THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. II--NO. 303. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1877. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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TILDEN'S SPEECH.

HE DENOUNCES THE POLITICAL CRIMES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

A Review of Republican Legislation—The Increase in the Power of the Federal Government—Increase in the Number of Officeholders—Civil Service Reform, etc.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Young Men's Democratic Club serenaded ex-Governor Tilden to-night, at his residence in Gramercy Park, and the Governor made a long and carefully prepared speech in response. Dodworth's band took a position in the park about nine o'clock, and the lively music it discoursed, together with the calcium lights profusely scattered about the neighborhood, attracted a crowd of some 3000 or 4000 persons. In addition to the members of the Young Men's Club, a committee of gentlemen of the Manhattan Club also attended the serenade and reception in Governor Tilden's parlor, which preceded the main event of the evening, viz: the speech.

About half-past nine the crowd outside had swelled to the requisite dimensions, and had begun also to grow impatient, shouting with vast strength of lungs for the appearance of Gov. Tilden. That gentleman came out and took his position on the broad, stone guard to the door-steps.

Immense cheers and cries of "Three cheers for President Tilden!" greeted his appearance, and continued some minutes. Mr. Tilden, when the noise had subsided, began his speech. He opened in a low tone and with little animation, but when he reached the subject of his personal grievances his voice sometimes rose almost to a shout, and his manner became very animated. Speaking of the present State election, Mr. Tilden said:

The election, although for State officers, has relations to national politics, to which I know you will expect me to allude. The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the Presidential election of 1876 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming. Her sister States might afford to have the voice of New York frittered away, or its expression deferred. It could not change history. It could not alter the universal judgment of the civilized world. It could not avert the moral retribution that is pending. But New York herself cannot afford to have her voice unheard.

[A voice, "It's been heard." Another voice, "We know you got robbed."]

Mr. Tilden—I did not get robbed; the people got robbed. [Great cheering.] The Declaration of Independence, the bill of rights, the State constitutions, all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves, and to change their rulers at will. These declarations have seemed to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed a truism which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the example of human experience, in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the army, able to rule arbitrarily over millions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society.

In forming the government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to a nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the Federal Government so as to prevent the growth to dangerous dimensions of an office-holding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the State governments as a counterpoise, to act as centres of opinion, and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the Federal government. Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment, in the *Federalist* expounded with elaborate arguments; the father of the constitution enforced these conclusions.

[A voice—"There were no Returning Boards, then."] Mr. Tilden (excitedly)—No; there were no Returning Boards in those days. The people elected their own officers, and there were no Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana. [Cheering, and a cry: "Go for 'em again!"]

The increase of power in the Federal Government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence have well nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion demanding a change of administration needed to embrace two-thirds of the people at the beginning of the canvass in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested, its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the Federal government grasp power over the great corporations of our country, and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears—let it take jurisdiction of riots, which it is the duty of the State to suppress—let it find pretexts for increasing the army—and soon those in possession of the government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete.

In the canvass of 1876, the Federal government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was at the head of the partisan committee. Agents stood at the door of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole office-holding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument.

Here Mr. Tilden, departing from his prepared speech, shouted out: "And here let me say, fellow-citizens, that I for one am undoubtedly opposed to any increase of the army. I will never consent to it—never, no, never, never!"

Mr. Tilden continued: "All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it who was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform. He began after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses. Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and 1,250,000 of the white citizens. The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office-holding class, led by a Cabinet minister, was exerted to procure, and did procure, from the State canvassers of two States illegal or fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the part assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human brain as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the army were sent to afford them shelter. The expedients by which the votes of electors chosen by the people of these two States were rejected, and the votes of the electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation by the President of the Senate of dictatorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcement of his pretended authority by the army and navy—the terrorism of the business classes, the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known. The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system.

"The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great Republic has been the only example in the world of regular and orderly transfer of the government succession by the elective system."

