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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Date of the Extra Session Definitely Fixed for June 4th.

The Call to be Issued at the Next Cabinet Meeting.

Time Allowed for Radical Opposition to the Administration to Cool.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The question of the extra session was discussed at length in the Cabinet to-day. A member of the Cabinet is authority for the statement that the Cabinet is still unchanged in its opinion that June 4 is the best day to call the session, and that the Cabinet will probably name definitely the day when the call shall issue at its next meeting, Friday.

Members of Congress living at a distance have brought a heavy pressure to bear to get the session called earlier. The administration has been anxious to avoid calling the session at all, but finding that impossible, has had the date of the call in abeyance mainly to let opposition to its Southern policy have time to cool.

OUR FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

Gen. George A. Sheridan to Succeed Williamson to Central America.

Gen. Stephen A. Burbridge to Displace Brother-in-Law Cramer at Copenhagen.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Gen. A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, seems to have good chance of succeeding Williamson in the Central American mission. The place is worth \$10,000 a year, and is looked upon as part of the Louisiana patronage.

Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, of Kentucky, is also to have either Belgian or Danish mission, probably the latter, as he would thus displace brother-in-law Cramer, which, in view of the treatment Burbridge experienced from Grant, would be in the nature of poetic justice.

WAR NOTES.

The March of the Russian Army—Up to Athens in Greece.

LONDON, May 1.—A Reuter's telegram from Athens says: The Greek Minister of War, having been informed of the disposition in the army to desert and cross the frontier, in order to take part in war against Turkey, has called the superior officers together, and pointed out to them the illegality as well as the impolicy of such a movement.

The districts of Hermione, Argolis and Poros manifest a disposition to resist the law calling out the extraordinary reserves.

The Roads to Turkey Impossible.

The Standard has the following special dispatches: BUCHAREST, April 30.—The marshes of the Dobruja are unusually unhealthy this season. If the Russians really intend to advance in that direction, they must await at least a fortnight, as the roads are at present impassable.

The Russians Bridging the Danube.

PEST, May 1.—A telegram from Ibrail announces that the Russians are building a bridge over the Danube there.

Odessa to be Bombarded.

VIENNA, April 30.—The Turkish Black Sea squadron will next attack Odessa. The Roumanians have killed eight and wounded eleven fugitive Jews, near Gulgrova. The Roumanians have re-occupied Katsaf.

The Russian Army Advancing Slowly.

LONDON, May 1.—The Times' dispatch from Bucharest, of Monday's date, says: The Russians are advancing very slowly. The left wing rests at Roul.

The Grand Duke Nicholas will establish his headquarters at Jassy to-day, whence they will afterwards be advanced to Ploest.

It is reported that the Turkish gunboats have left the lower Danube, fearing torpedoes and the Russian heavy artillery.

It is believed that the slow movement of the Russians is due to an intention to give the Turks ample time to reflect upon their present situation.

THE AXE HAS FALLEN.

The Appropriation Bill Enjoined.

And Some of the Packard Tribe Weep and Gnash Their Teeth.

The following petition was filed Tuesday morning, by the Attorney General, in the Fourth District Court:

To the Honorable the Judge of the Fourth District Court, parish of Orleans:

The petition of the State of Louisiana, represented by H. N. Ogden, Attorney General, with respect, shows: That the General Assembly of Louisiana, at the extra session held in this city, in this year 1877, passed a certain act, entitled:

No. 98.

An act making an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars out of the general fund for the payment of the mileage and per diem of the members of the General Assembly and the contingent expenses thereof, as well as the contingent expenses of the Governor, and making the warrants issued under this act receivable for the taxes and licenses due the general fund, collectible in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Which said act was approved and signed by the Governor on the 27th day of April, 1877, and promulgated in the

official journal in this city on the 28th day of the same month and year.

Petitioner shows that by the provisions of the said act the sum of twelve thousand dollars is appropriated to pay any deficit that may exist for the expenses of the Senate during the regular and extra sessions, including the mileage and per diem of the regular session for those who may have been returned as elected by the Returning Board but who, not having been elected, are not entitled to seats.

And the said act makes the further appropriation of fourteen thousand dollars to pay any deficit that may exist for the expenses of the House during the regular and extra session, including the mileage and per diem of the regular session for those who may have been returned by the Returning Board as elected but who, not having been elected, are not entitled to seats.

