

THE CAMPAIGN.

GRAND RECEPTION AT MINDEN

SENATOR WEST'S ELOQUENT EFFORT

Another Democratic Stronghold Captured

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

MINDEN, La., October 31, 1876. Hon. George L. Smith and party left Shreveport in carriages before daylight this morning, and were met at Bayou Dorchette, three miles from this point, by a cavalcade of 600 mounted Republicans, and escorted into Minden.

The grand rally at Shreveport last Saturday was almost rivaled by the immense gathering here. Three thousand people were waiting eagerly for the expected speakers.

Senator West was in one of his happiest moods, and spoke with great effect. He was followed by James D. Kennedy, who, with his usual facility and good sense, held the vast crowd in rapt attention.

A grand barbecue will conclude a most successful demonstration, and Tuesday next will confirm Webster as a Republican parish beyond question.

IN THE SUGAR BOWL.

MASS MEETING IN TERREBONNE

UP THE TEGHE-IN ST. MARY

WHARTON'S ELOQUENCE

PACKARD'S WELCOME

NEW IBERIA, October 22, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Mr. Packard and party arrived on Wednesday, the eighteenth, at Houma, Terrebonne parish, and were heartily and hospitably welcomed by Mr. Wright, Senator Cane, Representative Keyes and a large gathering of the leading Republicans. The meeting was held on Thursday, in front of the courthouse. Although it is the grinding season, and the meeting in the middle of the week, which circumstances kept away fully one-half of the people who would otherwise have come, the meeting was unexpectedly large. Over 1000 people assembled.

General Jack Wharton opened the discussion in an eloquent speech of one hour. He addressed himself alternately to his white and colored hearers in rapid succession, convincing them with laughter and moving them to deepest emotion by passages of masterful feeling and pathos.

He claimed that political experience both at home and abroad taught that peace brought plenty, confidence and prosperity; that when the wealthy protected the laboring classes the material interests always advanced; that the main object of all parties should be protection of life and liberty and the advancement of material interests; that to vote was a duty as well as a privilege. We must judge parties by their past conduct as well as professions.

It is the duty of white and black to support that party which gave the largest liberty and protection to its laboring classes. The Republican party had been consistent in its course toward the black. The Democratic party had only "accepted the situation." This had been more from motives of policy than of conviction.

In 1872 the Fusion party preached all over the State the broadest policy toward the blacks—had a black man on the ticket. In 1874 the Democratic party was a white man's party; said this was a white man's country, and drew the color line. The *White* advocated star cars again. In 1876 they again go back to a liberal platform, while at Monroe we have Nicholls and McEnery on the same stand, the one preaching peace, the other war.

What does such a mixture mean—principle or office? Nicholls means right, no doubt, but his party would get away with it. This is an imperfect sketch of his remarks, as he swept over the salient points of this canvass. At some other time we hope that he will be persuaded to give his able and eloquent speech to the press.

Among his happy hits, he suggested that the best plan to harmonize the opposite views of Tilden and Hendricks, on the currency, would be to place John Morrissey in the treasury and pay off the national debt with few chips.

He exposed the deception by the Democrats in pretending that they furnished the relief to the overworked districts.

He read from the *New Orleans Bulletin* extracts from the Texas paper claiming that, under the Democracy, that State was going to the dogs, and \$800,000 of the school funds had been squandered.

He pronounced a beautiful eulogy on Mr. Packard's public and private character, and showed how a Democratic House had, after a searching investigation of his office, after a record of eight years, been compelled to acknowledge that his official conduct had been above reproach.

Mr. Packard followed, and was received with thundering cheer upon cheer. Here, as at every place upon his triumphal march, the colored people, in their enthusiasm and efforts to demonstrate their affection and devotion for their most tried, trusted and beloved leader, exhausted every possible means of expression. They clung round his steps, showered bouquets upon him, and wedged themselves solidly and compactly around him while he was speaking.

