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THE TWEED FRAUDS.

HENRY L. TAINTER IS PLACED ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

He Explains Some of the Tweed Frauds—The Croton Waterworks Fraud—The Building of the Court-House, etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The examination into the frauds of the Tweed ring was continued this afternoon before the aldermanic committee at the City Hall. The excitement over this investigation appears to have died out, and but few spectators were present. I was the subject of general remark that the frauds upon the ballot-boxes alluded to by Tweed in his examination several weeks ago have never been again brought up, though Tweed had promised to give the names of all persons who had tampered with the votes, instead of counting them, thus depriving voters of the benefit of the ballot. These names have been anxiously looked for, as it was believed many of those who had been guilty of these frauds still held positions of responsibility under the city government.

Tweed arrived at the committee room at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. Henry L. Tainter, expert and accountant, took the witness stand, the special features of his evidence being the manner by which he had discovered the frauds on the city. Witness, in reply to questions regarding the Cornan case, said his answers might tend to prejudice the city's interests in the other ring suits yet to be tried, and the committee decided not to press him for decided answers. Tainter was then examined regarding the frauds on the city treasury and the manner in which they were committed. He said the most aggravated frauds were mostly through funds raised by special legislation.

He referred to the act passed in 1868, giving the controller the supreme power to adjust all claims against the city. Under that act there were three million dollars' worth of bogus claims adjusted. He cited six bills in the name of Ingersoll & Co., amounting to about a million dollars; all of which were bogus. The vouchers were all abstracted from the Finance Department. These bills purported to have been for supplies for the Department of Public Works. The articles charged for had no existence and Ingersoll had no right to the claims. The bill passed in 1870 was for the purpose of extending the Croton water through the city. The frauds under this act were considerable.

Among those who received money were Keyser, Hall, Jones, Garvey, Berrian, and many others who presented bills calling for excessive amounts. These claims were for supplies and were fraudulent both as to supplies and prices. He next related the frauds in the repairs to the Croton aqueduct, the same list of names appeared in connection with this work.

Tweed was Commissioner of Public Works. The act did not limit the amount to be expended. He thought the amount paid out was $3,600,000. There are now several claims against the city for the completion of this work.

He believed fifty per cent of the claims presented for these repairs were fraudulent. There were several other special acts of legislation under which frauds were committed against the city or county treasury. The witness said another fraud was in the construction of the court-house, which he said cost any where from eight to thirteen million dollars. It was almost impossible to give the exact amount of cost as it would be difficult to tell the amount paid out. The warrants presented against the city for this work were paid in bills; the other warrants were paid in checks.

A short recess was here taken to enable Tainter to visit the comptroller's office to get some papers.

The Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Treasury now holds $341,853,300 in United States bonds, to secure the national bank circulation. The bonds held to secure public deposits are $14,900,500; withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $421,550; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $317,309,925; gold notes, $1,432,120; internal revenue, $35,281,417; customs, $31,476,973.

National bank notes received at the Treasury for redemption for the week ending today, as compared with corresponding week of last year:

Cities.	1876.	1877.
New York	$1,119,000	$799,000
Boston	1,326,000	1,788,000
Philadelphia	1,172,000	307,000
Miscellaneous	1,006,000	928,000
Total	$4,623,000	$3,822,000

Receipts to-day, $757,000.

The Senate Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Ex-Gov. Kellogg and Judge Spofford were before the Senate committee and made their statements as to what they wish to prove; they propose to go into the whole subject of the Louisiana election.

A Short Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Influential Democrats of Washington are now in favor of passing the appropriation bills in the early part of next week, and then adjourning promptly; several of them have called on the President with reference to this proposal.

Views of the Washington National Republican.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The *Republican*, in an article on the duty of the Senate, among other bitter things says: "We should regard it as a palpable dereliction of duty on their part if they should yield their approval to a proscriptive line of policy that removes capable and honest Republicans from office, and place in their stead the enemies of Republicanism, or Republicans who are not their peers in any regard."

In a separate paragraph the paper says: "The fact has leaked out that Fitzsimmons, the Democrat who has been appointed United States Marshal of Georgia, is a nephew of Gen. Wade Hampton, and that his appointment was asked by the South Carolina Governor. Perhaps Mr. Hampton will be called upon to suggest a name for the English mission."

These extracts are telegraphed as an indication of the feeling which animates the wing of the Republican party of which the *Republican* is the organ.