Here again Mr. Tilden ran off from his speech, and told about France under Napoleon III. and answering an interrogation from the crowd, he said it was shown there that a despotism could be established even under the form of universal suffrage. Then, returning again to the great crime, he excitedly demanded to know of his auditors if they would ever condone it. "You won't condone it," he cried. "You will never condone it." [A voice, "Never! Never!"]

Mr. Tilden, the American people will not condone it under any pretext, or for any purpose. Young men, in the order of nature, we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government, will soon leave that work to you within the life of most who hear me. Our republic will embrace a hundred millions of people. Whether its institutions shall be preserved in substance and in spirit as well as in barren forms, and will continue to be a blessing to the toiling millions and a good example to mankind, now everywhere seeking a larger share in the management of their own affairs, will depend on you. At this point Mr. Tilden interjected some remarkable utterances. He said that whatever happened I swear, yes, I swear, that I will maintain the institutions of the country as they have been handed down from our fathers. Will you not maintain them, say, will you not maintain them to?

[A voice, "You bet we will! Mr. Tilden."] I avail myself of the occasion to thank all our people, in State or country, who have accorded to me their support—not personal to myself, but for the cause I have represented, and which has embraced the largest and holiest interests of humanity.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

How the United States and Mexico Treat with Each Other.

[N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The negotiations between the United States and Mexico for a revised treaty have reached an important stage and constitute a most interesting chapter in the current history of the Mexican question. It is now some three or four months since the subject of a new treaty was mooted by Minister Foster in his intercourse with Senor Valarde, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he suggested the propriety of a revision of existing stipulations in view of the failure of the old treaty to meet the difficulties arising so frequently on the Rio Grande river. Under instructions of the Washington government Minister Foster was restrained from communicating with President Diaz as the chief executive of Mexico, and dealt directly with Senor Vallarde, with whom a convention was soon after arranged. Mr. Evarts stood behind every proposition of Mr. Foster, and President Diaz was the inspiration of all that was advanced or conceded by Senor Vallarde. The matter of the extradition of fugitives, criminals, was first discussed, and Senor Vallarde proposed that the provision as to nationality should be so amended as to allow of no discrimination on this score. As the treaty now stands a Mexican flying from Texas into Mexico cannot be extradited and vice versa. In such a region as that bordering the Rio Grande it is easy to see that the criminals contemplated by the treaty could readily claim citizenship of either Mexico or the United States, as pleased their purpose, and that it would be hard for the aggrieved side to prove the reverse of their claim. The extradition article was also amended to do away with the limit of the value of stolen property, for the taking of which the thief or receiver could be demanded, and permit the extradition for the theft of any article of merchandise or property. This provision being accepted by Mr. Foster, became article one of the proposed addenda to the old treaty. In turn, Mr. Foster proposed that the regular troops of either country should be permitted to cross the border and enter the territory of the other in pursuit of maurauders or criminals taking refuge from pursuit by flight across the frontier. This was giving definite sanction to a right which might be claimed under the provisions of international law, but which it was for the peaceful interests of both countries should be specified by treaty of agreement. The proposition was held under consideration for a long time by the Mexican authorities. At length answer was made accepting the proposition, but with modifications which the Mexican government deemed to be necessary to secure its territory from the abuse of such a concession as that of admitting the troops of a foreign power within its borders. These modifications were:

1. That the pursuit of fugitives should not extend beyond a zone or strip of territory twenty Mexican leagues, or fifty American miles wide on either side of the dividing line.

2. That the route of pursuit should not be taken by the soldiery through towns or villages where there was a police force or a civil power.

3. That the fugitives, if so taken by foreign soldiery, should be surrendered to the local magistrates for examination and incarceration pending an application for their extradition, the foreign soldiery to have no powers of jurisdiction, but to exercise simply those of a police force, and to desist from the pursuit at any point where the arrest of the criminals could be secured by the local or municipal authorities.

This concession, which was considered a great deal for the Mexicans to make, was transmitted to Washington in the mail received a few days since from Minister Foster. It was to form article second of the addenda. The whole success as far as it has gone is said to have been the leading topic of Friday's and to-day's Cabinet discussion.

