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CAPITAL NOTES.

OHIO TO SHERMAN, EVARTS AND SCHURZ.

Opposition to Randall Concentrating on Goode, of Virginia—King Will Not Be Confirmed.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A private dispatch received here from the chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, dated 1 p. m., concedes the State to the Democrats by 26,000 majority, with twenty-three majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and two districts to hear from are likely to elect Democrats.

The news has been carried to the celebrated firm of Sherman, Evarts and Schurz.

BUELL.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The opposition to Randall is slowly concentrating, or rather agreeing to concentrate. Indications are that Goode, of Virginia, will be the rallying point. He arrived here to-day and says that he is willing to re-enter the canvass provided there is a good prospect for success, but that unless perfect concentration is effected he will remain out of the field. It seems pretty generally conceded that no Northerner can beat Randall, unless it be Morrison, and Morrison must get Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee nearly solid in order to win.

To sum up, Randall is still the most formidable candidate, and unless the coalition against him progresses to-morrow more rapidly than it did to-day, he will win.

It can be positively stated that King will not be confirmed; at least five Republicans will vote against him, as will all the Democrats, on account of Anderson's position in the Custom-House. Hayes is fully aware of this fact and King's resignation would relieve the President of much embarrassment.

BUELL.

REPUDIATED.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN OHIO.

Bishop's Majority 25,000—Democratic Majority in the Legislature 25, Insuring a United States Senator.

Condemned by His Own Party and Defeated by the Democrats, Hayes Stands Alone—Matthews Also will Take a Back Seat.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—In this city the count is not yet completed, but we have reports from 125 of the 147 voting places, showing the vote for Governor as follows: Bishop, 12,679; West, 11,042, and Bond 7347. The whole Democratic legislative and county ticket is without doubt elected by a majority of from 6000 to 12,000, except Hoffman for Auditor, who is probably defeated by about the same majority. The victory in the State is even more sweeping. The Democrats claim the election of Bishop by 25,000 majority, and the Republicans concede it by about 15,000.

The result in this county gives the Democrats the Legislature by a decided majority. Pretty complete returns last night gave the Democrats 64 members, the Republicans 42, and the Workingmen 2. A later dispatch claims certainly that Jay and Steadman are elected in the Toledo district. The Democrats have gained in the counties of Hamilton, Williams, Belmont, Guernsey and Delaware. This gives the Democrats a majority on joint ballot of twenty-five over all, and insures a United States Senator. The official count may reduce the Democratic majority by one or two members, but not enough to place the complexion of either branch of the Legislature in doubt. The heavy vote of the Workingmen in this county seems to have come mainly from the old Republican voters.

Better and Better.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—The Democrats claim the State by 30,000 majority for Governor and the State ticket, and a majority of about 30 in the Legislature on joint ballot. They will have full control in both branches of the Legislature, which gives them a United States Senator to succeed Stanley Matthews.

The Democratic majority in this (Franklin county is about 3,000 larger than has ever been known before. The figures of the Democrats are substantially conceded by the Republican Central Committee, which gives up both the State and the Legislature.

See How that Majority Grows.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—Returns have been received from forty-eight counties, which show Bishop has a net majority of 22,010 votes. At this rate it is believed that his majority in the State will reach 35,000.

The Legislature is Democratic by forty-one majority on joint ballot. The Senate has twenty-five Democrats and ten Republicans, and the House has sixty-five Democrats, forty Republicans and two Nationals, Steedman and Jay, both elected in the Toledo district by large majorities.

The vote on Representative in Lawrence county is so close that the official count will be necessary to determine whether a Democrat or a Republican is elected. Curtiss is reported defeated in the Cuyahoga district, though I count him in my estimate. Quinn is elected Representative in Madison. Franklin gives the Democrats a majority of 2800. Our majority in Hamilton is about 2500.

The New York Workingmen Put Up a State Ticket.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The Convention of the National Independent Party and Bread Winners' League assembled to-day at Morton's Opera House at 2 p. m. There were about seventy delegates present, who were called to order by Mr. Hanlon, of New York. Charles H. Truax, of New York, was made temporary chairman.