Now petitioner avers that the said act, in so far as it provides for payment of mileage and per diem to persons who, not having been elected, are not entitled to seats in the General Assembly, is unconstitutional, null and void, and can not be enforced, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. That said act in this particular violates article 114 of the constitution of the State, which provides that every act shall express its object in its title. And your petitioner avers that the title to the said act, purporting to make an appropriation to pay mileage and per diem of members of the General Assembly, does not express and disclose the object of those provisions of the said act which make other and different appropriations, viz: to pay "the mileage and per diem of those who may have been returned or elected by the Returning Board, but who, not having been elected, are not entitled to seats," and of whom it is required by the said act that they shall, in writing, decline all title to seats in the General Assembly as a prerequisite to payment.

2. That the said act, in contemplating and providing the payment of mileage and per diem to the following persons, to-wit: F. W. Harrington, of Ouachita; George Bird, of East Baton Rouge; Henry Blair, of Morehouse; O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita; John A. Brown, of Vernon; Jeremiah Blackstone, of Orleans; Lucius Early, of West Feliciana; Eugene Gaudere, of Orleans; A. B. Holt, of East Baton Rouge; E. D. Heath, of East Baton Rouge; J. J. Johnson, of St. Lande; J. G. Land, of East Baton Rouge; J. J. Long, of DeSoto; Ernest Martin, of Lafayette; W. J. Moore, of Orleans; G. W. Richardson, of Calcasieu; Geo. A. Swazie, of West Feliciana; W. G. Shelton, of Morehouse; Buford Blunt, of Natchitoches; E. L. Weber, of West Feliciana, and George B. Hamlet, of Ouachita—the said persons being those returned as elected by the Returning Board, but who are not members of the General Assembly, violates article 39 of the constitution of this State, which provides: "That members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance."

And petitioner avers that the persons above named, for whom compensations are provided, and who by the declaration of the said act, "not having been elected are not entitled to seats," were never sworn in as members of the General Assembly and have never attended its sessions as members thereof, and that the said act is therefore void and unconstitutional, in so far as it provides for the payment of mileage and per diem to the aforesaid persons.

Petitioner avers that there is just reason to fear that Allen Jumel, Auditor of Louisiana, may, under the provisions of the said act, issue warrants to the above named persons; and that Antoine Dubuclet, residing in this parish, State Treasurer, may pay the warrants so issued to the above named persons, by which the State would suffer great and irreparable injury.

Wherefore petitioner prays that writs of injunction may issue enjoining and restraining the said Allen Jumel, Auditor, from issuing warrants to any of the aforesaid persons for mileage and per diem for the regular session, as provided in the said act, and restraining the said Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer, from paying out of the State Treasury any sum of money on warrants which may be issued to the above named persons under the provisions of the said act.

Petitioner further prays that the said Allen Jumel, Auditor, and the said Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer, may be cited to answer this petition, and that after due proceedings there may be judgment decreeing the said act to be unconstitutional and void, so far as it provides for payment of mileage and per diem to the aforesaid persons, and that there be judgment making this injunction perpetual.

(Signed) H. N. OGDEN, Attorney General of Louisiana.

H. N. Ogden, Attorney General, having been duly sworn, deposes and says that all the facts and allegations in the foregoing petition are true and correct.

H. N. OGDEN, Attorney General.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of April, 1877.

HORACE BREDLOVE, Deputy Clerk.

Let writs of injunction issue herein as prayed for and according to law.

W. T. HOUSTON, Judge.

A TRUE COPY.

HORACE BREDLOVE, Deputy Clerk.

A FAST TRAIN.

The Civil Engineers Running Up in Lightning style.

McCOMB CITY, May 1, 1877.

D. B. MOREY, General Passenger Agent.

The civil engineers' special train left New Orleans at 10 a. m., and arrived here at 1.35 p. m., making the run in three hours and thirty-five minutes, stopping on the way thirty minutes, making in all the run of 103 miles in three hours and five minutes.

E. D. FROST, General Agent.

We are indebted to A. P. Harrington, No. 118 Canal street, for a splendidly bound and illustrated copy of "Peru, or Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas," by E. George Squier, late United States Commissioner to Peru, author of numerous works, "Nicaragua," "Ancient Monuments of the

Mississippi," etc.