Indeed, this class of the Terrebonne people have now completely thrown off the iron yoke which the haughty planter of the old regime had once so rudely and harshly pressed upon them. The small white farmers of Terrebonne have declared their independence, and are solidly for Hayes and Packard. The Democratic party in Terrebonne is composed mainly of reduced, broken-down office seekers.

Mr. Packard addressed himself with telling effect to the planting interest and the business men. He showed that the

building of the levees and the safety of the sugar interest could be entrusted only to the Republican party; that the policy and interest of the Northern and Eastern Democrat made him the deadly enemy to these interests. He also showed the white men how they had been misled by the Democratic leaders into voting against the reduction of their own taxes and of their State. He made a masterly and victorious defense of Governor Kellogg's administration in this regard.

Terrebonne is good for 1000 majority for the State and national tickets. Colonel Lewis and Judge Campbell closed with powerful speeches.

At Morgan City the party was joined by the Hon. C. B. Darrall, Congressman that is and to be, and suite. They here took the steamboat and ascended the Teche. At Pattersonville they were met at the landing. They were greeted by a large concourse and a brass band. The people had extemporized a meeting and insisted upon our party landing and addressing them. Colonel Lewis, Judge Campbell, General Wharton, Mr. Darrall and Mr. Gordy spoke in the order named to an audience of over 800 persons. They were joined here by Sheriff Gordy, Mr. Merchant and other distinguished Republicans. Proceeding up the bayou the party came upon another important meeting at Centreville, where they also met Judge Fontellien and a party of friends. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Lewis, Judge Campbell, General Wharton and Judge Fontellien. The whole party came to Franklin that night.

The meeting here was held on Saturday, October 21, in a live oak grove. Over 4000 people came together in processions, in clubs, mounted, on foot, in every description of vehicles, with banners and music. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this part of the State.

Judge Campbell spoke first. He took up the records of the Democratic candidates, Tilden, in the Copperhead resolutions; Hendricks, in his votes in the Senate against the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; Nicholls, in his testimony before the congressional committee, when he swore that the white people should take control of the State even if they were in a minority of 10,000, and that one educated man should have more control in the government than ten uneducated men; Wiltz' record in voting against the fifteenth amendment in the Legislature, and in his revolutionary attempt to seize the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives by force. He exposed the utter hopelessness of the Democratic party's attempt to take the government by a solid white South, and thus again install the party of violence, murder, Ku-Klux, White Camels, White League, rifle clubs and massacres as the ruling power of the land. He exposed the hypocrisy of the Democratic attempt to overawe and oppress a just and lawful majority of more than 25,000 against them by force, and call it conversion. He showed how the Mississippi plan was impossible for the Democrats in this State, because we had the law against them, and the national government against them, which would not tolerate the idea of bulldozers, White Leagues and rifle clubs shooting a President and a Congress into power instead of voting them in. Judge Campbell welcomed the hosts of Confederate Republicans, led by Beatty, Williamson, Yoist, Leonard, Boreman and Fontellien, and predicted that under Governor Packard's administration, with their aid, Louisiana would see a better, more peaceful and more prosperous administration than she has had for forty years.

Judge Campbell's speech was interrupted by repeated and tremendous cheering, and he was from time to time overwhelmed by bouquets.

Mr. Packard was received with a perfect ovation of cheers and showers of bouquets. He spoke at length upon the grave and weighty considerations which pressed upon the people of St. Mary parish, white and black, to protect their own interests by sustaining the Republican party. He showed with powerful and unanswerable reasoning that Democratic rule meant ruin to the people of the Teche; isolation, neglect and decay to the whole State, and distrust, hostility and misgovernment among its diverse populations; that the Republican party meant peace, concord, confidence, good government, reduced taxes, protection, Federal aid, improved levees, rivers and bayous, reclaimed lands, increased population, schools and churches, and advancing wealth and power.

His speech produced a great effect upon the Conservative and colored people.