United States Arsenals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—One of the most important documents to be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War will be a report of the board of army officers appointed to examine into the condition of the United States arsenals east of the Mississippi River. The report has received the strongest indorsements of ordnance officials and the approval of the War Department.

It will be submitted to Congress at the regular session, along with the annual report of the Board of Ordnance. They recommend the centralization of all work under the Ordnance Bureau by concentration at one grand arsenal, and in order to carry out this policy they further recommend the construction of a grand arsenal on the Atlantic seaboard immediately north of Newark, N. J., and give as a reason that the country in that vicinity possesses most advantages, being both eligible and desirable.

A special site on this ground has already been selected and surveyed in view of the recommendation.

The board submits the following list of arsenals and armories now established east of the Mississippi:

Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine; Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; Springfield Armory, Massachusetts; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York; Arsenal, New York harbor; Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland; Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia; Washington Arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia; Fortress Monroe Arsenal, Virginia; Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; Columbus Arsenal, Ohio; Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg; Detroit Arsenal, Michigan.

They report that the principal manufacturing operations in the department are now performed at Watertown arsenal, Springfield armory and Watervliet, Frankfort and Fortress Monroe arsenals. The remaining arsenals of the above list are either engaged in small repairs, or are simply storage depots for ordnance stores. It is proposed that most of the important articles of ordnance, except small arms and ammunition, shall be manufactured at the grand arsenal near Newark.

The Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The joint committee on the Washington monument met this afternoon at the residence of the Hon. W. W. Corcoran. There were present Gen. Humphreys; Architects Hill and Clark, and Mr. Corcoran. The President sent a note saying on account of business that he was unable to attend, but that any action the committee might take would be concurred in by him.

After an examination of all the reports recently made upon the monuments and a lengthy discussion, the committee came to the conclusion that nothing could be done toward the completion of the monument until Congress had granted them further powers. It will be remembered that Congress appropriated $200,000 for the completion of the monument, the work to be commenced after a board of army officers reported as to the safety of completing the present shaft.

The board now reports that this can be done after strengthening the base of the monument with masonry. Work will, therefore, be immediately begun on the monument.

TILDEN'S WELCOME.

He Speaks in New York on the Fraud Question.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The reception to Samuel J. Tilden to-night was a great success. Mr. Tilden was introduced by Hon. Augustus Schell, and spoke about half an hour. After thanking the Young Men's Democratic Club for the courtesy extended to him, he expressed the belief that the Democratic State ticket would be elected, and gave it his strong indorsement.

For the first time since the Presidential election he launched into the question of national politics and spoke in no uncertain tones. He said that the decision of the Returning Board was a robbery from the people of one of their dearest rights—the right of self-government—and had done much to belittle the American Republic.

The fraud never could have been perpetrated in the days of the fathers of our constitution. Such action would have been impossible, and it would be equally impossible in the future. The American people would never condone the offense committed against them, and, for himself, he would labor to the end of his life to restore the purity of this government.

A Wisconsin Fire.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 27.—A fire this morning destroyed several business houses at Laporte, twelve miles from here. Loss estimated at $185,000.

Taxpaying in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Business is lively at the tax office. Eight millions has been received since the 15th.

The Suit Against Connolly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Application has been made for a jury in the $7,000,000 suit of the city against Connolly. The case will be tried during the November term.

A Reticulated Sample Packing Machine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A new invention is being exhibited among the cotton and produce merchants, which is likely to meet with much favor. It is called a "Reticulated Sample Packing Machine," and its object is to facilitate selling goods by sample and to prevent dispute arising, if it is claimed that the goods invoiced are inferior to the sample shown. By the new invention certified samples of cotton and coffee may be thoroughly inspected, while they are protected from all tampering.

Iron Foundry Burned.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The Lincoln Iron Foundry at Washington village burned. Loss $25,000; insured.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The bank statements are favorable. The following are the changes: Transferable December 1, $1,896,400; specie increased $802,500; legal tenders decreased $714,200; deposits decreased $1,712,800; circulation, $429,700; reserve increased $5,126,500.

The Union Dime Savings Bank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The run on the Union Dime Savings Bank has come to an end. The bank officers decline to make any statement in regard to the condition of the bank until the office report is made out.

