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THE CAMPAIGN.

IN RED RIVER.

SENATOR WEST AT COUSHATTA

PEACE AND CONCORD PREVAIL

RED RIVER REDEEMED FROM INTOLERANCE

The Seed that Springs from the Martyr's Blood.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

COUSHATTA, La., November 2, 1876.

Another large gathering greeted Senator West's party at this place yesterday upon their arrival from Minden.

If numbers and enthusiasm among the Republicans indicate success, then surely the contest of next Tuesday is theirs.

The large crowd listened with eager attention to speeches by J. G. Lewis, candidate for the Legislature from Natchitoches, Senator West, J. D. Kennedy and Hon. Raford Blunt.

Quite a number of the Democratic citizens were present, and propounded questions continually to all the speakers.

The utmost courtesy and good feeling prevailed. Nothing was said on either side to which the slightest exception could be taken. The Republicans welcomed the chance to reply to their opponents, although the latter took no comfort in the results. The replies they got evidently gave them no consolation.

The fourth district is apparently redeemed from intolerance, and that alone would be a Republican victory, presaging inestimable good for Louisiana. X.

TENSAS, THE BANNER PARISH

Packard's Cordial Reception

HIS IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

ST. JOSEPH, La., October 31, 1876.

Tensas, the magnificent old banner parish, poured out her thousands to-day to greet the next Governor. Over four thousand people filled the great square. The speakers could not be heard over the entire meeting, although the people were crowded in a compact mass.

The speakers were J. P. Harris, Hon. S. B. Packard, Colonel James Lewis, Judge Hugh J. Campbell and General Jack Wharton.

Mr. Harris made one of his most beautiful and effective speeches.

Mr. Packard was welcomed with cheer upon cheer, and made a powerful and impressive speech. A large number of white Conservatives were present, and listened to him with great interest, as he demonstrated with tremendous power the great vital fact that to Louisiana planters and business men of all others the success of the Democratic party, both State and national, meant the abandonment of all hope of national aid to the levees, the destruction of a portion of Louisiana's agricultural interests, and as a consequence heavier burdens on the remaining part; the lessening of her commerce, the domination of a proscriptive, tyrannical, violent, murderous party; a government based on caste, and consequently despotic, and the resulting loss of immigration, and depreciation in lands and values of all kinds. His words produced a powerful impression. He showed also that the lessening of the State debt from $24,000,000 to $14,000,000, and the taxes from twenty-one and one-half to fourteen and one-half mills was due to the Republican party.

Judge Steele and Senator Whitney entertained the party with characteristic hospitality.

Tensas is good for 3500 Republican majority.

Mr. Packard received to-day a letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi, warning him that the Regulators from Mississippi intend going over to Louisiana to vote at this election. VOX.

THE MEETING AT WATERPROOF

Packard Crushing Democratic Slanders.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS LITTLE HATCHET.

THE EUPHONY OF INVECTIVE

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

WATERPROOF, November 1, 1876.

A rousing meeting of 1500 persons greeted Mr. Packard here. Although the cotton picking is pressing, mounted clubs with banners, and men, women and children on foot and in wagons, came pouring in from all directions.

The speakers were Colonel James Lewis, Hon. S. B. Packard, General Jack Wharton, Judge Hugh J. Campbell and General George Baldey.

This was General Baldey's first effort in this canvassing party. He astonished his enemies and delighted his friends by a most masterly and able argument.

Mr. Packard again spoke with great force upon the reasons why the Louisiana planter, merchant and laborer should support the Republican party for their own interest. Quite a number of white persons were present, who listened with great attention.

He took hold of the dirty and malicious slander of General Nicholls' organ with reference to the bounty question, and read the charge as printed in that sheet, and also read his reply, with its thorough and triumphant refutation of the charge. He told his hearers how the *Democrat* had refused to his agent to publish this reply except as an advertisement. He denounced in trenchant terms the malice and venom of the *Democrat* in printing a charge which it knew to be a lie, and then refusing to retract the charge when proved to be a lie. He read the affidavit of George Washington, in which he swears that he is the George Washington whose name is appended to the first affidavit which appeared in the *Democrat*, making the charge against Mr. Packard, and also swears that the statements of the first affidavit are wholly false; that he can neither read nor write, and that he was induced to sign it in ignorance of its contents and by false representation.