It is reported on good authority that Secretary Evarts immediately dispatched word to Minister Foster to secure a further article providing for the payment of the claims of American citizens injured by the raids of Mexican marauders. This was so much more than President Diaz is believed to be prepared to concede that the gossips have jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Evarts wants a slice of Mexico, and will have it by forcing on Mexico the alternative of a war with the United States or a grant of territory in lieu of the amount of our claims, which the depleted condition of the Mexican treasury would never allow of settlement in any other way. It was disgust with this discovery of Mr. Evarts' strategy that led, it is said, to Senor Maia's sudden decision to abandon the enterprise of securing the recognition of President Diaz, and to return to Mexico, whither he goes by the first steamer leaving New York or New Orleans.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

New goods at Offner's, Monday.

Offner has only one store—174 Canal street, opposite Varieties Theatre.

With flashing eye and distended nostrils Staub still remains at Goldthwaite's bookstore on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal street, defying the average news dealer to compete with him in furnishing papers and periodicals to the public. His counters are replete with information on every subject and news from all quarters. He challenges investigation, courts competition and defies rivalry.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT STEVENS', CORNER CANAL STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.—This is perhaps the largest andmost attractive establishment of the kind to be found in the Southern country, and will repay a visit to it, if for no other reason than to see its various departments, and the thorough system under which it is conducted. His magnificent display of mens', boys' and children's clothing, furnishing goods, trunks, etc., each in its own separate department, cannot be surpassed in any city in the world. Such inducements as he is offering should not fail to attract every stranger visiting the city. It needs no words from us to insure a visit from our resident citizens, whose wardrobes have been supplied by this house for the last sixteen years. His immense custom department is well stocked with a choice selection of both foreign and domestic piece goods, and you have your choice from three of the best cutters in America to leave your measure with. We prefer the tall, good looking geat with the long moustache.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WELSH FOR THE ENGLISH MISSION—THE NOMINATION A SURPRISE TO EVERYBODY.

The Louisiana Senatorial Question: Opposition to Dilatory Tactics—Conkling's Programme—Early Adjournment of Congress.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The nomination of John Welsh, of Philadelphia, as Minister to England to-day, was a surprise to everybody, including most of the Cabinet. It seems to have been determined on yesterday, after the regular Cabinet meeting, in a private conference of Hayes, Evarts and Schurz. The general belief is that the nomination will not be confirmed.

In conversation with Senator Christiancy today I told him the Democrats were apprehensive that the committee would delay the cases of Spofford, Eustis and Butler. He replied that when he voted to refer the case of Spofford, he did so with the understanding that the investigation was to be expedited and report made as promptly as possible. I then asked him what he would do in case dilatory tactics became evident on the part of the committee. He said that in such a case he should vote to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the case and bring the matter to a direct vote in the Senate. Booth and Matthews have both similarly expressed themselves to Democratic Senators.

It is noted that while several Northern nominations have been confirmed, none of the Southern appointments have been acted upon where the appointee is not a Republican in good standing. Senator Conkling has privately announced his programme. He will not make factious opposition to any nomination sent in to fill a regular vacancy, but will antagonize all nominations made vice officers removed or suspended under the operation of the civil service orders. Whenever such cases come up he will take the ground that the cause alleged is not sufficient, and will move for inquiry into the relative fitness of the two men, the suspended incumbent and Hayes' appointee to hold the office, irrespective of the civil service order.

The Democrats seem to be insisting on an early adjournment. The army bill will be reported on Thursday, and an effort will be made to pass it this week, so as to adjourn on Saturday, but it is very doubtful that the programme will succeed.

BUELL.

The Committee on Election of President and Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a resolution providing that the members of the select committee to consider the questions arising from, growing out of and relating to the election of President and Vice President, be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate. Adopted.

Supervising Inspector.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The nomination of Geo. L. Norton, of Louisiana, for supervising inspector of steamboats for the Tenth District, was sent to the Senate to-day.

Bill to Reimburse Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Coke bill, to make an appropriation to repay to the State of Texas expenses incurred in repelling invasions from Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Land Office Register.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Wm. M. Burwell has been appointed Register of the Land Office at New Orleans.