Railroad Directors in Trouble.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Henry Colony and Samuel Whale, of Keene, N. H., directors of the Manchester and Keene Railroad, were arrested today and bailed in the sum of $500,000, on a suit for $1,500,000 alleged to be due the estate of Thos. P. Richardson, of New York, for labor and materials used in building the road. The case involves the point of individual responsibility for the debts of an incorporated company, and will go to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The gentlemen who went security for the Third Avenue Savings Bank when rumors began to circulate in regard to its condition, have been sued in the interest of poor depositors.

Desperadoes Captured.

WHITING, Oct. 27.—Henry Sutton, the father-in-law of Brown Bowen, and McCall, the chum of John Wesley Harden, were arrested near this place last night by Sheriff Hutchinson, of Escambia county, Fla. This about disposes of the gang which has so long bid the law defiance hereabouts.

The Cigar Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—According to cigar manufacturers, they have a large stock on hand and are resolved in their determination not to yield until their employes submit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The strike of the cigar makers continues. The strikers are confident of success and determined to hold out. The manufacturers are also firm and there is a prospect of a long strike. It is said that several manufacturers have offered to compromise with the Union, but the offer was rejected. The packers have decided to remain out with the cigar makers.

The Coolie Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The libeling of a vessel here by one of the courts for participating in the coolie trade has been done in order to put a stop to that business.

A Canadian Election.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Dispatches from Drummond and Arthaboska counties this afternoon reported the vote progressing quietly. The friends of Hon. Mr. Laurien and Bourdeau were using every effort to elect their men.

The Champion of the Turf, Parole.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—It is stated that Pierre Lorillard, the owner of Parole, has offered to make the following matches: He to name a horse for each race out of his stables at the post against any horse or horses for each race, to be selected from the whole West, for two year olds at three-quarters of a mile or a mile; for three year olds at a mile and a half or a mile and three-quarters; for four year olds at two miles and a quarter; for five year olds and upwards three miles; each race to be for $2500 a side, $1000 forfeit. He will bet $5000 that he wins the odd race, and if such race is necessarily forfeited, the bet to be off. The proposition is to remain open until January 1, 1878, and the race to take place either at Jerome Park or at Saratoga.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Considerable opposition is being made by the shipmasters against the construction of the Brooklyn bridge and a suit against the bridge company has been commenced before United States Commissioner Osborn. The shipmasters say that many vessels have masts taller than 135 feet from the water, which is to be the height of the bridge in the centre above the level of high tide and, this obstruction should not be permitted. It would entail additional expenses in lowering the masts to pass under, and imposts on commerce are already large enough. If the bridge company gains the suit they say much of the shipping will remove to the New York shore.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, Missouri, was received in Wall street this afternoon, stating that the committee appointed to contest the appointment of a receiver for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad had gained the suit, and the road had been taken out of the receiver's hands. This announcement favorably affected the stock market. It is predicted that a new board of directors will be elected, which will inspire full confidence in the public, and the road will be saved from bankruptcy. It is said that even now the company is financially in a good condition.

The National Liberal League.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—The National Liberal League organized to-day, with the election of Fr. E. Abbott, of Boston, president, and forty vice presidents, among them R. G. Ingersoll, G. W. Julian, O. B. Frothingham, Elizur Wright and Robt. Colyer. A platform was adopted advocating total separation of Church and State, national protection for national citizens, and universal education on the basis of universal suffrage.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

WHO WILL BE APPOINTED CHAIRMEN OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

Randall's Views on the Tariff, Texas Pacific Railroad and Other Important Questions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A special dispatch from Washington says Speaker Randall will make some important changes in the House committees. Morrison will be displaced from the chairmanship of Ways and Means, Cox from the chairmanship of Banking and Currency, Whitthorne from the chairmanship of Naval Affairs, Proctor Knott from the chairmanship of the Judiciary, and Clark, of Missouri, from the chairmanship of Postoffices and Post Roads. Buckner, of Missouri, will probably succeed Cox on Banking and Currency. He is an advocate of the remonetization of silver and of the repeal of the resumption act, and his appointment will mean that the Speaker does not mean to antagonize the money interest by pulling through these measures. Randall will give to the advocates of the Texas Pacific subsidy the chairmanship of the Committee on Railroads, and will appoint A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, chairman of that committee.