After this withering exposure, which was hailed by friends and admitted by enemies to be complete and triumphant, Mr. Packard denounced the course of the *Democrat* as malicious, cowardly, lying and infamous. He said that it was the only Democratic newspaper in New Orleans low and dirty enough to stoop to such lying. He claimed that this false and baseless charge had made him thousands of white votes among the people who liked fair play. They think that if, after the searching and unsparing scrutiny of this long canvass, this was the sole charge which could be brought against his character, and this proved a lie, he must certainly be an honest man. He renewed his defiance to his enemies to produce a single man here or elsewhere who could truthfully charge that he had ever wronged him out of a cent. Produce that man and he would take his name down from the ticket. His powerful speech made him hundreds of white votes here. VOX.

IN CONCORDIA.

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S SOLID FACTS

PACKARD'S ELOQUENT APPEAL

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

VIDALIA, November 2, 1876.

Two thousand people here assembled to greet the next Governor. The weather was unfavorable—rainy and cold. The speakers were Judge Hugh J. Campbell, Hon. S. B. Packard, Colonel James Lewis, General Jack Wharton and J. P. Harris, Esq.

Judge Campbell made the points that this State having 20,000 more colored voters than white, and besides having, in addition to the ex-Northern soldiers and settlers and the old Union and Whig native whites, the ex-Confederate Republicans, headed by Williamson, Beatty, Longstreet, Turner, Fontelieu, Yost, Leonard and Boreman, numbering altogether 8000 white Republicans, making in all a solid, lawful and just majority of 28,000, the Democrats' sole hope of carrying the State was either to convert peaceably and legitimately 20,000 colored men from Republicans to Democrats or to bulldoze them. They can not bulldoze them, for to do so will be to make null and void the elections where the bulldozing is done. The country will not allow a President and a national government to be bulldozed instead of being elected into power. They can't convert them, for the colored man will not vote voluntarily for Tilden, the Copperhead, and Hendricks, the man who as Senator voted against the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The moderate white Conservative would have no more toleration under the rule of a solid white South than the Republicans.

Mr. Packard was welcomed by cheer upon cheer. He spoke with tremendous power. He delineated graphically the dependence of Louisiana upon national aid, the opposition by the Northern Democrats to such aid, the absolute necessity of the levee, sugar and rice, river and bayou interests of Louisiana being aided by the general government, and the vital fact that the national Republican party was the only party in whose hands these great interests were sure of protection. He showed also that Governor Kellogg's administration had reduced the debt and reduced the taxes, and that by the Republican vote against Democratic votes.

He made a magnificent and powerful appeal to the white Conservatives to lay aside their prejudices and take the natural leadership, which belonged to them, of the colored people. They could never support the Democratic party. It would not be sensible nor reasonable to ask them to do it. But they will rally around and accept as leaders all honest, just and capable white men who have the moral courage to take a stand among their political friends.

Concordia is good for 2500 majority. VOX.

IN THE TECHE COUNTRY

THE VERMILIONVILLE MEETING

ON TO OPELOUSAS

THE HOME OF GENERAL ANDERSON

A STATESMAN OF THE OLDEN DAYS

RED RIVER LANDING, October 27, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

My last letter left our party at St. Martinsville. Early the next morning the party started in carriages for Vermilionville, where they arrived on Tuesday at 10 A. M. Here they were met by the Hon. Furnan Martin, the bulwark of Republicanism in that parish, and General Tom Anderson and other leading Republicans.

The meeting was held in a grove on the banks of the Bayou Vermilion, about two miles from the town of Vermilionville.

The meeting was simply immense. Over 3500 people were present.

This is a Democratic parish, but this year the Democratic majority will be largely lessened.

Quite a number of prominent Democrats and Conservatives were present.

The speakers were Judge Campbell, Hon. S. B. Packard, Mr. Trevigne, Colonel James Lewis, General Jack Wharton and Judge Fontelieu.