WAR NOTES.

THE LEADERS IN THE WAR.

The Turkish and Russian Commanders—Abdul Kerim, the Grand Duke Nicholas and Gen. Nekopoytchizky.

(N. Y. Sun.)

The leaders and commanders of the two formidable armies about to come in conflict on the banks of the Danube are very unlike each other. Abdul Kerim Pasha is an unassuming man over seventy years of age, with no pretensions to a brilliant pedigree, but with a solid reputation as an excellent soldier. The Grand Duke Nicholas is fine looking, tall, forty-six years old, a brother of the Czar, as haughty a prince as the House of Romanoff has ever produced, and a soldier as brave and military history as any review and parade guardman. Abdul Kerim Pasha is the actual Commander-in-Chief of his army. The Grand Duke Nicholas is a mere figurehead, guided and commanded by his Chief of Staff, Gen. Nekopoytchizky, the Molok of Russia.

Abdul Kerim Pasha's official title is that of Serdar-Ekrem, or commander-in-chief, as distinguished from the Minister of War, Redif Pasha. He is, however, the senior of the Ministers in age and experience, and Redif Pasha is under his control. The old soldier was himself Minister of War during the reign of Abdul Aziz, and the way in which he lost that place is characteristic of the man. Hussein-Avni Pasha, who was assassinated last year, had fallen, for some private affair, into disfavor with the Sultan. He was dismissed and banished, and nobody at court had dared for years to pronounce his name. At a council one day a discussion arose concerning military matters and possible contingencies of war. The personal malfeits of various generals were discussed, when the Minister of War got up and declared that, in his opinion, there was only one general in Turkey competent to lead an army against an enemy, and that was the banished Hussein-Avni Pasha. Abdul Aziz was not the man to tolerate such audacity. He dismissed the honest and outspoken Minister, and conceived a still greater dislike to the exile.

The fame of the old general has not, however, been spread in the outside world, partly on account of his modesty and constant desire to keep in the background, partly because the living military men of Turkey have only had one chance to show their abilities, and that was during the war of 1853-54. But the part played by the French and English during that war was so much more prominent that nobody except the Turks themselves took any interest in what was done by their army. Otherwise the name of Abdul Kerim Pasha would have been much more widely celebrated, as he was one of the most successful of Turkish generals, both on the Danube and in the Crimea.

Among the Mouchiks, or Marshals, whom Abdul Kerim Pasha has under his orders, those that have the highest military reputation are: Ahmed-Eyoub Pasha, Mahmud-Ali Pasha and Aziz Pasha. The last named is the commander of the artillery, and to his skill was attributed the fall of Alexandria during the war with Serbia. The army of Asia Minor has been placed under the command of Ahmed-Mukhtar Pasha, who has already taken up his headquarters at Erzerum.

But if the professional history of the Turkish generalissimo is unknown abroad, the Russian commander-in-chief has none at all. The Grand Duke Nicholas has been in active service since the age of sixteen, or for thirty years past; but he has had scarcely any field experience. He spent a few days in the campaign during the siege, and was, when quite a youth, attached for some two years to the general staff of the army of the Caucasus, where he took part in a few skirmishes with the Cherkesses. He was brought up as a field engineer, and is at present the chief of all the military engineers of the empire, with Gen. Todleben as his assistant. In this case, again, the Grand Duke is a mere figurehead, and his assistant does all the work. He has actually led the militia of General Inspector of the Cavalry of the Empire, of Commander of the Imperial Guards and President of the supreme committee for the organization and instruction of troops. His personality and position in Russia are not unlike those of the Duke of Cambridge in England. Both are considered good disciplinarians and organizers, and both are dull men, without special military talent.

The chief of the general staff in the Danubian army and the man who will actually lead and command the Russian forces is a Pole, Gen. Nekopoytchizky's origin has for a long time been a hindrance to his promotion, but his abilities are too great not to be ultimately acknowledged. He first distinguished himself as an officer of the general staff and professor of strategy at the Military Academy of St. Petersburg. He took part in the Hungarian war of 1849; fought in the Caucasus, and was, during the war of 1854, chief of staff in the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Lurovsky. Together, there are few more experienced officers than the Russian commander in chief of the staff of the army of the Danube.