Mr. Randall opposes the subsidy and also favors home industry, but he will give to the advocates of the modification of the tariff the Ways and Means Committee, of which Wood, of New York, will be chairman, Gunter, of Arkansas, will be chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee; Waddell, of North Carolina, will succeed Clark on the Postoffices Committee; and Potter, of New York, will take Knott's place on the Judiciary Committee; Goode, of Virginia, is expected to succeed Whitthorne on Naval Affairs.

The most important chairmanships at present are arranged as follows:

Ways and Means—Fernando Wood, of New York.

Appropriations—J. D. Atkins, of Tennessee.

Banking and Currency—A. H. Buckner, of Missouri.

Judiciary—Clarkson Potter, of New York.

Pacific Railroads—A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

Postoffices and Post Roads—A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina.

District of Columbia—Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.

Indian Affairs—Thomas M. Gunter, of Arkansas.

Military Affairs—H. B. Banning of Ohio.

Naval Affairs—G. Goode, of Virginia.

Claims—J. M. Bright, of Tennessee.

Mississippi Levees—Randall Gibson, of Louisiana.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ORLEANISTS AND REPUBLICANS UNITE FORCES.

MacMahon to be Ousted from the Presidency and the Duc D'Aumale to be Put in His Place.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The result of the late elections deals a heavy blow to the hope of the Monarchists. Their energies have been completely paralyzed, and indecision has taken the place of that confidence which characterized their conduct only a few weeks ago. There being no common bond of union between the three monarchical sections, except their hatred of the republic, each faction is looking to its own interest and is striving for the ascendancy. So great has been the irresolution of the ministers that all kinds of plots against the republic are allowed free scope, each minister naturally shutting his eyes to the treason of his own party friends. There is authority for saying that a proposition has been made, with the knowledge of some of the members of the cabinet, that the Count De Chambord shall be placed on the throne of France by means of a *coup d'etat*.

Henry V, however, refused to sanction or countenance it. This action of the Count de Chambord will produce an immediate change in the policy of the Legitimists. They hate the Empire more than the republic, and they have to choose between the two. They will unquestionably cast their lot with the latter; it is probable, therefore, that should a second dissolution be proposed by the Senate, after the new Chamber meets, the Legitimists will vote unanimously against these measures. As all hopes of the Bonapartists rest in a second dissolution, this would destroy their chances and leave the Marshal and his coalition Cabinet face to face with two hostile chambers, with out any constitutional power of dissolving them.

As these difficulties, however, are not to be met until the opening of the Chamber, the members have resolved to remain in office and make the best showing they can in defence of their action.

Gambetta's recent speeches are generally looked on as presaging a combination between the Left and Orleanists. It is reported that a negotiation is in progress between the Orleanists and Gambetta, with a view to a perfect understanding on which alliance can be based. This compact includes the placing of the Duc d'Aumale in the presidency until 1880 the Orleanists binding themselves to support the existing organic law as the basis of the government.

An understanding has been arrived at between sixteen Orleanist Senators, who will be enabled to displace the majority which voted the dissolution of the Assembly.

This party now openly declares hostility to the Marshal. All the notable conversions to moderate republicanism within recent years have been from the ranks of the Liberals. The most significant incident of the crisis published this week is the article published in *La France* yesterday, by Emile de Girardin, under the title "Les Deux Presidents." "Grant," Emile de Girardin says, "quitted the White House without trying to renew his lease of power the moment he understood he was no longer sustained by the popular sentiment." The article concludes by asking why does not MacMahon follow Grant's example, and then go traveling in America. No matter how much he knows, he will always be able to learn something.

Grant and MacMahon.

The *Memoriel Diplomatique* states that President MacMahon, when receiving Gen. Grant at the Elysee on Thursday, offered to open all the French military establishments to his inspection, and to furnish him the means of knowing everything desired concerning French military affairs. Gen. Grant accepted the offer with thanks.

President of the French Chamber.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—It is thought that Mr. Chas. Leper, Vice President of the last Chamber of Deputies, and the intimate friend of Gambetta, will be elected President of the new Chamber, which Mr. Grevy will probably decline, in consequence of his nomination to the Republican leadership.

The Bolton Strike Ended.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The American masons now in London telegraphed home to-night that a strike exists here, and no more men should be sent over.

The Bolton strike has virtually terminated. A joint meeting of the spinners and self-acting winders, after sending a deputation to interview the masters, resolved, upon assurance that the basis of revision of the standard lists would be exchanged, that operatives would be instructed to commence work on Monday, when the mills will be thrown open.