Mr. Packard was again received with that enthusiasm and affection which seems especially to characterize the people of the Teche and the Attakapas. His speech was a powerful presentation of the special reasons why the success of the Republican party was a necessity to the people of this section, white and black—because it was the party of peace, of law, of order, of protection—and this region more than all others needs these things. It must have emigration. That will not come under Democratic regime.

Mr. Packard's moderate, calm, courteous and able summing up of these grave and weighty considerations made a deep impression upon the quiet and sensible Conservatives present.

The party arrived at Opelousas Tuesday night. We found that there had been some misunderstanding as to the day of the meeting, which prevented large numbers from coming.

Nevertheless, the crowd was very large. Four thousand people were gathered in a beautiful grove near the residence of General Tom Anderson. Large numbers of the most influential white citizens and leading Old Line Whigs, Conservatives and Democrats, were present.

Judge King, of Opelousas, presided, and introduced the speakers with that incomparable grace and dignity of manner, and beauty and finish of elocution which so distinguishes him.

The speakers were General Jack Wharton, Hon. S. B Packard, Colonel James Lewis, Judge Hugh J. Campbell, and Mr. Paul Trevigne.

General Wharton spoke with his usual wit and humor.

Mr. Packard was more than usually effective and powerful in his argument. As at former places, his speech produced a marked effect. Numbers of prominent Democrats called upon him.

This is the home of the distinguished Senator, General Tom Anderson. If the New Orleans *Times'* carpet-bag editor will pay this section a visit, General Anderson's wide-spread and long continued popularity will no longer be a conundrum to him. There is probably not a man in this or any other State who has so many and such warm personal friends. The people of his district, men, women and children, Republicans, Conservatives and Democrats, white and black, love him. He has been their friend personally, and they are his. There is probably not a single poor or unfortunate person in his district whom the Senator has not befriended. He has been Senator for twenty-four years, and during all that time he has been one of the largest property owners and most influential men of his section.

After our speakers concluded, Judge King was called upon so loudly, long and earnestly that he could not resist. He made decidedly one of the most brilliant and powerful speeches that have been made during this or any other canvass of the State. His speech brought to mind to the Old Line Whigs the most brilliant days of the old Whig party, when in this whole Southern country there was not a more powerful, eloquent or distinguished champion of Whig principles than Judge King. His elocution is winning and graceful; his diction is singularly chaste, lofty and beautiful; his points were telling and forcible, and linked together by a chain of logic so consistent and irrefutable as to overwhelm his opponents with confusion and despair. Judge King's speech had a tremendous effect, which you at a distance can hardly appreciate. I am told that it was worth at least four hundred new votes to the Republican party.

St. Landry will reduce her Democratic vote over one thousand. The party were hospitably entertained by Senator Anderson and his elegant and accomplished wife at his residence. We left Opelousas about six o'clock in the morning and were detained at Barree's landing by the neglect of the steamer Creole to put in her appearance, at the time appointed. This kept us back six hours. We were further detained by the neglect of the captain in making proper arrangements to transfer us to our boat, the New Era, which lay below the bar. We were further detained over twelve hours at the Red river bar. VOX.

Colonel Lewis' Letter of Acceptance.

DELTA, La., October 20, 1876.

Messrs. Joubert, Bray and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the —— instant at hand, informing me of my nomination for the position of Administrator of Improvements for the city of New Orleans, is just received. The highest compliment a people can pay to an officer is to renominate him for a position he has held before; and I hereby tender you my acknowledgments for this renewed expression of your confidence.

I will accept this or any other position my friends may assign me in the great Republican cause, and while our State and national interests now claim my best exertions, my friends in New Orleans can use my name at their discretion for any supposed advancement of the interests of New Orleans and the Republican party.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LEWIS.

Temperance Address.

Rev. John Matthews will deliver an address on temperance at the Moreau Street Church on Monday evening next, under the auspices of Moreau Lodge No. 4, Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Registration in New York.