Colonel Lewis and General Wharton followed. The immense meeting grew larger to the very end, and hung with intense interest upon the words of the speakers to the close.

After the meeting the party were driven by that whole-souled gentleman, and his brother, Senator Snyder, to his magnificent plantation and beautiful residence, where a dinner fit for the gods, and the smiling welcome of his fair wife and sister, and his beautiful children, made the wayfarers forget the toils and hardships of their way.

St. Mary parish is thoroughly aflame and more perfectly organized than ever before. Under the skillful organization of Congressman Darrall a host of the best and most respected white men of the parish have come to the fore. The result is peace, confidence, and a Republican majority of over 2000.

VOX.

AMUSEMENTS.

The St. Charles Theatre started on its variety season last night with a crowded house. It had an audience orderly and well behaved, hats off, no smoking, no drinking. The entertainment was the same as that which made the Academy of Music popular several years ago, and better than variety shows usually given in this city. A score or more of new performers appeared in new acts, songs and dances in rapid succession, without hitch or wait, and were all well received. With a first class variety entertainment at the St. Charles, such as Manager Flynn promises to give during the season, and the best of legitimate drama at the beautiful Varieties Theatre on Canal street, under the direction of Charles Pope, the people of New Orleans will be well provided for in the amusement line.

POLITICAL NOTES.

We are gratified to record the settlement of all differences among the Republican leaders of East Baton Rouge parish by the changes made in the ticket last Wednesday. There existed dissensions, originating in loyalty of friends to individuals, which permitted the inroads of Democratic disorganizing influences. These divergent interests have been reconciled, and the result will be shown in a united Republican vote that must be a final evidence of the weakness of Democratic control over the colored people, even when backed by force. With Mr. Henry Schorten for parish judge, and Hon. W. G. Lane for the House—than whom none are braver or better Republicans—there is added to the parish ticket a sturdy and manly force that will compel respect even from the bulldozing Democracy.

Without the bulldozers mounting the streets and reloading their shotguns, East Baton Rouge will again take her stand among the leading Republican parishes. If they should not permit a "free, full and fair election," why—

It is said the Democratic ticket is being printed without space between the lines and without side margins, so as to prevent the "scratching" of one candidate and writing in the name of another. This is a manifestation of the doubts entertained by the Democratic managers of the people they claim as followers. It is a deliberate attempt to prevent them from exercising their honest judgment and freedom of opinion, and in this respect is an insult to their manly independence. It is an acknowledgment that many Conservatives would quietly vote for Hayes and Packard and the excellent city nominees of the Republicans, if they could do so without detection, and thus escape the bullying and annoyance which Democrats would inflict upon them in pursuance of the intolerant policy of permitting no revolt against the persons they set up for rulers.

This intimidated class will, in order to enjoy the privilege of voting for candidates of their choice, be forced to resort to a well-known Democratic primary election trick, viz: Cut out of a newspaper or from another ticket the name of the favorite candidate and carefully paste it over the name of his rival on the Democratic ticket to be voted. In the Democratic rangers' lexicon this process is technically known as "stripping," but an entire ticket may in this manner be freed by timid Conservatives as easily as a single name.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* puts an exhortation upon the New Orleans *Democrat's* sensation regarding the colonization of colored voters from Baton Rouge into this city. It pretends that a member of the illustrious Smith family attempted to get negroes to leave the parish for some such purpose, "but in every case failed." Thus one by one are Democratic charges of fraud against Republicans squelched, while daily the proofs accumulate that the Democratic committees have organized one of the most gigantic swindles ever concocted against the suffrage of a people. And it is becoming very generally remarked that whenever proof is offered that a wrong has been done by a Republican the officials of our party hasten to assist in bringing the offender to justice; while the most strenuous efforts of the Democratic leaders, the press and the bar, are invoked to shield the registration frauds of the opposition. They are making a terrible record by which to be judged in the future.