On motion of Charles Tracey a committee, consisting of one delegate from each district, was appointed on permanent organization, nominations and resolutions. After which a recess was taken.

Upon the reassembling of the convention the committee on permanent organization reported Daniel Kiefe for president, and a list of vice presidents and secretaries.

The committee on resolutions then submitted a platform affirming that adopted at Indianapolis; recommending the abolition of the contract labor system in State prisons; demanding a reduction in the number of officials and their salaries; recommending the passage of modified laws restoring all the rights and privileges of the National Guard; opposing any increase in the regular army; favoring all constitutional amendments, except that limiting the right of suffrage; asking the national government to lend to the States funds to carry on public works; opposing the election of judges not opposed to monopolies and corporations; favoring the issue of city bonds of small denomination, thus dispensing with savings banks, and finally indorsing the civil service reform and Southern policy of President Hayes.

The resolutions were adopted, and the committee on nominations reported the following State ticket: For Secretary of State, Jno. J. Cordan, of Onondaga; Controller, Fred. P. J. Lean, of Albany; State Treasurer, Julius Kara; Attorney General, Elmore Sharp, of Chenango; State Engineer and Surveyor, H. Seymour, Jr., of Oneida.

Capt. Grady moved to substitute the name of Greenville Terrace for Attorney General, but the motion was overruled, and the ticket as reported by the committee nominated.

Addresses were then made by different parties, after which the convention adjourned.

Annual Report of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day President Orton submitted his report. The capital stock of the company is $41,734,100; the gross earnings for the year were $9,812,354 61, and the gross expenses $6,672,226 74, leaving net profits of $3,140,127 67. At the close of the year ending June 30, 1877, there were in operation 76,955 miles of line and 7500 offices. President Orton says that the past year has been remarkable as showing the largest increase in traffic which has occurred during a similar period of time since the company was organized.

The increase in the number of messages transmitted, as compared with the previous year, being nearly 2,500,000, or almost 13 per cent. The decrease of 9 3-10 cents, or 14 3-10 per cent, in the average tolls collected upon each message, and the increase of over 12 per cent in the number of messages transmitted, has resulted in an increase of $257,582 20 in the net profits of the company as compared with last year.

President Orton refers to the conclusion of the arrangement between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific companies for the pooling of gross receipts, and to the purchase by the Western Union subsequently of 92,502 shares of Atlantic and Pacific stock, and says that when the pending arrangements are fully consummated a common interest will govern the management of both companies, and it is expected that all the substantial benefits of an actual consolidation will accrue, with the cessation of wasteful competition, which has existed for several years past.

It will be practicable to arrange a system of tolls throughout the country which will be more remunerative to the companies, and will also be more advantageous to the public, because the reductions will be more widely distributed. We shall also be enabled to reduce expenses very materially by the introduction of many economies, through the community of interests thus established between the two companies.

PHILADELPHIA PARAGRAPHS.

Sale of Forney's Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The rumor which has been current for some days, that Col. John W. Forney's *Press*, of this city, had been sold, was confirmed in an interview to-day by the Colonel himself, who said a sale had taken place. The sum of $150,000, cash, is to be paid for the paper, and $30,000 for the book accounts. The purchaser is Capt. W. W. Nevin, proprietor of the Pittsburg *Leader*, who will dispose of that paper and take this new venture. Col. Forney states that he is going abroad as the correspondent of the *Press*.

Father Matthew's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birth of Father Matthew was celebrated this afternoon by a parade of all the Catholic total abstinence societies and made a very fine display.

The United Railroads of New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Col. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, denies positively that any arrangement has been made on the part of his company to secure an annulment of the provisions of the lease of the united companies of New Jersey, and that the rumors to that effect which were set afloat, causing a great depression in the stocks of the united roads, are without any foundation.