The following is from the New York *Tribune* of October 30:

The registration in this city foots up 183,000 in round numbers. There will be a falling off according to precedents of about ten per cent in the vote. This will give a total vote of 165,000. The Republicans have been claiming a vote of 65,000; Democrats familiar with local politics have been conceding them 60,000. The highest they have ever polled was 54,000 in 1872, and 50,000 in an off year (1875) when nothing like the present interest or excitement existed. A fair proportion of the increase of 38,000 in registration over last year, say three-eighths, would add about 15,000 to the Republican vote. The Republican managers think they may safely count on a total Republican vote of 65,000. This would leave Mr. Tilden a majority of only about 35,000 in this county.

If his hopes of disaffection in the Republican ranks in the country districts are disappointed, this majority here will do him no good. Only the disgust of Republicans at the administration gave Mr. Tilden the election in 1874, when he got the largest Democratic vote ever polled in this county, and the Republicans polled only 45,000. Since the attempt to organize a fraudulent majority, as in 1868, has failed this time—and we firmly believe it is already defeated—Mr. Tilden can not be successful if Republicans throughout the State do their duty as fully as their brethren mean to do in the city.

THE COUNTRY SAFE

BE OF GOOD CHEER

NO DOUBT OF THE ELECTION OF HAYES AND WHEELER.

The New York Frauds Will Be Prevented.

THE PACIFIC STATES TO BE DEPENDED ON.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INDIANA

The Carolinas, Florida and Louisiana Will Do Their Duty.

Governor Kellogg received last night the following dispatch from the chairman of the Republican National Committee:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, November 2, 1876.

To the Republicans of the United States:

A spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising of the Northern people within the last few days, evidenced by recent advices up to this evening at these headquarters, leaves no doubt about the election of Hayes and Wheeler by a large majority of electoral votes.

The evasive and valueless promises of Mr. Tilden, with the stereotyped and reluctant approval forced by him from a few Southern Democratic committees not to press rebel war claims for loss or damage to property, although still demanding the payment, to rebels as well as to loyal persons, of about $2,000,000,000 claimed in their bills before Congress for supplies furnished or taken and for use and occupation of property, have failed to produce conviction in the face of the overwhelming evidence of their contrary purpose, and have alarmed, instead of quieting the Northern people.

The imminent danger to the public credit and to reviving commerce and manufactures, if the payment of the national debt is to depend upon a government of men whose rebellion that debt was created to suppress, has aroused the merchants and business men of New York and of the country.

The violation over nearly half the territory of the nation, by intimidation and murder, of the fundamental Republican principle that the ballot shall be freely chosen and safely cast, is rallying a united North to put down promptly this new Southern rebellion.

With this uprising of Northern sentiment every Northern State will probably be carried for Hayes. The frauds in New York city will be prevented and the Democratic city majority kept down to such an amount that the large Republican majorities elsewhere will not fail to overcome it and secure a decided majority in the State for Hayes and Wheeler.

The three Pacific Coast States and New Jersey are believed to be surely Republican, and there is a good fighting chance for Indiana; while the information from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana shows that in spite of the murderous opposition of Tilden Democrats those Southern States will give majorities for Hayes.

The systematic and prearranged boastings from the Tilden headquarters in New York are only desperate expedients to avert inevitable defeat.

The Republicans of the country have only to perform their full duty, and every man go early to the polls, and the triumph of Hayes and Wheeler will be overwhelming. Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.

The Baton Rouge Nominations.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Allow me to correct an error appearing in your issue of November 1, relative to the Republican parish ticket of East Baton Rouge.

Your article records the "settlement of all differences among Republican leaders of East Baton Rouge parish by the changes made last Wednesday." The ticket which you mention in said article, was, as it is alleged, made up at a mass meeting last Wednesday, and, according to your Sunday's issue, is as follows:

Sheriff, O. H Foreman; parish recorder, H. Wrotnowsky; clerk of court, William Duplisses; parish judge, Henry Schorten; Representatives, J P. Wilson, W G Lane, B. T Beauregard; police jury, Dr. S. P. Laycock, H Barnes, M. Connor, L. Francois, M Francis.

This ticket was in opposition to the regular ticket nominated at the parish convention September 2, at which the names of every person found on the above ticket was presented for nomination, but none were nominated with the exception of Mr Foreman as sheriff, and Messrs Laycock, Connor and Wilson as police jurors.