YAKUB KHAN.

An Enemy in the Russian Rear in Asia.

Yakub Khan, Ameer of Kashgar, has assembled an army on the frontiers of Khokand, presumably for the purpose of attacking that Russian possession. Yakub Khan is an adventurer who holds his title of Ameer from the Sultan of Turkey, and for a long time after it was conferred upon him the Russians refused to recognize it as valid; they would not allow him to send envoys to the court at St. Petersburg. The province was anciently a part of the Tartar possessions in Central Asia, and when this kingdom was dismembered Kashgar and the rest of Eastern Turkistan came under the rule of a local Mohammedan dynasty, under which were many mutually dissatisfied factions, which struggled together for the supremacy until the country was conquered by China about the middle of the last century, and remained under its control till the events of the insurrection of 1863 drove the Chinese from the country, when, in a short time, Kashgar and some other provinces were subjected by Mohammed Yacub Beg, Khan of

Khokand. During the revolt of 1864 against his supremacy, Yacub Beg was an officer of Buzurg Khan Hodja, who, as a descendant of the ancient Hodja rulers, wished to place himself in the seat of his ancestors. After using this Khan for his own ends, throwing him overboard and usurping his place, the Lieutenant extended his conquests eastward, till he is now, as Mr. Eugene Schuyler terms him, the "most powerful of Asiatic monarchs."

Yakub Khan has a strong hatred of the Russians, because among other reasons, during the troubles which arose in 1863, when he refused to open his territory to Russian trade, Gen. Kaufman advised the Khan of Khokand to assert his old rights as the suzerain of Kashgar, expel its usurping Ameer, and annex the country to his own possessions. He refused to undertake the task, easy as it might have proved with the confidence and aid of Russia, which power thereupon threatened Yakub Khan with severe punishment, and succeeded in gaining its point much in the same way that England forced the opium trade with China. The Ameer was bullied into accepting the proposals of the Czar's representative, and naturally he takes the first opportunity to render his acceptance of the treaty odious to the Russians as much as lies in his power. Bold, fierce, able, and energetic as he is, he will wage an ultimate hopeless war with Russia, unless the rest of the khans shall join their fortunes with his, rise against the rule of the Czar, and reassert their ancient rights; but how greatly he may embarrass the Russian government, now at war with Turkey, is shown by the difficulties which beset the advance of Russia during the Khivan campaign of 1873, which, by the way, like the Turkish war now under way, was professedly intended to repress violence and secure redress of the grievances of people who are not subjects of the Czar.

THE BELLIGERENT NAVIES.

Superiority of the Ottoman War Vessels Over Those of Russia.

(N. Y. Herald.)

A private letter received here from an officer on board the United States steamer Gettysburg, for several weeks past anchored in the harbor of Constantinople, says a large number of Turkish war vessels were in the harbor of Turkey, and that he gives the opinion that they will give the Russian vessels a stubborn fight. On the other hand, the Russians do not seem to have much confidence in their navy in the Black Sea, and are not favorably impressed with their "Popoff" iron-clads. Foreign officers in that vicinity look upon the Turkish vessels as the most formidable.

SOCIALISTIC SOCIETIES.

Their General Bess and Extirpation Since the Prosecution of Beecher.

(Bostonist Enquirer.)