Scott's letter in reply to that of the president of the united companies, which had been forwarded to him, has caused a recovery in stocks from the heavy decline of yesterday. The dividend of 2½ per cent for the quarter ending September 30 was paid to-day, and as usual, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Last Honors to Custer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 10.—The remains of George A. Custer, lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn river, June 25, 1877, were taken from the receiving vault at the Poughkeepsie cemetery at 9:30 this morning and conveyed to the steamer Mary Powell for West Point. The escort was commanded by Gen. Parker, Battery A acting as pall bearers. The Independent Veteran Volunteers, members of the Grand Army and the Mayor and Common Council attended the remains to West Point, the steamer leaving the wharf at 10:30 a. m.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 10.—On the arrival of the steamer Mary Powell from Poughkeepsie with the remains of Gen. Custer, she was met at the wharf by the military authorities, who received the casket, which was deposited in a splendid hearse. The procession was then formed and slowly marched to the chapel, the West Point guard of honor acting as an escort. The funeral services were those of the Episcopal Church and were read by Dr. Forsythe, chaplain of the post.

The cadets sung a hymn appropriate to, and specially composed for, the occasion. The chapel was thronged with officers of the army and navy and marine corps, and the academy duties were entirely suspended for the day. After the services the remains were borne to their final resting place and buried with appropriate services.

WORDS FROM CANADA.

Sitting Bull.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The Canadian government is in close communication by telegraph with the mounted police in the northwest, and from whom information is received that all is quiet. Gen. Crook's report of trouble between Sitting Bull and the Canadian authorities is discredited here.

Capture of a Forger.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—A clerk named Renaud, in the employ of Geo. Denholm, an insurance agent, was arrested to-day while preparing to leave for the United States. He had drawn from the Bank of Montreal and Consolidated Bank $3700 on forged checks of his employer, and in his pockets were found another check for $2100, and a ticket for New York. $900 have been recovered. Two accomplices of Renaud are now in the United States, having made good their escape.

Championship Medal.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 10.—The Provincial Society has received from Philadelphia a large medal, of beautiful workmanship, won by Hanlon in the single scull race at the Centennial. The medal is accompanied by a diploma which recognizes Hanlon as the champion sculler of America.

The Hanlon-Ross Sculling Match.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—The Hanlon-Ross match race, to come off on Saturday next, is creating much excitement. Excursion trains are already arriving from all parts, and correspondents from many leading American papers have been here for some days past. The betting is heavy, and is ten to nine in favor of the champion.

The Foster Defalcation.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—The Grand Trunk Railroad loses $3000 by the Foster defalcation.

The One Dollar Sunday excursion train on the N. O., J. & N. R. R. from New Orleans to Mc'omb City and return will be run on October 14 for the last time. After that date it will be discontinued.

W. P. McKINLEY,
Superintendent.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Go to Offner's only for new and choice china, glass and crockery.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

THE PRESS ON THE OHIO ELECTION.

Important Statements by Tweed of the Workings of the Ring.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Commenting on the Ohio election, the *Herald* says that there appears to have been no personal magnetism in either Mr. Bishop or Mr. West to concentrate attention upon the race for the Governorship. The Democratic gains reported indicate a sweeping Democratic victory for the State ticket, which doubtless means a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic successor to Stanley Matthews. In the present complexion of affairs this prospective senatorial loss would not be such a stumbling block to the President, as the want of confidence in him which a Republican defeat in the entire State ticket would imply.

The Tribune

says that the campaign in Ohio resembled nothing in the experience of the oldest politicians. Five parties were in the field, and none of them had a well defined issue of principles with any of the other four, or a real connection through its sympathies and objects with any national organization. The result is quite as remarkable as was the canvass. The Democrats themselves hardly expected the great victory which has fallen to them. The direct bearing of this election upon national politics is very slight, all national issues having been avoided in the contest by both parties.

The Times

says that estimates from Columbus, from Democratic sources, claims 25,000 majority, which is not impossible. With such a result on the State ticket it is not to be wondered at that the Legislature is Democratic also. The Labor party vote has been larger than it was supposed it would be, and has cost the Republicans heavily among the miners and the Germans. As both the parties were equally evasive on all the live questions of the day the result in Ohio can only be said to be significant of the way in which the President's Southern policy is regarded. It is evident that it has displeased a good many Republicans, while the number of Democrats won by it does not appear to be large.