On last Saturday night still another ticket was made up by the action of the parish executive committee, which is the regular ticket nominated at the parish convention of September 2, with the exception of Alex. Gilbert, Esq., one of the Representatives, who was displaced by the parish committee, and Mr Lane substituted in his place, and John O'Connor, Esq., who was displaced by the committee, and Henry Schorten substituted as parish judge.

There is consequently, and I may add unfortunately, still a difference as to the legitimate ticket in East Baton Rouge, which I fear, may interfere with the success of our parish ticket, especially the legislative branch of the same. So far as the "bulldozing Democracy" respecting the rights of Republicans in that parish, on account of the substitution of Messrs. Lane and Schorten for Messrs O'Connor and Gilbert, any more than they have in the past, does not necessarily follow. Hoping that you will give this an insertion in your widely read journal, I remain respectfully,

J HENRI BURCH.

New Orleans, November 1, 1876.

Exhibitors can not complain of partiality on the part of the Centennial judges. All are given medals.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Washington Artillery, Continental Guards and other white military organizations have been requested to be in readiness for duty on election day. They are understood to be under the orders of the Democratic managers.

The composition of these organizations precludes the idea that they would seek to originate a public disturbance, yet the fact of their assembling may create unnecessary excitement in the public mind, without they are given some official sanction or recognition. The State is virtually without militia. The only available forces the Governor can call upon are the Metropolitan police and the United States troops. The only avowed purpose for the assembling of an extraordinary force at all is to protect property in case of a riot—a contingency which seems to us the most remote, if not impossible. Such a calamity could, by any possibility, only be incepted by the Democracy.

Under these circumstances, would it not be in the highest degree proper for the irregular troops of the Democracy and the legal forces which the State can summon to combine in some formal and specific manner for preventing the disturbance of the peace or of property? We hope the leaders will come to an understanding on this point, and permit no hot-heads to defeat so happy a consummation.

There are a variety of rumors in town as to the reasons why the Democratic Associated Press agents so suddenly suspended the quotations of Presidential stock in New York. The sale of the pools is now an entirely neglected industry. Can there have been a change in favor of Hayes which acted like unto a wet blanket upon the recent Tilden enthusiasm?

The supervisor of registration for East Baton Rouge did his duty to the last, the *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. The attempted assassination, waylaying, etc., it refers to, had the supervisor of West Feliciana for a victim, a gentleman whose integrity and faithfulness the *Times* and other Democratic papers very recently indorsed most highly.

"Probably a canard," is the way it lets itself down. On Wednesday afternoon the *Times* printed a report of a bloody conflict in Ouachita between United States soldiers and the citizens, said to have taken place on Tuesday. On Thursday, when the outrageous statement had made "ducks and drakes" with the value of securities, it coolly announces that its first publication was "*probably* a canard."

"We told you so," and refer to the files of the REPUBLICAN for proof. Just as soon as it became known that the Republicans had arranged to take an exact count of the numbers participating in the "grand Democratic demonstration," and to properly classify them, the affair was first postponed and then, as we predicted, wholly abandoned. The Democrats knew their actual figures would not pan out equal to their prophecies.

Bombastes' boots have been displaced. Lieutenant McCawley, of the army, it is charged, ordered a Ouachita bulldozer to refrain from interrupting a Republican speaker at a Republican mass meeting, under threats of arrest. This was such an outrage on the rights of the Caucasian race that it led to the preparing of affidavits against that officer. Requiring a Ouachita bulldozer to behave himself is such an act of tyranny and usurpation that it can not pass unnoticed.

United States Commissioner Southworth had a long interview with the Democratic committeemen on Wednesday night, but the result has not transpired. The *Picayune* of last evening predicates upon this visit the statement that the commissioner is "disgusted with the number and frivolity of the charges brought before him by Republicans and proposes to resign the cases in toto." The *Pic* is not always safe in its predictions.

Desecration of the Tomb of the Late Colonel Field.