The Bolton masters have given the assurance required by the operatives, and the strike is terminated after a duration of two months. It entailed a loss to the operatives of nearly $500,000 in wages.

The American Masons in England.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Daily News* says: The master masons will prosecute men who accepted passage from America under contracts to work, and further rendered themselves liable by actually entering upon work, as contracted, if they persist in acting with the strikers.

The Grant Dinner.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says all the French ministers, except the Minister of Marine, have accepted invitations to meet Gen. Grant at the dinner to be given at the legation of the United States.

A banquet to Gen. Grant by the Republicans is talked of, but a date has not yet been fixed.

The German Ministers.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet discussed the subject of furloughs granted to Prince Bismarck and offered to Count Von Eulenberg.

Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Camphuner, Minister of Finance, declared that the Ministry adhered to their policy of internal reform, and were ready to resign if the House considered them no longer equal to their duties. The debate was adjourned.

Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Parliament has been further prorogued to December 19.

WAR NOTES.

Plevna Invested.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent represents the investment of Plevna as complete. The Russians appear determined to surround Plevna by a series of works as the Germans did Paris. The correspondent doubts whether Plevna is provisioned for a winter's siege. The correspondent concludes: I must say now that the question of a second campaign is resolutely faced, and the prospects look more hopeful for the Russians than at any time since Gen. Krudener's defeat in July.

The Campaign in Asia.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the Russians pursuing Ghazi Mukhtar have advanced as far as Khorassan and Mukhtar has retreated to Kopeikoi, between Khorassan and Hassan Koleh.

Erzeroum is preparing for a siege. The inhabitants are arming and reinforcements are hastening up from Trebizonde.

Ghazi Muhktar, however, reports that the Russians have not advanced farther than Melidopsk on the western slope of Soghanli Dagh, which is more probable than the first statement.

The Insurrection in Daghestan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that order has been restored in the southern portion of the province of Daghestan. Insurrection is still troublesome in the north, but its importance is exaggerated. Its success is impossible.

Ismail and Mukhtar Pashas Join Forces.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Reuter's Constantinople telegram states that a private dispatch has been received announcing that Ismail Pasha has effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha.

Morrissey's Opponent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Tammany Democrats of the Seventh Senatorial District nominated Augustus Schell in opposition to John Morrissey.

A Failure.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Harlow Chandler, grain and produce merchant, has assigned. Liabilities estimated at $75,000.

An Embezzler Caught.

MONTREAL Oct. 27.—Ralph S. Foster, who fled from here to New York after embezzling money from the Grand Trunk Railroad, has been arrested here and held at the company's demand.

Heavy Shipments From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Steamers left this port for Europe to-day, all carrying out full cargoes. The grain shipments are, if anything, heavier than last week, and there is a marked increase in the exports of beef and oysters.

Panic in a Theatre.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—About 10:15 to-night an alarm of fire was raised in the gallery of Niblo's Garden. A rush was made for the doors, and an appeal made from the stage for order. Although there was much excitement and crushing, fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

Edwin Adams' Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Edwin Adams, actor, at this hour, 11:30 p. m., is very low. His physicians report that he is rapidly sinking and that his death may occur at any moment. A large number of friends, among them Gens. Sheridan and Gill, called at Mr. Adams' residence to-day. Only a few were permitted to see him.

Murder and Arson.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 27.—A man broke into the toll-gate keeper's house on the Circleville pike, about six miles north of here, and shot an old gentleman named E. S. McVey through the head and his wife through the temple, killing them instantly. The other occupant of the house, a little girl, jumped out of bed and hid. The man then ransacked the house and set it on fire in three places. After he left, the girl jumped from a twenty-foot window and gave the alarm. The murderer is still at large.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Indications for Sunday, 28:

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the north, stationary temperature, rising barometer, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary barometer, pressure and temperature.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Steamers Hermann, Bremen, Adriatic, City of Chester and Spain for Liverpool; Anchoria, Glasgow and Philadelphia for Bristol; Greece, for London; City of Merida for Havana.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Parthia and Bulgarian for Liverpool.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Memphis and Sardinian for Liverpool.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Tresta, from Hamburg for New York, and Amerique for New York.

LARNE, Oct. 27.—Sailed: State of Georgia, from Glasgow for New York.

HULL, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Hindoo for Boston.