The World

says the Ohio election has resulted as has been for some time past expected—in a decided Democratic victory. The surprise of the election, and its most significant feature, has been the strength developed by the Workingmen's and Greenback parties, which in all parts of the State polled an unexpectedly large vote. As for the Administration in the contest, such is the position of both parties that President Hayes finds himself alone; at the same time approved by the Democratic victory and condemned by the Republican defeat.

The Sun

says that in the first hour of this morning, from the dispatches that have reached us, it looks as though the Democrats have carried Ohio by a large majority.

The Post Hears from Washington.

The *Post's* Washington special says that the result of the Ohio election created great surprise, and that opinions differ very greatly among politicians as to the cause which produced it. A gentleman who saw the President to-day, says that he said that it only confirmed what he had long known; that it would take time to reconcile the Republican party to the new policy towards the South, but that, although defeat came now, the party would soon regain more than its old strength in the country.

Some of the Democrats are very positive now that the opponents of the President's policy in his own party will gain strength, and that he will encounter serious opposition from the Republicans as soon as Congress meets.

The Tribune on Harlan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The New York *Tribune* says that President Hayes' selection of Gen. Harlan for the vacancy of the Supreme Court will be generally acceptable to the Republican party because he is a Republican; to the South because he is a pure man, and to the people generally because he is believed to be an able lawyer.

The Coast Survey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Coast Survey will be obliged to call in its surveying parties and suspend all outside work, the amount of its appropriation having been exhausted.

The Tweed Revelations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Herald* publishes this morning a verbatim copy of the original confession or statement of Wm. M. Tweed. This statement lashes without mercy the friends of his palmy days and is called a whip of scorpions. He speaks because he is ill, isolated and denounced by his old comrades. He will surrender his property, give all information in his possession and appear as witness in order to gain his freedom. He tells how the ring was made. It was begun around a dinner table and grew in a Duane street den. He gives the history of the stolen percentage, the rates and gobetweens, and shows that there was no honor among the thieves.

He says that Sweeney and Hall were swindled by Tweed and by Connolly, and that there was a sordid grab for greenbacks all around. The names of the supervisors that worked with the Boss-thief are given; also a list of twenty-one State Senators whom he claims to have bribed, including twelve Republicans and nine Democrats. The Assembly was worked through Barber, Hastings and Jones. The details of the swindling contracts are furnished, and a large lot of checks and vouchers are presented by the advice of his counsel, in which he says that his real estate possessions are all summed up, and all frauds in Erie divulged. He asserts and is willing to swear that the facts set forth in his papers are all true, except such as are stated upon information, and these he believes true and susceptible of corroboration. While confined in prison he is unable to produce such evidence as would be within his grasp if permitted to be at large.

He does not ask to have the indictments against him nolle prosequied at this time, nor does he ask that he should at present be released from the judgment obtained against him by the State of $600,000. He only asks that he be discharged from arrest upon civil process, which now holds him, and that the amount of money which he is able to restore, small though it is, be received as a part of said judgment.

Tweed offers:

First—To surrender all his real and personal property, if all be required, and to satisfy the Attorney General that the schedule of his property is correct.

Second—That he will furnish valuable testimony in favor of the city of New York in various suits instituted against the city, and believes that he can save the city more than $20,000,000.

Third—He will transfer to the Attorney General all checks in his possession, and thinks that the return of a large amount of money could be enforced.

Fourth—He agrees to appear as witness in favor of the people whenever requested to do so by the Attorney General.

Fifth—He will devote himself if discharged from imprisonment, with as much diligence towards carrying out his present promises to the Attorney General as he has hitherto displayed for his associates in crime. He gives a true statement of how the ring was composed, and also connects with it the names of State Senators with whom he had dealings, as follows:

Thos. J. Creamer, New York, Democrat; John B. Van Pellen, Herkimer county, Republican; Stephen J. Williams, Twenty-ninth District, Republican; W. C. Mattoon, Twenty-first District, Republican; Wm. M. Graham, Tenth District, Democrat; George Beach, Fourteenth District, Democrat; Jas. F. Hubbard, Jr., Twenty-third District, Democrat; W. J. Humphreys, Thirtieth District, Republican; Samuel H. Frost First District, Democrat; Henry W. Genet, Eighth District, Democrat; M. Norton, Fifth District, Democrat; A. Blocke Banks, Eighteenth District, Democrat; J. Blood, Fifteenth District, Democrat; Morris Winslow, Eighteenth District, Republican; Aug. R. Elwood, Tenth District, Republican; Wm. N. Brand, Twenty-first District, Republican; A. R. Hayssendig, Twenty-sixth District, Republican; Wm. E. Woodin, Fifteenth District, Republican; Theo. Minckwitz, Seventeenth District, Republican; George Brown, Thirtieth District, Republican, and James Woods, Thirteenth District, Republican.

Tweed explains his dealings with members of the Assembly, and thinks that if immunity was promised to Alex. Frear he would be able and willing to divulge a great deal as regards his dealings with members of the Assembly, and in regard to certain matters connected with New York's illegitimate contracts; that there was no legislation affecting New York's interests in the Assembly in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871 in which Frear was not active, either as principal or agent, and that he can confirm him (Tweed) in many of his statements, which, as at first presented to the Attorney General, were regarded as insufficient and bearing on their face evidence that they were not full and frank in his confession as to his accomplices in crime, which Tweed had promised in his well-known letter of supplication to Charles O'Conor. Tweed hearing this fact, supplemented his confession with a second paper relating to the Erie and Central Railroad companies and his connection therewith, the voucher robbery, and other matters.

Tweed was brought into relations with Jay Gould and Hugh Hastings at Albany. Tweed introduced Gould and Fisk to Sweeney, who had been appointed receiver of the Erie contrary to their wishes. In order to again obtain their control, arrangements were made by which Sweeney was to receive, and did receive, $150,000 for his fees, which amount was divided in equal parts between Sweeney, Smith, Hughes and Tweed. From that time on all legislation desired by Tweed and money expended for such purposes was defrayed by Gould and Fisk, and disbursed by Tweed, Barber and Von Vech, under Tweed's direction. Tweed says that many hundred thousands were expended in this way. Tweed also brought Fisk into communication with Judge Barnard, who thereafter granted them all the judicial aid they received. Fisk and Gould contributed handsomely to the election of his friends.

Tweed says that in 1868, as he thinks, when the great rivalry between the Central and the Erie was manifested in the Legislature, he was paid by and espoused the side of the New York Central, and was authorized by John Butcher, formerly Senator and then the recognized agent of that road in Albany, to procure, by purchase if necessary, the votes of Senators for the Central Railroad interests.

Tweed says that shortly after the nomination by both parties of their candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals there was an interview at Sweeney's house, at which Jay Gould, Peter B. Sweeney and Wm. M. Tweed were present. Gould was exceedingly anxious to elect Charles Folger, and the election of Folger was therefore provided for. Tweed has, however, never had anything to do with Folger personally.

Mr. Townsend Says "Wait."

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Wm. M. Tweed, said to-day that he had a theory for the purpose with which Tweed's statement was made public, and that he was preparing a letter on the subject for publication, and that until he had made this publication he desired to say nothing on the subject. It was understood that the exposure had not been connived at by either himself or his client, who had known absolutely nothing of it. He refused to deny that the statement was correctly published, but said that that would appear when Mr. Tweed should take the stand to-morrow; and from his conversation left the impression that the account was seriously inaccurate and garbled.

Hendricks' Movements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Ex-Gov. Hendricks, who has just returned from his European trip, is stopping to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and intends to depart for his home in the West to-morrow night.

Serenade to and Speech by ex-Gov. Hendricks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Ex-Gov. Hendricks, who arrived yesterday from Europe, was serenaded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night by the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city. At 5:30 the members of the club assembled in the parlor of the hotel, and shortly after they were introduced to Gov. Hendricks, while Dodsworth's brass band played "Home Again" and other favorite airs.

The ex-Governor was then escorted by Mayor Ely and other prominent Democrats to the balcony facing Madison Square. About 500 people had assembled in the street facing the hotel, and Gov. Hendricks' appearance was the signal for great cheering. Mayor Ely introduced Mr. Hendricks as Vice President elect of the United States.