The Pointe-a-la-Heche *Observer* appeals to the Democrats thus: "Let your voices be raised for change! That is what the city Democracy seems to want, too—postal currency not being scorned since the New York committee refused to send on 'big money.'"

Have the Democrats of the first and second congressional districts as much patriotism as the Republicans of the sixth? The Baton Rouge *Grand Era* says Mr. Nash deserves condemnation equally with Messrs. Ellis and Gibson for voting for the unjust Holman resolution, and recommends that all three "be served alike" and retired to private life.

The Feliciana *Leader* reaffirms the substance of the special dispatch to this paper concerning the treatment of colored men at the Nicholls barbecue in Bayou Sara last Wednesday. It alleges, right under the nose of the Democratic protesters, that the colored invited guests were beaten and driven from the feast hungry.

Mr. Wiltz, at Mansfield, expressed "regrets that the white people had not taken the colored people by the hand eight years ago." Mr. Wiltz evidently means that all the past talk about "old masters" being the "best friends" of the colored people has been humbug; that eight years ago a negro was not considered good enough to even vote for a Democrat; that as the Democrats find they are not elected without them, the privilege is now accorded to colored suffragans to put white Democrats into fat offices. Thus the way we have repeatedly explained the relations of the Democracy toward our colored citizens, and we are glad to have it affirmed by such orthodox Democratic authority.

The twelfth ward bulldozers of East Baton Rouge have resolved that the colored Democrats, so-called, "shall vote an open ticket on the day of election," which proves a determination to maintain the existing state of terrorism until the last. If these colored men were honest converts to the cause of Nicholls and Democracy, none would be more ready than we to claim and insist upon their right to cast their ballots in accordance with choice and conviction. But we know, and every observing man in Louisiana knows, that this is not so. The shotgun, the rope, the torch and the whip have been ruthlessly used to bring the colored people into helpless subjection; and in this pitiable state, and to win a respite of suffering, they have consented to be organized into Democratic clubs. But their cruel persecutors well know that their hearts beat true to the party and the leaders through whom they have reached the dignity of American citizenship, and that, left to their own will and desire, the colored men almost unanimously would again loyally deposit their ballots as

in the past. That the heavy Democratic restraint now laid upon them will not be voluntarily removed, the resolution above noted conclusively shows. Can, therefore, a "fair, free and full" or a legal election be held in East Baton Rouge next Tuesday?

Large Republican gains are shown by the registration in Iberville parish, in Rapides, in Natchitoches, Carroll, Concordia, Texas and in fact all the parishes where "niggers" have not been killed and sweet peace holds sway. The bulldozed parishes—Ouachita, Morehouse, the two Felicianas and East Baton Rouge, all of which are nominally Republican—may be left out, and then the indications are that Louisiana will give the biggest Republican majority she has yet secured.

The Shreveport *Telegram's* account of the Nicholls meeting at Conshata contains this on the "pride and joy" of the New Orleans Democracy:

Next came the Rev. S. J. N. Smith, who has descended from his high and holy calling to dabble in the slimy pool of Hourban Democracy. He gave us alternately prayer and sermon and sermon and prayer; and finally closed with a very warm exhortation to the colored people, mingled with the butry of the colored people that their former owners had not treated them right. Hitherto they had not given sufficient evidence that they were their true friends. But now I exhort you, ye pray that you may this one time in our great extremity try, prove us, and see if we will not be good and true to you; we want you, we can't do without you, and we pray you colored people to be reconciled to us. Oh, do come this one time!

How is that for the "Rev.'s" Alphabetical?

A Tempest in a Teapot.

The pilots, towboatmen, etc., at South-west Pass have picked up a log of wood that inconsiderately drifted into Custom-house bayou, instead of quietly going to sea, as it should have done. This log had something about it so different from the logs that are in the habit of coming into the bayou, that it attracted attention and was not at once consigned to the woods of the thrifty pilot for water use. It is not known who first tackled it, but whoever it was, he proved himself man enough to bring it ashore, where it now lies securely tied to the bank.