BREMEN, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Moselle for New York, and Ohio for Baltimore.

GLASGOW, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Ethiopia for New York.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Holland for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Arrived: Bothnia from New York. Sailed: Algeria for New York; Minnesota for Boston, and Quebec for Quebec.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 27.—Sailed: Waschaten for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.—Arrived: Illinois from Philadelphia.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

PARISH OF LAFOURCHE, LA., Oct. 27, 1877.

Editor Democrat—You may not appreciate to its fullest extent in the city the enthusiasm we of the country feel over the movement looking to the redemption of our State by means of immigration. There are thousands of acres of land—the finest a bird ever flew over—in this and adjoining parishes which now lie vacant, unfenced and untenanted, yielding the proprietors nothing, and a burden to the community. The movement now on foot, as we understand its aim, is to bring into our State good, honest and industrious people, with or without money, to develop these lands and make them a source of wealth to the old and new citizens, and at the same time a source of wealth to the State and nation. We do not propose to include or exclude any nationality, but to open our gates to the civilized world and invite the stranger to enter, partake of our hospitality and meet the success which his industry on a fertile soil will secure to him. If this be the programme, then we say, so be it, and in wishing the undertaking unlimited success, we assure you that, as far as our parish is concerned, there will be a full representation of our best and most deeply interested citizens in the convention.

Let me add, in conclusion, that we are glad to see that we have in our State men who have sufficient enterprise to take this most important subject of immigration in hand. It was presumable to the ordinary mind that when New Orleans voted down and repudiated the Pacific Railroad, that the people would be too discouraged to undertake any enterprise whatever. But now that New Orleans seems to be anxious to turn over a new leaf and do something in a business way for the common good, may we not hope that all will unite their efforts and push our vital enterprises to a completion altogether? Our motto is, Immigration, railroad, levees and postal service. With these conducted to a successful issue, Louisiana will be among the first States of the Union.

LAFOURCHE.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

The Contra Costa *News* has struck it. For the sake of conciliation it is naming all the babies that it can "Ben Wade Hampton." It is a sort of Crannalogical idea. Time will tell.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

RUMORED DISSOLUTION OF THE CUBAN CONGRESS BY GEN. GARCIA.

Who Learns of Peace Negotiations, Dissolves the Congress, and is Declared Military Dictator of the Republic.

From a letter dated Kingston, Jamaica, and addressed to a prominent Cuban in New York, some important information is gleaned relative to Cuban affairs.

A copy of the letter was forwarded to this city, and on yesterday was exhibited to an attache of the DEMOCRAT. It explains the reported capture of the

PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC

and of some members of Congress by intimating that intrigue was at the bottom of the negotiations for a suspension of hostilities, and being discovered, those members who favored the acceptance of terms offered by the Spanish government permitted themselves to be captured by the Spanish forces, when the information was telegraphed that the Congress had dissolved.

The letter says that Gen. Vincente Garcia, knowing that negotiations were pending between the Spanish government and some of the members of the Cuban Congress for a settlement of difficulties not upon a basis of

INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA,

consulted some of his leading officers, and took it upon himself to put a stop to the negotiations by deposing the Chief Executive and the Congress; whereupon he was proclaimed by the troops Military Dictator of the Republic. Some time since, the letter says, the Cuban paper, *La Independencia*, published in New York, gave some hints about such negotiation, contrary to the principles and character of the revolution maintained during nine years, and that, it seems, gave Garcia the cue.

"This step," continues the letter, "taken by Gen. Garcia will prove very successful to the triumph of the Cuban patriots, because it will give more decision to those more than ever determined not to accept other condition from the Spanish government than the recognition of the absolute independence of the island."

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

A Few Stray Notes Picked up About the Building.

There were no very alarming developments at the Custom-House yesterday, and nothing disturbed the tranquillity of that building, unless it was the DEMOCRAT'S exclusive telegraphic information, published in the morning, announcing the confirmation by the Secretary of the Treasury of the appointments of Inspectors Hall, Kiernan and Davis, those names

HAVING HUNG FIRE

in the Treasury Department for some time. It was understood that Wells had filed a protest against the confirmation of one of these men, who was indorsed by the Hon. Randall L. Gibson, and had opposed his reappointment in every way, and the impression yesterday was that his influence in that line had vanished.

Ringgold's appointment as examiner was not much of a surprise, as he had previously been recommended by the Collector and the Custom-House commission for the position of Appraiser, when the two appraiserships were consolidated.