Mr. Hendricks commenced by saying that he was more than pleased to return to his native country after his visit to Europe, and that pleasure was increased by the cordial greetings of his countrymen. During his sojourn abroad he found no place like the United States. Mr. Hendricks next gave a sketch of the various countries that he had visited.

Alluding to England, he said he found the people there were loyal to constitution and their country. In France he was delighted with many circumstances, and he could not forget that it was the country that acted a friend to his own country in the hour of need. He believed that a majority of Frenchmen would stand by the republic, and as for himself, his whole heart was with Gambetta.

Mr. Hendricks next said he noticed that the people of Europe carried a burden which they ought not to do; he meant their immense standing armies, and he would like to see the time when no standing army would be required in any country in the world. Mr. Hendricks concluded by alluding to the Eastern war, and thought that all quarrels between nations should be settled by arbitration.

Defaulter Arrested.

D. Schmidt, the defaulting cashier of the Christian DeAstro Refining Company of this city, who disappeared on the 22d of August with $14,000, the private ledger and a large number of valuable documents, was arrested to-day at No. 116 West Forty-seventh street. He had been across the country and made a stay of some time in San Francisco.

Morrissey's Condition.

The condition of Hon. John Morrissey is very much improved to-day. His physicians have pronounced him out of danger.

Mabel Leonard.

The case of Mabel Leonard, the child actress, has been adjourned to Saturday, owing to the illness of Clara Morris, who was witness in the case.

Died.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—By cable advices this morning it is learned that Henry Meiggs, of Lima, Peru, died there on September 29.

Reduction in the Price of Coal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The sudden decline in the price of coal, as offered by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, for delivery during the months of October and November, and until December 8, is not looked upon by the other coal companies as being intended as the beginning of a war upon them, but simply as arising from the fact that the Pennsylvania Coal Company having been so long out of the market, an endeavor is now being made to get back a portion of their lost trade by selling at very low prices. The representatives of the other coal companies which have coal to sell stated to-day that so far as they at present knew there would be no change in the prices quoted for their coal, as they could sell all they desired at the rates already fixed, and that there was not enough coal in the market to make it an object to meet the low rates of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which are about forty-five cents per ton less.

Mass Meeting to Indorse the Administration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Republican element which in New York has for its headquarters the Union League Rooms, consisting of Republicans who approve of the administration of President Hayes in its efforts to promote the permanent union and harmony of the whole country, held a mass meeting to-night at Cooper Institute. It was larger than any that was held during the presidential campaign, and was never excelled or equalled in the city for enthusiasm and general unanimity of feeling.

The lobbies outside, as well as in the hall, were filled, and many hundreds who were unable to obtain admission remained outside and took up and re-echoed the cheers which greeted every speaker. Allusions to civil service reform, the financial policy of the government and its action in reference to reconstruction were loudly applauded.

The platform was crowded with prominent Republicans. George Wm. Curtis' appearance on the platform was greeted with prolonged applause, and the audience rising cheered him enthusiastically.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Stebbins, who nominated Theo. W. Dwight for president of the meeting. Mr. Dwight made a lengthy speech, in which he said that the great object of the meeting was to show sympathy with the Administration in its measures of pacification and purification. That the time was now auspicious when prosperity, so long absent, was again about to visit the land, indications of which are everywhere seen.

This of course is not due alone to the policy of the government. Crops do not grow and ripen because wise and sagacious men are at the helm, but good government disposes men to labor and encourages industry and enterprise by creating public confidence. Under existing circumstances men will say, and are they not justified in saying, that the Administration which seeks to obliterate the discords produced by war, which recognizes patriotism wherever it exists throughout the country; which accepts every man with gray uniform who holds in his hand the United States flag, is suited to the times and ought to have our support.

Mr. Dwight was followed by Geo. Wm. Curtis and others, who were enthusiastically received, and spoke at great length, urging the indorsement of the President's course. The meeting dispersed at a late hour, leaving the supporters of the Administration greatly pleased with its success.

WAR NOTES.

Convention Between Servia and Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Russian and Servian governments have signed a contract, by which Servia agrees to co-operate in the war against Turkey and will furnish 20,000 men.