A card in another column, signed by the widow of the late Attorney General of the State, indicates a degree of depravity such as in civilized countries is seldom reached. The tribute of affection and regret with which tender hands had draped the tomb of the dead were ruthlessly torn down and carried away or trodden in the earth. Vases and other objects of value were left untouched, and no other tomb in the vicinity was despoiled, which facts go to show that the motive of the miscreant was malice and not plunder. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mrs. Field will be able to discover the perpetrator, whom she is disposed to prosecute to the extent of the law.

Vital Statistics of Louisiana.

The following letter has been addressed to all the practising physicians in the different parishes throughout the State:

ATHENEE LOUISIANAIS, New Orleans, October, 1876.

Gentlemen and Colleagues:

At the meeting of the "Athenee Louisianais" of September 13, 1876, on motion of Dr Charles Turpin, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with the physicians practising in the different parishes of Louisiana, in order to obtain the most precise information concerning the nature of the prevailing diseases and the number of deaths among the white and colored inhabitants.

In order to favor immigration and otherwise contribute to the prosperity of the State, we deem it essential to invoke the aid of our experienced confreres of Louisiana in this our difficult task.

We hope that you will answer as soon as practicable the questions propounded below, and are confident that the information furnished by you will constitute a firm basis for valuable statistics not heretofore established:

1. What is the population of the parish and their different nationalities?
2. The epidemics, their nature and frequency?
3. The prevalent diseases?
4. The mortality among whites and colored?
5. Special remarks.

With assurance of our highest consideration.

DR CHARLES TURPIN,
DR SABIN MARTIN,
DR JEAN DELL ORTS,
DR J. G HAVA,
DR. F. B. GAUDET,
Committee.

BY TELEGRAPH

MEANING BUSINESS

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT COOPER INSTITUTE

Speeches by Hon. William M. Evarts, John Jacob Astor and William E. Dodge.

The Money Interests Alarmed at the Threatened Success of Tilden-Reform.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

NEW YORK, November 2, 1876.

The Republican meeting last night, at Cooper Institute, was addressed by W. M. Evarts, John Jacob Astor and William E. Dodge.

Seventy bank presidents and millionaires who have always voted the Democratic ticket were seated on the platform.

The immense hall was crowded to overflowing, and large crowds thronged the entrances and streets leading to the hall.

Thousands of the largest property owners and business men were in attendance.

This meeting has caused a tremendous revulsion in favor of the national Republican ticket, and New York is regarded as safe for that ticket. S.

WASHINGTON.

The Coming of Tweed.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The naval authorities here are hourly expecting the arrival of the Franklin. The opinion at the department is she should arrive Monday at the latest.

Kitchen Intelligence.

Mr. Walter, the editor of the London *Times*, with his wife, dined with the President and family this evening.

Going Home to Vote.

Between 3000 and 4000 clerks, with the chiefs of bureaus, have gone home for election purposes. The government is now run by those who have no votes, mostly foreigners and women.

Indian Commissioner Smith has gone to Indiana for election purposes.

NEW YORK.

The Water at Hallett's Point.

NEW YORK, November 2.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, this morning, Captain Snow, of the special committee on the question of the depth of water at Hallett's Point, reported that the committee had held a communication with General Newton, and had ascertained that the debris of the explosion was being rapidly cleared away.

Mr. George W. Blunt reported that another explosion had occured this morning at Diamond reef, and that General Newton would soon have twenty-four feet of water over that reef.

Mr. Von Brunt suggested that the charge of Hell Gate pilotage, which had always been oppressive, should be relieved by the action of the Legislature, and recommended that the Chamber should cause some action at a proper time for the purpose of a measure which would remove this toll on shipping passing through Hell Gate. The report was adopted.

Beecher's Vindication.

The Congregational Association closes its report on Mr. Beecher as follows:

"And whereas, The preceding report of said committee indicates that there is no substantial ground for believing in the guilt of Mr. Beecher; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That we do, therefore, as an association, regard our brother as worthy of our confidence and love, and express to him our sympathy in the severe trial through which he has passed."

WAR.

The Armistice—Servia Will Quit.