It is about twenty feet long and twelve inches in diameter. It is split at one end as if it had been violently twisted; at the other end it appears to have been cut off square, perhaps by a saw. In this end was found a piece of one-and-three-quarter inch gas pipe ten inches in length protruding four and a half inches. About this end were pieces of pine plank one and a half by six inch staff, eleven feet in length, spiked on and clamped by an iron band. The oldest inhabitant had never even dreamed of seeing such a remarkable log drift into Pilot Town, and the remark is well created can be imagined better than described. It was immense (the sensation was), and if it had not been for the coolness of several well known pilots the commercial importance of New Orleans would have gone to the dogs at once.

These cool headed fellows suggested that the South Pass Jetty Company, immediately after notification, would place a buoy on that submerged monster, the other part of this log. Further, if a pilot did not know where the latter was, and had no means of knowing, the insurance companies were able to pay. These arguments, which could not be refuted, quieted what might have resulted in a serious outbreak. All about a log. Peace and harmony now reign at Pilot Town.

Pilots hereafter will try to run between the buoys at the head of Southwest Pass, when piloting ships of draft quite equal to the length of this noted log. The South Pass Jetty Company will no doubt place the buoys.

The New Orleans Typographical Union.

We are requested by a gentleman prominently connected with this old-time organization to state that an advertisement appearing in the *Picayune* of yesterday morning, without signature, to the effect that the Union had endorsed Mr. Nicholas Connell, independent candidate for the Legislature in the second ward, was without foundation and entirely incorrect. He states that the Union is an organization in which politics are utterly ignored, and is composed of men of nearly every shade of political opinion, and that it would be a radical departure from its settled policy to endorse any one for a political office. There was, however, a very strong feeling among printers in opposition to Mr. R. H. Wilde, one of the Democratic nominees in that ward, on account of his connection with a transaction which was deemed by them inimical to their interests as workmen and as an organization, and for that reason they would probably vote against him and endeavor to secure his defeat. As between other candidates, however, of either party, the Union had not and would not ever make any recommendation. A proposition of such a nature would never receive a moment's consideration in that body.

Louisiana Jockey Club.

A meeting of the directors of the Louisiana Jockey Club was held yesterday, and it was determined to have the fall meeting as usual, notwithstanding the destruction of the buildings on the grounds by fire. Temporary buildings will be erected for the occasion.

Begs.

A poster which has appeared on the public streets, bearing the names of a portion of the candidates on the Republican ticket, has been issued without authority, and the campaign committee are now busily inquiring who placed it in circulation.

For Bayou Sara.

Several speakers left this city on the Leo last evening, for Bayou Sara, to attend the Republican mass meeting to be held to-day.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, October 31: At 8 A. M., 63°; at 2 P. M., 76°; at 6 P. M., 73°. Lowest point during the night of October 30, 66°.

The temperance people of Springfield, Massachusetts, report progress, and claim that they have done much good by establishing coffeehouses; but Springfield is nowhere compared with New Orleans in the coffeehouse business.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

No More Centennialists.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The President has discontinued the reception of centennial pilgrims.

Recess Postponed.

The races were postponed on account of rain.

A Rescued Crew.

The State Department has advised that the crew of the wrecked American brig *Faustina* has been forwarded from Finchal by the ship *Magnus* for Hampton Roads.

Secretaries Cameron and Sherman.

Secretary Cameron and General Sherman and Sheridan had a two hours conference this morning before the Cabinet meeting, but subsequently Sherman and Sheridan had a lengthy conference at army headquarters.

Secretaries Robeson and Chandler.

Secretaries Robeson and Chandler, and Postmaster General Tyler were absent from the Cabinet.

The Nature of the Cabinet Deliberations is Unknown.

NEW YORK.

Slack Enlisting Under General Crook.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A Fort Laramie dispatch says: Over 100 Sioux Indians have enlisted under General Crook, and will go with his expedition. Captain Egan has returned from his scout. He found a trail, but no Indians.