Mukhtar Pasha Retreats.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Grand Duke Michael's headquarters at Kaskasjal says that Mukhtar Pasha has retreated from Kizilpie and Soubaton, and that the Russian troops occupied those positions yesterday.

Junction of Turkish Forces Near Plevna.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that Cheveket Pasha has effected a junction with the forces of Osman Pasha at Rodomirdge, near Plevna.

Peace Rumors.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says that mediation is about to be proposed, embodying liberal terms of peace to both the belligerents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Word from Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Vatican has informed the French government that it expects a majority of at least 15 at the coming election.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the northwest, stationary or higher pressure and stationary temperature.

For the Western Gulf States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Ocean freights were steady for berths, but chartering room was rather easier. Liverpool, by steam, grain at 9¾d.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Money loaned throughout the day at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Exchange closed steady at 481@485. Gold closed at 102⅞. Governments steady; currency 6's 120@120½. Pacific Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts 104½@104¾; do. land grants 102¾@103; do. sinking funds 94⅞@97; Centrals 105¾@106. The stock market was heavy late in the afternoon, and the market declined, closing quotations being in some instances the lowest of the day. The Western shares were pressed for sale as were Western Union; transactions to-day 272,000 shares.

The following are the closing bids:

New York Central	105⅝
Harlem	140
Erie	13¾
Lake Shore	70
Wabash	18⅞
Northwestern	40¼
Northwestern, preferred	65¾
Rock Island	102½
Fort Wayne	93
St. Paul	38½
St. Paul, preferred	69¾
Pittsburg	82
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	48¼
New Jersey Central	16½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	40¾
Morris and Essex	78¾
Michigan Central	63
Illinois Central	76¾
Union Pacific	76
C. C. and I. C.	73
St. Joseph	12⅝
St. Joseph, preferred	27¾
Ohio and Mississippi	9
Panama	125
Western Union	82¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	18
Pacific Mail	33¾
Quicksilver	23
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	84½
American Express	74

State bonds neglected.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Flour without change and in more demand. Southern flour in moderate demand and firmly held: No. 2 $3 75@4 50; superfine $4 50@5 50; extra $5@7 50. Wheat 2 to 3c lower and down; No. 1 red $1 49 bid; do October $1 48¾ bid; No. 2 spring, cash, $1 37; No. 2 November $1 28. Barley steady and inactive: Canada 71½; four-rowed State 80@82½. Rye steady and quiet; No. 2 Western 71@72; two-rowed State 78. Corn quiet and steady; steamer, cash, 59¼ bid; do October sold at 59¾; No. 2, cash, 59¾; do October 59¾ bid. Oats unchanged. Pork steady but quiet; mess $13 37½@13 40. Lard fairly active; spot prime Western sold at 9.15; October 9.12½ bid. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 9½; do hams 11½@12¼. Whisky steady and active at $1 13. Spot cotton steady and unchanged; futures steady. Cheese—market firm, but the trade is rather quiet at 7@13 for common to prime, and 13@13½ for fancy.

Receipts—Flour 23,835 barrels, wheat 162,378 bushels, corn 64,451, oats 88,956, corn meal 500 barrels and 15 bags, rye 27,518 bushels, barley

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THE EXTRA SESSION.

PROBABILITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—THE CANDIDATES.

Col. Morrison as a Candidate for Speaker—His Views on the Texas Pacific, Mississippi Levees, Resumption, Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1877.

The lethargy of the longest and dullest summer ever known still seemed to hang over the Capital City as I alighted in the Tom Scott depot at Sixth and the Avenue, after an uneventful though delightful absence of three months. The quietude, however, was that of a prolonged *siesta*; not by any means that of the grave. And even this sweet lassitude was broken on the morning after my advent by the activity of my creditors, who had somehow ascertained the fact of my distinguished arrival over-night. So much by way of compliment to an enterprising but, fortunately for themselves and me, not numerous class of the community.

