Thos
Dorand Jos H
Donly Jim
Duffy Thomas
Durbrige W R
Egan Thomas
Evens B
Evans H H E
Edwards Col
Edwards John
Edwards R J
Egerton
Ecke George
Elliott James
Ennis N K
Ehrlich, Blumenson & Co
English Jos E
Fasen Banniers
Fales H B
Funk Fred
Farral Wm
Fall J S Dr
Ferrier Leon Dr
Fenderson D E
Fridrichs Andrew
Fitzpatrick J J
Fielas Robt
Fouster S
Founting & Co
Foliver Angel
Fevniers Silas
Fushey A & Co
Graff Orist
Garcia Bros
Gallot P
Galders Giovana
Gaetan Francis A
Garner & Rey
Grells Henry
Green Ben
Gleason Jas K
Gesmer Geo
Gleeson J
Genger E R
Gickerson Wm
Gilman S H
Gilley C W
Gerbel G & Co
Goulard J
Glover John M
Goldman Joe
Godlowe & Weenier
Gorback Otto
Goodwin H H
Gumperts George
Guilmore More
Guyel S L
Haydell A A
Haigrove, Little & Co
Harrington John
Bayeman Wendelin
Halderbrand W
Hart Robt J
Hart Aleck 2
Haiers Chas
Hardy P A
Hartwell J H
Haley Jas E
Harman Wm
Harkind Louis
Hanna John W
Harthorn Mr
Hart Lewis
Heinz Chas
Herlion D
Heron Wm
Hebert Alfred D
Herzog Antonio
Hickey Wm
Hill E R
Howard Charles
How Toney
Howard H C
Hogan George
Hoffman Geo E S
Holt Robert
Houston John G
Hardeman W
Harris Thomas
Insces John W
Inakster John S
Janin A T
Jervis Alfred
Johnson Rolley
Jones N M
Jones E H
Jones Edw
Junios Adam
Kansler A
Kashmer J G
Kashner F L
Keiser James
Keppee D
Keller August
Kemponer H
Keller John
Kernes Robert
Kilborn C W
King Mr
Koch Edward
Kneller A & Co
Lavelia J L
Lee Alfred H
Levy Lewis F
Leopold F E
Lewis S S
Lewis R A
Leinduff & Strauss
Levy E
Libadais Mr
Lyons E D
Lyons Bernard E
Livaudais Louis
Locke Samuel
Lock & Co
Loftus John
E L Lathrop
Ludwig Chas
Mortimer Jos
Mayher Edgar L
Martine Baptiste
Mathes John
Martin Jones
Martin P
Mahr A M
Maher Geo C
Macnamara Robert
Maxwell Messrs
Man Griffen
Mein J B
Merringer Geo
Miller J C Rev
Mitchem Edward
Miller Thomas
Mills Jno P