LONDON, November 2.—The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade confirms the report that a two months' armistice has been agreed to. It also says that the levy en masse has been countermanded, and the Turks have entered and burned Kruschevatz. Whatever may be the result of negotiations for a permanent peace, Servia will fight no more, and Russian volunteers are not likely to come again to fight for her.

The latest report of the situation at Constantinople says the Porte's six weeks' armistice is considered a counter proposition to Russia's ultimatum. Ignatieff rejected the Porte's offer, and gave the Turks forty-eight hours from Tuesday night to reconsider the matter.

The furniture of the embassy is prepared for shipment, and Russian consuls in the interior are ordered to move within reach of the frontier.

Both Armies to hold their Present Lines.

BELGRADE, November 2.—It is officially announced that both armies will retain the position they now hold.

The Servian government has instructed General Tchernageff to send a flag of truce to Abdul Kerim, the Turish commander-in-chief, to inquire whether he has been notified of the conclusion of an armistice.

The Official Announcement.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—An official telegram, received here from General Ignatieff, announces that the Porte has accepted a two months' armistice, beginning November 1, and has ordered an immediate cessation of hostilities.

In Extraordinary Session.

BUCHAREST, November 2.—The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemblies in extraordinary session to-day. The reigning Prince opened the session with a remarkably pacific speech in the course of which he said: "We receive from the guaranteeing powers every inducement to maintain neutrality. We are fully convinced that the tranquillity will be restored in the immediate future.

French Neutrality.

PARIS, November 2.—The Duke de Cazes has declared officially before the budget committee that the government intends to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of complications in the East.

POLITICAL.

Organization of the Colorado Legislature—The Official Vote.

DENVER, November 2.—Webster Anthony was elected Speaker of the House, and W. W. Webster president pro tem of the Senate. The Governor will be inaugurated to-day.

The vote of Colorado for member of Congress, Supreme Court and Legislature was canvassed last Saturday. The following are the results:

For judges of the Supreme Court—Republican majority, 148; for member of the Forty-fourth Congress, J. B. Belford—Republican majority, 1038; for Forty-fifth Congress, J. B. Belford, Republican 939 majority. The Legislature is divided as follows: Senate—Republican, 19; Democrats, 7. House—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 17. Republican majority on joint ballot, 27. Net Republican majority for State Senators 1933, for members of the House of Representatives, 2204. This Legislature will choose three presidential electors, November 7, and also canvass the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, treasurer and Secretary of State.

The Citizens of Ouachita Indignant at Being Compelled to Behave Themselves.

MONROE, La., November 2.—Prominent citizens of this parish make affidavits that Lieutenant McCawley, of the United States army, who attends all the Republican meetings held in this parish with a detail of soldiers, forbade a citizen to interrogate a Rebublican speaker, and threatened to arrest the citizen if he did so. The action of Lieutenant McCawley in attending Republican meetings and interfering with peaceable citizens present is causing great complaints among white and colored citizens. Troops go out with Republican speakers, but so far they have not attended any Democratic meetings. There have been no attempts at disturbance at any of the meetings, but both parties are canvassing with the utmost vigor. The merchants of Monroe have agreed to close their stores from Saturday night until after the election.

An Echo from the Empty Barr'l.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Governor Tilden this morning issued a proclamation regarding the improper use of money at the election. The proclamation concludes:

"Now, therefore, I call upon all district attorneys, and other public officers, to be vigilant in detecting and diligent in prosecuting persons guilty of the crime referred to within their respective counties, and I respectfully ask all good citizens of the State to aid them in their efforts."

WAR PATH.

A Sioux Party Attack a Shoshone Village.

SALT LAKE, November 2.—A report from Camp Stambough, Wyoming, says a village of 500 lodges of Shoshones was attacked October 30, by a large Sioux war party, estimated at 1200 lodges at Painted Rock, about ninety miles from Camp Stambough. As far as learned only one Shoshone by the name of Humfy escaped. He was the Indian who saved the life of Captain Henry in Crook's second fight this summer.

SPORTING.

National Jockey Club Meeting.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—In the mile and one half race Inspiration won, Burgoo second and Tom O'Neal third. Time—2:41¼.