New York, April 26.—Among the good signs of the times is the extirpation of most of the socialistic proselytizing societies which started just after Fourier published his famous work. Among these were "Modern Times," of Long Island; "Strawberry Farms," New Jersey; "Economy," near Pittsburg; and several other institutions, many begun with good intentions by conscientious men, the good among these societies failed, because of the baseness of the disciples and the want of business sense in their projects. But several still more Utopian organizations started into life after the ruin of these phalanxes. Among these was the Pantarchy, started by Stephen Pearl Andrews, a voluptuous old visionary. His theory was a reconstruction of all languages on the basis of one, so that the New Zealander and the Scotchman could understand each other's brogue with only one dictionary. Devoting so much good for the world, Andrews did not hesitate to say that he ought to be supported while at work. He therefore took a house, and for several years was maintained in comparative ease by a company of hard-working zealots and obliging dames, who labored at various practical things all day and then came home at night to make the wonderful dictionary. Of course they did not get very far beyond the alphabet, but Andrews, Albert Brisbane and old Henry Clapp disseminated Fourier's Treatise, and also gave much encouragement to short-hand writing in its infancy. At one time they had considerable influence over Horace Greeley, Chas. A. Dana and other apostates from the cause of mystic illumination. Brisbane culminated by getting a \$25,000 appropriation from Congress to lay a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the printing office, which cavity they had not time to finish, and has never been resuscitated. Brisbane then took his seventh or eighth wife, and took the dust of the city from his feet. Old Mr. Andrews was about played out when Woodhull and Claflin arrived in New York, and he became an inhabitant of their house, and looked upon the Beecher trial as his great opportunity to shake the pillars of the marriage relation. He and Mrs. Woodhull seriously believed that they could force Henry Ward Beecher to take up their quarrel and denounce the marriage relation from his pulpit, and instantly, if not sooner, revolutionize society. Then, with no society and only one dictionary, mankind would be perfectly happy, or at least that portion of it represented by Andrews. It is noticeable that ever since the prosecution of Beecher there has been a tightening of the orthodox social system all over the country. The whole crowd of people who thought that man ought to go wild were forced to the front, and showed out so badly that they have nearly all been married since, in self-defense. Last week the Liberal Club, in New York, burnt into two hemispheres, and there are plenty of rooms to let in all the State Lunatic Asylums. Hard times are very productive of sanity.

New York's Grain Trade.

(St. Louis Republican.)

New York has been studying up its loss of the grain trade once more, and the grain committee of the Produce Exchange reported last Saturday that the great secret of Baltimore's supremacy was that the terminal charges in New York are double what they are in Baltimore. A double remedy was suggested—the building of stationary elevators on the Baltimore terminal charges. The first suggestion may be carried out, but the second never will; so New York will doubtless continue to mourn its lost trade.

Silver Speculation.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the treaty between the United States and Russia of 1854, the two parties recognized, as permanent and immutable principles, that free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of that power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of

articles of contraband of war, and that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them, on their part, as permanent and immutable. The last treaty between the United States and the Ottoman empire, negotiated in 1830, contains no such declared principles.

Serbia's Opportunity.

(N. Y. Herald.)

If the Serbians were not utterly demoralized, they will have a splendid chance to win back their lost laurels by co-operating with the Russians in an attack on the Turkish flank via Alexinatz and Sofia. The Turks cannot oppose them in force. A combined movement of the Roumanian army from Krajova, the Serbians on Widdin and Nissa and Sofia, and the Bosnians and Montenegrins on Novi Bazar would force the Turks to the Western Balkans, and perhaps over the mountain range into Roumania. This would liberate the whole of Albania and give Greece an opportunity of striking at her old enemy from the southward.

America's Neutrality.

(Philadelphia Times.)

As soon as official notice of the war shall be formally given, the President will issue a proclamation announcing that a state of war exists between Russia and Turkey, and cautioning all American citizens that, under treaty stipulations, they are required to observe strict neutrality. The President will also issue orders to revenue and naval officers to use all diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within American jurisdiction, of any vessels intended to cruise against either of the belligerents, and to prevent either belligerent from using any American port as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of recruiting their armies or renewing or supplementing their naval and military supplies.

The Turkish Soldiers Not Paid.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "An Austrian surgeon attached to a Turkish battalion stationed at Lompanka told me that there are seventy battalions of all arms in the Widdin district, averaging 800 men each. All foreign officers in the Turkish service are promptly paid, but the native officers and soldiers are not paid at all."

THE ADVANCE IN GRAIN.

One Preparation for Feeding Europe.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The war has materially quickened the demand for breadstuffs, and advanced the price. A gentleman familiar with the subject reports that within the past month wheat has advanced fifty cents a bushel, corn fourteen cents a bushel and oats ten cents a bushel. But there are other causes than the war that influence the market. To-day the market is feverish, and long-headed men think that the advance has been too rapid. True, we have large orders from Europe, but the Liverpool market has been in sympathy with ours. Wheat there has advanced five shillings per quarter. During the week the transactions have been enormous. Of flour nearly 100,000 barrels, of corn 1500 bushels, of wheat 500,000 bushels, and of oats 100,000 bushels have changed hands. Since last Saturday No. 1 spring wheat has jumped from \$1 70/9 to \$2, and No. 2 Milwaukee from \$1 60/1 to \$1 70/9. The ocean steamer that sailed for Europe to-day took out vast consignments of breadstuffs.