Pinchback.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the Pinchback case, inasmuch as the credentials which he asks the committee to consider are on file with the Secretary of the Senate, and have not been reported for consideration. If Pinchback wants his case considered by the committee, it will be necessary to get a decision by the Senate to have his credentials taken from the file and referred to the committee for consideration and action.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Committee on Appriations met and organized to-day, and considered the army appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House next week.

The Stevens Battery Sold.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—McKay, the builder of the celebrated Stevens Battery, has just returned, and it is said that he has sold the battery, but he declines to state to what government it was sold. It is reported that the amount realized from the sale is $1,000,000. The ship will be transferred to Europe early next March.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE HERALD'S COMMENTS ON THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

They Mean Economy, Sound Legislation and Needed Reform of Bad Laws.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The *Herald*, commenting on the formation of the House committees, says that the appointments made mean economy, sound legislation and needed reform of bad laws. That the Speaker has dealt fairly with Republicans, and that while some capable men of both parties are unplaced, it is only just that preference should be given to old over new members. The committees fairly represent the spirit of the House, and give promise of useful legislation.

The Overdue Steamer Bolivar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Anchor Line steamer Bolivar, which is five days overdue, was spoken at sea, 1200 miles from New York. She had broken her shaft, and was proceeding under sail. No fears are entertained as to her safety. She is expected to arrive on Sunday.

Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Senator Morton is reported to be resting more easily.

LATER.—Reports from Senator Morton say there is no hope of his recovery.

More Savings Gone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Savings Institution and Trust Company has collapsed. Liabilities $60,000; assets $6000.

Hayes' Visit to Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The city is filled with enthusiasm over the visit of the President. Various military organizations are on hand for parade; the business houses are generally decorated, and the firemen are out, making a great display. The speaker's stand was handsomely decorated.

The train arrived at 2:30 p. m. and the Presidential party were taken charge off and escorted to the grand stand by the Grand Marshal. A misty rain was falling when the visitors arrived, but the crowd nevertheless kept their places.

Judge Meredith welcomed the President and party, and introduced President Hayes, who, after thanking the citizens for the hearty welcome tendered him, in his turn introduced Mr. Evarts, who made a patriotic speech. Gov. Wade Hampton was expected to be present, but was prevented by the pressure of official business.

Theatrical—Fanny Davenport.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—Fanny Davenport has been playing here this week to crowded houses, and has been tendered a benefit, to take place on Friday night.

Recapture of a Desperado.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—Grove Kennedy, a noted desperado, who killed his uncle in Girard county, and who escaped from his guards after being remanded to jail by the judge, was recaptured by Geo. W. Hunter, marshal of Bardstown, and brought to Louisville and placed in jail. He will apply for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view of giving bail. He can give any amount required.

Cutting Loose From the Republicans.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 30.—At a large meeting of colored voters, held in the colored church here to-day, it was resolved to sever the connection of the colored people with the Republican party, with which they have heretofore been identified, and announce themselves as free and independent voters.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Crisis Seems Settled—The Ministry Will Retire.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs: It seems now settled that the Cabinet, abandoning the idea of resistance, will retire before the 7th of November, or will merely hold office long enough to offer a justification of its policy in the Senate. Whether it retires a little earlier or later is quite immaterial.

The essential and now apparently settled thing is, that it will retire.

Composition of the Conservative Minority.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Careful calculation shows that the Conservative minority in the new Chamber is composed of 112 Bonapartists and 96 Monarchists.

Grant in Paris—Banquet by the American Minister.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The banquet given by the American Minister in honor of Gen. Grant, this evening, was a brilliant affair. Among the guests were the Duke and Duchess de Cazes, Duke de Broglie, M. de Fourton, Gen. and M'me Berthout, M. Caillaux, the Viscount de Meux, M. Brunet, the Marquis d'Abzac, and the prefects of police and the Seine, Messrs. Voisin and Noyes, and Messrs Lincoln and Stevens.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—After the dinner at the American Legation, the reception which followed was attended by President MacMahon, who wore the grand cord of the Legion of Honor. The Marshal remained an hour.

WAR NOTES.