The pros and cons, as to the Collector's confirmation, were discussed again yesterday, but without developing any fresh ideas. Gen. Anderson received a

TELEGRAM FROM WELLS

during the day, in which he stated, as did the DEMOCRAT ten days ago, that Collector King's name would be sent in, but he did not state whether it would pass muster or not. He said also that Gen. Hugh J. Campbell had actually been appointed District Attorney for Dakota Territory, but beyond that said nothing.

The customs receipts for the week ending last evening were $192,400, showing an increase over the corresponding week last year.

Judge Billings writes that he will be here to open his court one week from to-morrow.

Pension Agent McMillen yesterday addressed a letter, which was indorsed by the Collector, to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that an office be assigned him in the Custom-House building.

STATE LEVEE BOARD.

Awards for Four Important Levees.

The Board of State Engineers met yesterday at the Executive office, to open bids for the construction of four levees, located in the parishes of Madison and Tensas, there being present Gov. Nicholls, ex officio President, and Messrs. Harrod and Hardee. At 12 o'clock, the hour fixed by the advertisement, the

RECEPTION OF BIDS CLOSED,

and one which came in a few moments later was not entertained or opened. Soon after the hour named, the bids, enclosing the required money deposits, were opened, there being five for the Hard-Times, three for the Ford Field and five for the Hardscrabble levee, in Tensas parish, and twelve for the Young's Point levee, in Madison parish, the bids for each being as follows, and the price bid being for each cubic yard:

Hard-Times.		Ford Field.	
P. Harnan	25	P. Harnan	37
A. L. Gervin & Co	25	A. L. Gervin & Co	25½
P G Conway & Co	29¾	T. B. Scully & Co	22½
Thos. O'Malley	22¾		
T. B. Scully & Co	27		
Hardscrabble.		**Young's Point.**	
P. Harnan	37	P. Harnan	23½
A. L. Gervin & Co	25½	P. J. Keary	22
A. Downey & Co	24½	John Irwin	23
P. Cavaney	22¾	John Rodge	20
T. B. Scully & Co	22½	A. Downey & Co	20
		P. G. Conway & Co	20
		Wm. Henry & Co	20
		Thos. O'Malley	21¾
		T. B. Scully & Co	19¾
		Martin Keary	19½
		Luke Madden	19¾

The bid presented by Mr. Keary for Young's Point levee stipulated also that $20 an acre would be asked for clearing the land; that of John Rodge $40 for heavy and $21.50 for light clearing, and that of Wm. Henry & Co. $40 per acre.

The award for the Hard-Times levee (estimate 25,000 cubic yards) was made to Thos. O'Malley; the Ford's Field (22,000 cubic yards) to T. B. Scully & Co.; Hardscrabble (26,000 cubic yards) to Patrick Cavaney, and Young's Point (60,000 cubic yards) to T. B. Scully & Co.

After the announcement of the awards by the Governor, he stated that the successful bidders would be required to

SIGN THE CONTRACTS

and present the sureties during the next forty-eight hours, whereupon the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

IS YOUNG A SAINT?

Not Brigham, but Dave, of Concordia.

Attorney General Ogden returned to the city on Friday night from the parish of Tensas, and on yesterday reported to Gov. Nicholls that he had, after looking over the situation, concluded that he had better continue the case against Dave Young until the spring term of court.

In a subsequent conversation the Attorney General stated that had he pushed the case to a trial it would have been impossible to secure even an equal white representation on the jury, and that the chances were that three-fourths of the jury would have been of Young's color, and among them might have been those from whom an impartial verdict could not have been obtained.

The blacks in the parish had collected together for the trial some half a dozen or more of

THEIR LEADING PREACHERS,

like Dave, no doubt, to work up an emotion pending the trial, and had held meeting after meeting, being "exhorted" by the preachers, until they actually thought that Dave was a saint, and was being made a martyr of. Of course under such circumstances the interests of the State could better be protected by not bringing the case to trial, and that being the view taken by the Attorney General, he made a motion, which was granted, that it be continued, and at the same time gave notice that he should appear in person to represent the State.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