OUR SENATOR.

Kellogg Will Never Get as Near His Seat in the Senate as He Did Last Winter.

(Wash. Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.)

If the Republican majority in the Senate is to be lessened by another Democrat, it is considerable consolation to have one that so many Republicans have voted for—Judge Spofford. I see the Star calls him a carpet-bagger; it is not easy to regard a man as a carpet-bagger who occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench of a State before the war. The election of Judge Spofford makes it impossible that Kellogg should ever take his seat in the Senate. Think of touching an honor so nearly only to have it elude forever from your grasp. On the 6th of last March I saw Kellogg approach the Vice President's desk and lift his hand to take his oath of office. At that moment Senator Boggs objected to his credentials. He will never get again so near to a Senatorial seat as that lifted hand and the Vice President's desk.

Speaking of Judge Spofford, the new Senator from Louisiana, reminds me of his brother, the Librarian of Congress, Answorth K. Spofford, well known to Cincinnati and to the Commercial. He is the one government functionary in Washington that seems perpetual. One cannot even imagine another Librarian of Congress. It is composing to one's mind to go and behold one man in the government service who is not to be superseded, because there is not another man in the country who could fill his place even if he had the luck to get it and the tenacity to take it.

LECTURES ON CURVES.

That witty and talented lecturer, the Rev. J. H. A. Hartwell, will on Monday evening deliver a lecture on the "Curves of Thought and Life in Literature and Philosophy," at his church, at the corner of B, J. Charles and J. H. streets. Tickets can be obtained at Moore's and Tyler's, on Canal street.

STAB IS REPRESSIBLE.

It is evident that he is determined to make Goldsmith's book a scandal on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal, the next morning. The New York Illustrated Times, Farmers' Banner, the Daily Graphic and the Forest Stream, together with all other organs of a species of newspapers and periodicals, with the exception of "Peck," the Great American Punch,

NEWS BY MAIL.

A Big Land Grab.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—It is ascertained that under the provisions of the Desert Land law, passed at the last session of Congress, a few capitalists and political managers of this State have gobbled about fifty thousand acres of land in Kern county, in the southern portion of the State, and much of it lying along the river bottoms, and on the line of the projected irrigation canal of the Kern River Land and Canal Company. It is alleged that a greater portion of the land is not desert land within the intention of the bill, but that the act was loosely framed in the interests of the parties who projected this raid.

SEN WADSWORTH'S LETTER.

Not Intended for Publication.

(Washington Republican, April 27.)

Sen Wade is not only indignant that U. H. Painter should have published his private letter, but he is disgusted, and for once the old man was so thoroughly general that he could not swear. He was that the man who had rolled out of the tail of his cart while he was going up hill. He could not do the subject justice. It has leaked out that what Wade wrote to Painter was his private opinion and he did not wish to have it publicly expressed. He intended writing a public letter, giving Hayes his support, but the publication of the private letter has prevented it. The letter was dated April 9, and Painter did not give it out for publication until the 23d. The impression is, that he, some other, got the information of Wade's purpose to support Hayes, and published the letter to prevent that action. Painter is very much disgruntled with the President because he has removed the flesh-pots upon which he and his clique of Bohemian jobbers have fattened.

CHOKED WHISKY.

War on the Bondsmen.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Sherman has concluded to open war on the bondsmen of the whisky thieves sent up under Bristol and means to push them to the wall, according to the strict letter of the law. Bluford Wilson arrived here to-day. His visit at this time has considerable significance, in view of the fact that the department has been firing random shots into the Bristol retailers, hoping to hit the exact truth about the compromise alleged to have been made by them with the aforesaid bondsmen. Wilson comes to tell what he knows about the bonds. He will undoubtedly give Sherman no quarter, and that there was no bargain, and sale, and no immunity was promised. The civil suits will at once be instigated on the part of the government, and prosecuted for all there is in them. It is also intimated that Bluford Wilson will be offered the position of Attorney for this District.

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