RESULTS OF THE CAPTURE OF TELECHE.

The Complete Investment of Plevna Not Yet Certain.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The capture of Teleche indicates that the Russians have a firm hold on the Plevna and Sofia road, but it is not yet certain that Plevna is entirely surrounded.

The road to Widdin, by way of Rahova, it is believed, is still in possession of the Turks, and that Ghazi Osman Pasha will make a desperate effort to keep it.

Change of Headquarters.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The headquarters of the Prince of Roumania and Gen. Todtleben have been removed to Bogot, in order, as is alleged by a correspondent, that Poredin may be prepared for the Czar, who will take up his quarters there. It is more likely that the change is in consequence of the changed plan and point of attack against Plevna.

Commander Superseded—Speculations as to Future Plans.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Roumanian division commander who recently led the assault on the second Gravitza redoubt has been superseded, and the transfer of the Roumanians to a point south of Plevna seems to indicate the abandonment of attempts to capture the works on the east front, and the establishment of a better communication with the troops now operating on the Sofia road.

If the Czar really intends to remove the imperial headquarters to Poredin, it may be the precursor of another attempt to carry Ghazi Osman's position by assault, at which, as at the attack on the 11th of September, the Czar would wish to be present; or it may indicate that the Russians are confident that their operations must result in the speedy capitulation of Plevna.

Details of the affairs at Gorny Dubruk and Telische make it certain that they are more than mere raids on Turkish communications; in fact, they are part of the new Russian movement, involving an entire change of front, which is still further developed by the transfer of the Roumanians to Bogot.

Domestic Markets.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Dry salted meats—All boxed quiet; shoulders 6⅝; rib sides 7⅛; clear sides 7⅝. Pork steady; sales—October $15; seller year $12 50; January and February $12 65. Lard steady; 8.15 bid, 8.25 asked, cash; seller year 8.67½@8.10; January and February 8.12½@8.15. Wheat quiet; November $1 04⅜@1 04½; December $1 03⅛@1 03¼; seller year $1 03@1 03⅜. Corn steady; November 38⅜@43⅜.

Close—Pork steady and quiet; $12 90 November; $12 50 seller year; $12 65 January; nominally $15 50 October. Lard steady and quiet; 8.10 seller year; 8.15 January; nominally 8 25 cash. Wheat firm; $1 11⅜@1 12 October; $1 05⅛ November; $1 04⅛ seller year; $1 04¼ December. Corn quiet; 45⅛ October; 43¾@43⅞ November; 41⅛@41¾ seller year; 40@40⅛ January.

Union stock Yards—Estimated receipts of hogs for to-day 16,000; official receipts of hogs for yesterday 10,352; market dull and weak, tending down; 10 and 15 lower; Light grades $4 75@4 80; heavy grades $4 60@5 10.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, $1 30 bid; No. 3 cash $1 27; October $1 26⅛ bid; November $1 27¼; December $1 25½ bid; all the year $1 25¾; January $1 25⅛ bid; November cash $1 14. Corn—cash 43; October 43⅛; November 42⅝; December 39¾; all the year 40; May 42¾. Oats—cash 25⅜; November 25½@25⅝. Rye—cash 54¾; December 52½. Whisky $1 08.

Inspections—Wheat 92, Corn 57, Oats 18, Barley 8, Rye 6. Pork—cash $14 25; October $13 50; November $13 25; all the year $12 62½@12 70.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Flour in moderate demand, steady and firm; selling at $6@6 10; extra $5 50@7 75. Rye flour $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn steady and in fair demand; old mixed ear is quoted at 45 and new 37@38 for prime on arrival, and shelled is offered at 46 in elevator. Wheat in moderate demand at $1 30@1 35 for white and $1 25@1 30 for good choice. Whisky fair; sales at $1 07 ⅌ gallon.