The protraction of the warm weather in our climate, while it is annoying our sugar cane planters considerably, is manifesting itself in an unusual manner also in our city gardens. On Girod street, near Basin, may be seen a peach tree in full blossom with a complete set of new leaves, and in another portion of the city, in the rear of the Third Ward, a fig tree is budding, as though we were at the opening of spring. We also notice on the streets summer roses, which we thought had disappeared for the season, while violets, that ought to be plentiful, are scarce, and such as are to be found at the flower stands have a shriveled and sickly appearance and give little or no fragrance at all.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MIND. By Henry Maudsley, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

In this book the author attempts, with no little show of success, to unfold the mysteries of the movements and inside workings. He goes into an anatomical study of the brain and nervous cells and thence deduces the physical relations and natural connection between mind and matter. He joins the physiological with the psychological theories and very aptly illustrates his theme with clear and profound reasoning. Throughout the whole book there is shown deep study and research joined to considerable facility of expression. We are not prepared to indorse the writer's theories, because theories are essentially fallible, but the author fathers some very sensible ideas and his book is certainly worth reading.

THE TOWER OF PERCEMONT. A Novel. From the French of George Sand. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

This is the fourth number of "Collections of Foreign Authors," by these publishers, paper cover, printed on good paper and clear type, for fifty cents.

It is a story of much dramatic incident and force, told in a simple, attractive style of personal recital.

The family residence of a prosperous and true gentleman, a country barrister in France, becomes the scene of some dramatic denouements in connection with his professional engagements. The characters are all well drawn and interesting and he elevated moral tone pervading the whole story dignifies and renders more attractive the healthy, vigorous and pleasing sketches of domestic experiences that are drawn with a freshness and purity scarcely second to Miss Bremer. It is a book well worth reading by young ladies and their lovers, and not uninteresting to those of riper years.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF ALFRED DE MUSSET. Translated from the French of Paul De Musset. By Harriet W. Preston. Muslin, pp. 330. Price $2. Boston: Roberts Bros. New Orleans: George Ellis & Bro.

De Musset, like Poe and Shelley, was one of the true children of song, about whose personal history a rare and romantic interest clings. He is, perhaps, more fortunate, however, than they in having a most loving and affectionate biographer in the person of his brother, who has written the story of his life in a way so attractive that from its literary merit alone it must take its rank as one of the most delightful of the always delightful French biographies. The book is an excellent one, and to persons who enjoy such reading will be a treat indeed.

HOT WORK.

Down in a Silver Mine.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Those who have never inspected the lower levels of our mines may obtain some idea of the degree of heat to be found therein by visiting the Savage works at the change of shifts. The men—packed together as close as they can stand on the cage—are popped up out of the shaft all steaming hot, for all the world like a bunch of asparagus just lifted from the pot. They make their appearance in a cloud of steam that pours up continuously from the "depths profound," and are dimly seen until they step forth upon the floor of the works. As the men land and separate each carries with him for half a minute his little private cloud of vapor. As this passes off the man is seen to be naked from the waist up, his skin as wet as though he had just been lifted out of a pool of water. The men bring up with them—besides the steam—an amount of heat that may be felt by the spectator as they pass.

All this is at the top of the shaft, where it is considered quite cool—what, then, must it be hundreds of feet below, where the men started from, down where the water stands at 157 degrees Fahrenheit? Down there no steam is seen—it is too hot for it. It is only when the hot, moist air coming up from the lower regions strikes the cool air toward the top of the shaft that it takes the form of steam. Down there where the men come from you must keep your hands off the pump column and the pipes, and if you pick up any iron tool you will at once put it down without being told to do so. Down there they handle things with gloves on, or wrap rags about the drills they are guiding and iron apparatus they are moving, and down there, too, you will learn to keep your mouth shut after you have drawn a few mouthfuls of hot air into your lungs.

Perspire! It is no name for it. You are like a sponge that is being squeezed. You are ready to believe that you have ten million pores to every square inch of surface, or as many more as any authority may mention, and that all these pores are as big as the cells of a honeycomb. You go for ice-water and it almost seems to hiss as it passes down your throat. You keep going for it, and thus, in a short time, find out what becomes of the tons and tons of ice that are daily consumed in the mines. Remain below among the miners for an hour or two, and when you are finally popped out at the top of the shaft, all red-hot and steaming among the other asparagus sprouts, you will appreciate the beauty, the light and the coolness of the upper world.

Feathers.

Black cock feathers, with their scintillating green tints, are clipped to resemble the breast of a bird, or laid in long, narrow lines, for the ad