In the mile heats for three year olds, the first heat was won by Conner, Leamington second, Sunbeam third. Time 1:44¾. The second heat was also won by Conner, with Waco second, Leamington third. Time—1:46 The riders of Waco and Leamington were disqualified for the balance of the meeting for foul riding.

The hurdle race was won by Risk, Paladin second, New York third. Time—2:06.

Racing at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., November 2.—In a trotting race to-day at the Fair Grounds, mile heats, best three in five, for $700, the entries were Adelaide, Lady Maude and Nettie, all Northern horses. Adelaide won the first, third and fourth heats and the race. Nettie won the second heat and best time—2:25¼.

FOREIGN.

The Disaffection in Spain.

LONDON, November 2.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Madrid reports that General Quesada yesterday had a conference with the ministers on the state of the Basque provinces. The army of occupation will be reinforced, and Quesada returns to Biscay immediately. The conservative press urge an energetic policy against the growing disaffection displayed in the attitude in the Biscayan deputies and provinces.

Accident to the Vandalia.

LISBON, November 2.—The United States frigate Vandalia colided with the Norwegian bark Atlantic, stove in her bow and towed her to this port. The Vandalia was not injured.

Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, November 2.—A battalion of troops, 1000 strong, arrived from Spain yesterday.

A Colonial Bank.

A cable dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, to Captain General Jovellar announces the establishment there of a colonial bank which promises all the necessary financial resources for suppressing the insurrection.

Inundations in the interior of the island are reported, which have caused great damage in some of the richest districts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Accidents.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 2.—The north bound passenger train on the Pennsylvania Central road was wrecked this morning near Linden depot. Two employes probably fatally hurt. The centennial trains were delayed two hours.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—A serious accident occurred to the Buffalo express going north on the N. P. railroad last night at Centre Valley, caused by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Three sleepers and one passenger car were thrown from the track, and the brakeman and porter were killed and several others injured. The track will be obstructed for several hours. The wounded are being cared for by a relief train and surgeons.

The Fire at Grenada, Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—The fire at Grenada, Mississippi, yesterday morning, originated in the grocery strore of L. Myersburg, on Green street. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, which soon swept the flames over a row of small frame buildings, after which Miss Huffington's millinery establishment, N. C. Snyder's bank and George Golloday's grocery were destroyed.

The fire then crossed the street, destroying the marble corner, W. C. McLean's law office and residence, and also the *Republican* newspaper office. The total loss will exceed $35,000, with only about $15,000 insurance.

Fires in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The large warehouse in the rear of the drug store of A. Miller, No. 711 Washington avenue, containing oils and varnish, caught fire this evening, and was totally destroyed. Stock and building valued at $25,000.

Three ice houses belonging to George Lay, and several stables and small outbuildings, were destroyed by fire in Carondelet yesterday afternoon. Loss estimated at $20 000; insurance $4000.

A Revival Convention.

CHICAGO, November 2.—The city pastors to-day united with Moody and Sankey in calling for November 22 and 23, at the Tabernacle, a Christian convention, in connection with the revival.

Deaths at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 2.—Total interments to-day seven, five of which were from yellow fever. Thomas J. Walsh, a retired merchant, died to-day.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, November 2, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler northwest winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue on the west gulf and middle Atlantic coast, and are ordered for the New England coast.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 2.—Arrived—Schooner Constance, Evers, master, from Truxillo, to A. Morgan. Sailed—ship William Tapscott, for Mobile, and Bolivia, for Galveston.

SHREVEPORT, November 2.—No arrivals or departures. River rose eight inches in the last twenty-four hours. Rained hard all last night.

VICKSBURG, November 2.—Weather cold and cloudy. Up—John B. Maud, at 11 A. M.; Yazoo Valley, at 6 P. M. Arrived—R. E. Lee, at 6 P. M.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—The river is rising slowly, seven feet eleven inches. Weather clear. Maximum thermometer 72°; mercury falling rapidly this evening. Arrived—Grand Republic and Grand Tower, from St Louis. Departed—Chester, for St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, for Cincinnati, the latter at midnight last night.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—River eight feet ten inches and falling. Weather cloudy and colder.

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