Convicted of Forgery.

Charles Williamson, alias Charles Stevens, alias Porter, convicted of forging bonds on the New York Central and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Companies, was to-day sentenced to the State prison for fifteen years.

Killed in a Railroad Accident.

One dispatch received here reports that seven persons were killed by the accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad at Gosholmsville, October 29th.

The Police to-day Raided a number of Lottery Places throughout the city, going under the name of the Kentucky lottery, arrested the parties in charge and carried their stock to the station house.

Shielding Naturalization Frauds.

United States District Attorney Bliss called upon Mr. Jarvis, clerk of the Common Pleas, to-day, saying he had undoubtedly procured the falsification of naturalization papers, and asked permission to have the records of the whole year examined. This was refused, but the clerk offered to give facilities for examining any particular case.

WAR.

The Late Turkish Victory—Tcherazyeff's Appeal to Milan—Disaffection with Germany.

LONDON, October 31.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade reports that the Turkish general Tcherazyeff has sent a quantity of muskets and ammunition in his latest battle at Djunis.

The same paper's special from Belgrade reports that the Serbian army was prominent in a defeat on that occasion, but states that the Serbian army was reduced to such a condition that the men were hardly able to crawl, and that it would fight no longer, and abandoned its position en masse.

General Tcherazyeff telegraphed to Prince Milan imploring him to come and prevent the army from crumbling entirely to pieces. The Prince conferred with M. Kartzoff five times during the night.

It is impossible to make a stand at Capulitz.

At Deligrade, Rajary and Paratohir, and all along the road, the wildest confusion prevails. The wounded, the wagons, the staff and officers are mixed up in an inextricable mass.

The Croisians have appeared before Rajary.

The Paris *Estafette* has a report that military law has been proclaimed in the Russian districts of Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and Caucasus, where loquings for 50,000 troops are being prepared.

French and English papers are dissatisfied with the Emperor of Germany's statement about European matters in his speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament at Berlin yesterday. The French papers accept it as a direct menace to France.

The London *Times* says editorially: It is impossible to observe that we have notice that Germany abides and will abide its alliance with Russia, and though it will struggle to keep on good terms with the other powers, the Emperor's speech at Berlin yesterday, and the Emperor's nephew and friend will remain most closely knit with the government at Berlin.

A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Constantinople says it is officially stated there that the Turkish troops have entered Alexinatz after several days' fighting.

Reuters' telegram from Belgrade says: The consternation caused by the news of the fall of Djunis has been replaced by great activity, and a strong reaction in favor of the government has taken place. Prince Ristic, in consequence to-day, declared that Djunis was not Serbia, and that the government was determined to resist to the last, even though it should be annihilated. He attributed the fall of Djunis to the reinforcement of twenty battalions and eighteen heavy siege guns received by the Turks from Constantinople.

General Tcherazyeff's army is at Deligrade, and General Horvathovich's command is halfway between Djunis and Krupava.

Reuters' dispatch dated Constantinople to-night states that a Cabinet council was held to-day, and the ambassadors met at General Ignatieff's residence. According to the reports current in the city, there is still some disagreement relative to the terms of the armistice.

The *Contemporary Review* contains a paper by Mr. Gladstone reviewing Mr. Schuyler's book on Turkey. Extracts from the book have been much quoted here by the pro-Turkey portion of the press to show that the reports current here to-day of barbarities equal to those charged against the Turks, and the subject has excited great interest.

The tendency of Mr. Gladstone's article is to demonstrate that Schuyler's work is fair and impartial. A particular extract has been seized upon in order to stir up strife. Mr. Gladstone incidentally depreciates the apprehension of Russian aggressions.

The *Post* gives prominence to an article in official form, indicating that the terms of the armistice have been completed, and a conference of the powers will be shortly held. Russia has waived objection to Turkey's participation in the conference. Deliberations respecting reforms will be concluded by the six powers and the result submitted to Turkey. All the great powers, except Austria, have assented to this plan.