Noting primarily

THE HOME INTERESTS OF LOUISIANA

here, I found at the Arlington a courtly gentleman answering to the name of Spofford and cherishing aspirations to a seat in the Senate—aspirations which will be realized unless Radicalism, as a last spiteful kick in its throes of death, should visit one more departing outrage upon our tortured State and seat the cadaverous Kellogg, which God, law and common decency alike forbid. I had a double claim upon the good graces of

SENATOR SPOFFORD,

for that I came to him as the representative of the DEMOCRAT, and was introduced by his brother Ainsworth R., librarian of Congress and for lo these many years my good friend and fellow-bibliophilist.

Willard's was enlivened by the activity and honored by the presence of John Ellis, who is for the Democratic party first, Milt. Sayler next and E. John Ellis last. Gibson I did not find. I do not at this writing know whether he has reached the city or not.

Most of all I missed

COL. LEVY,

the Richelieu of Red River. One never knows how valuable Col. Levy's friendship is until he is missed from the place that knew him once. I hope Mr. Elam will get the seat in the contest from the district formerly so ably and gracefully represented by Col. Levy. And, presuming that he will, I venture to suggest to him that, taking the political and social world of Washington together, he will find that the withdrawal of Col. Levy from it has left a vacuum which will take an extraordinary man to fill. It is no stretch of fact to say that William M. Levy was the most popular gentleman in the House of the Forty-Fourth Congress. Opponents he had, but enemies none. Whatever he asked of his fellow members was sure to be forthcoming. He left behind him an *entree*, an influence and a prestige, social and political, which will be very difficult to reproduce in any other person.

It is very, very rare that political intercourse or any of the associations of public life beget real affections not to be measured by the impulse of selfishness, and it is equally rare that any retiring public man is sincerely missed in the hurly-burly of a Washington season. But one of these rarities is now under consideration. Col. Levy may or may not come back to Washington. But wherever he goes, memories of him will be treasured here by those who knew, honored and trusted him so long as memory may last. As Mr. Sayler said to me just before he went home last spring, when we were together running over the list to see how much difference there would be between the old House and the new one, "The biggest change will be the loss of Levy."

Up to this time not more than fifteen Senators and perhaps seventy-five members have arrived, so that really there is little opportunity to learn anything concerning

THE PROBABILITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

more definite than could be learned at any other important point in the country. Besides, before this letter can reach print in your columns, I shall undoubtedly have given you positive information by telegraph, which would contradict any surmises I might venture upon now. However, I will essay a general sketch of the field, which may turn out tolerably accurate, though I do not suppose that events will verify it to the letter.

As to

THE SPEAKERSHIP,

Randall is now as he has been all the time the leading candidate, and there is really no serious obstacle in his way except the pronounced discontent of a few members noted in a letter of mine several weeks ago. If this discontent can be confined to a number too small to affect the verdict of the caucus Randall will be the next Speaker. But if the malcontents can gather strength enough to hold the balance between the Democratic caucus and the Republicans, then Mr. Randall will be beaten and a Southern Democrat—either Blackburn or Reagan—elected. Leaving all discontent out of the question and viewing the matter from the standpoint of supposed harmony in the party, I am satisfied that Randall can pull through the caucus with a small majority on perhaps the third ballot. But if he does, he will have to do two things: First, he will have to come out of his shell and reduce himself to black and white on the subject of certain Southern interests, which need not be named here; and, second, he must satisfy the free-traders, under the lead of the Hon. Bill Morrison, of Illinois, that the Ways and Means Committee shall be made up in consonance with the doctrines of the Democratic party on the tariff question, and not in accord with the peculiar Pennsylvanian and non-Democratic views which Mr. Randall himself is known to hold on that issue.

The attitude and strength of the other candidates for the Speakership will be found contingent entirely upon the nature, scope and outcome of Mr. Randall's canvass; and they are not to be seriously considered until it is definitely decided whether or not he can be elected in open House after he has won the caucus nomination; for, as I have said, he can get the nomination easy enough if his friends can succeed in satisfying some fifteen or twenty uncertain members that he can hold the caucus together after he gets it.

For

THE CLERKSHIP

it looks as if Caldwell would walk the track on the first ballot, Adams' management during the last Congress having been such as to reduce his support very nearly to the

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