The *Times'* correspondent at Deligrade telegraphs: There are no longer any delusions, Serbia is now at the feet of Russia or the mercy of Turkey.

The Vienna correspondent announces that the report of the completion of the armistice was premature.

The *Telegraph's* Belgrade dispatch says: Prince Milan takes command of the army. Three hundred of 1000 Russians engaged were killed at Djunis.

treating for peace or armistice if an opportunity offers. It is thought he will seize the opportunity to make peace, and free the government from Russian influence.

The *Standard's* Vienna telegram says: According to an official telegram the terms of the armistice have been agreed upon, and its publication is hourly expected.

Milan's Departure for the Army.

St. PETERSBURG, October 31.—Intelligence received here from Belgrade states that Prince Milan's departure thence for the army has given rise to a conflict between Serbian civil and military authorities. The Turkish minister Ignatieff is operating with the object of covering that place.

To-day's *Official Gazette* states that General Ignatieff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the Porte's acceptance, within forty-eight hours, of the armistice and the suspension of hostilities, otherwise diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off, and General Ignatieff, with his whole personal of embassy, will leave.

The Armistice.

PARIS, October 31.—Advices from Constantinople dated last night say that the armistice was not then signed, but its signature was regarded as probable.

Russia's Ultimatum to the Porte.

VIENNA, October 31.—The *Political Correspondent's* newspaper of this city publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg that the order to General Ignatieff to present Russia's ultimatum to the Porte was given by the Czar direct to Constantinople last evening, and that the Czar was induced to take this step by the recent events in Serbia and Turkey's continuing pending for an armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31.—The ultimatum of Russia to Turkey was dispatched from Lavadra, where the Russian court is sojourning, last evening.

Russia's Demand.

BRUSSELS, October 31.—The *Le Nord* hopes the European powers will support Russia's demand, and that the armistice will be signed at Deligrade. The Russian military tactics do not facilitate definite pacification, and will force the powers to redouble their firmness and energy on the question of guarantees.

FOREIGN.

An Extensive Fire.

LIVERPOOL, October 31.—The mills of the Mercer Sewing Company were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$100,000. Over 300 hands are thrown out of employment.

The Laws of Nations.

LONDON, October 31.—The annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations is announced to be held at Antwerp on the twenty-first of August next. The promoter and authorities of Antwerp will receive the association, assisted by a reception committee from Brussels.

A Political Medium Sentenced for Vagrancy.

In the Bow Street Police Court to-day the printer, magistrate, after a careful examination in the case of Slade, the American medium, in the prosecution under the yagran act, sentenced the prisoner, under the name of the *Medium*, to six months' confinement at hard labor in the house of correction. Counsel for the defendant gave notice of appeal, pending which the prisoner was released on bail.

Beliefs for the United States.

The 27th financial article says: Of the bullion withdrawn from the bank on Friday, \$158,000 was for shipment to the United States for cotton.

Spanish Vessels for Cuban Waters.

BARCELONA, October 31.—Admiral Francisca commanding the port of Barcelona, has been appointed to command the squadron to co-operate with the troops in Cuba. The frigates *Navas de Tolosa*, *Villa de Liria* and *Leon*, and the corvette *Alfonso* have sailed for Cuban waters, with four battalions of infantry.

The Recent Gale in the West Indies.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The mail advices from Kingston, Jamaica, say that the islands of St. Martin, St. Barts and Anguilla were being visited by a severe gale. At the former place several vessels were stranded. One schooner, the *Matt Vesdel*, sank at her moorings, the crew and passengers were rescued. The schooner *St. Louis*, bound for the French quarters, as many as 215 houses having been destroyed in that part alone.

St. Barts and Anguilla the destruction of property was also great. Much distress prevails among the poor of the islands. At St. Barts forty houses were blown