Rye quiet; demand moderate; good to prime on arrival, 56@58; No. 2 in elevator 55@60. Barley dull with large offerings; spring 55@60 for fair to prime Western; f5@75 for Northern. Oats—fair local demand; mixed 26@28; white 29@31. Mess pork steady and quiet at $14 ⅌ bbl. Lard moderately active at 8¼@8⅜ for current make, 8⅞ for prime winter steam.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 2 p. m.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 7000, of which of 1000 were for export and speculation; Middling Uplands 6½; Middling Orleans 6¾. Bacon 40s 6d@41s 6d; Corn firmer; 29s 3d@29s 6d. Lard 45s 6d. Oats 3s@3s 6d. Pork 47s 6d. Tallow 40s 9d. Rye 40s. Wheat—spring 10s 3d@11s 2d; winter 10s 6d@11s 2d. Breadstuffs dull, except corn, which is firmer. Weather fair.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

VALLETTE DRY DOCK STOCK AT AUCTION.—By reference to our regular auction columns it will be seen that Messrs. Hoey, Macon & O'Connor will sell at auction on Saturday, November 3, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, 60 shares of Vallette Dry Dock stock. A positive sale to the highest bidder, in lots.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

We are again under obligations to that enterprising and obliging newsdealer and bookseller, Mr. George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice, for late Western papers. Mr. Ellis always has the latest papers, periodicals and books that are published in this country and in Europe.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Denechaud is now ready to receive boarders and transient visitors, having completely repaired his restaurant. Give him a call, at No. 8 Carondelet street.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TWEED.

HIS RECOLLECTIONS OF LEADING POLITICIANS.

How the Tweed Ring Managed Politics in New York—The Indorsement of Civil Service Reform from an Unexpected Source.

[N. Y. Herald.]

Reporter—Are you the only member of the Ring now held in duress?

Mr. Tweed—The only one. Ingersoll and Woodward are both out. Sweeny lives up town. Connolly is in Switzerland. Hall is in London, or thereabouts.

"Why did Hall run away—on the score of your confession?"

"Hall, I think, has been crazy, or growing crazy, for years. He was a dreadfully tiresome fellow, with his weak little puns."

"But he was useful, was he not, in the way of drawing up advantageous or cunning bills?"

"He was fair at that; not accomplished; not a real expert. Hall was pretty good on his legs, to preside at a dinner, or make a ready speech."

SWEENY.

"What is the meaning of the rumor that Sweeny and the Sweeny influence are at work to keep you in jail?"

"I don't think Sweeny wants me out. He's probably going into politics again. You know he never came to the front much, but wanted to rule from a position of retirement. He can reach influences I cannot reach."

"But you never quarrelled much with your associates?"

"No; they didn't quarrel with me, because I was the only man who would go to the front. They couldn't rely on each other if anything desperate was on hand. I remember once there was a meeting to be held where Elijah Purdy wanted me to preside. Said I, 'Now, boys, I tell you, I'm afraid to go to that meeting. You may go, but I don't want to.' 'Pooh, pooh,' said Purdy, 'we didn't expect that of you, Tweed; I'll go myself.' So I went that night, and behold! no Purdy came. 'Come on,' said I, 'I'll preside!' So I took the chair, and wasn't very comfortable in it, either. A man from California, by the name of Doyle, was running for recorder against Barnard. (This recollection is at random.) I saw, as the roll call proceeded, that Doyle had the majority of delegates. Said I to a secretary: 'Have a motion made to dispense with calling the roll!' It was done. 'All in favor of Mr. Barnard as the nominee of this body say aye. Carried! The meeting is adjourned!' Well, there was a riot and I was driven into one corner. Isaiah Rynders had a pistol as long as my arm drawn and cocked. Said he: 'I'll pay you for this!' I was scared, but I didn't say so. 'I'm not afraid of a whole ward of you fighting villains,' said I, and we all got out."

"Then you never quarrelled with Sweeny?"

"Oh, Sweeny is a hard, overbearing, revengeful man. He wants his way and treasures up wrath. He has considerable ability of its kind. We were so opposite and unlike that we got along very well."

CONNOLLY.

"How did you ever take into your confidence Dick Connolly?"

"Connolly was before my time; I had to take the world as it was and not make it anew. He was a powerful man in his ward and district, being from Cork, and that region in other days was full of Corkonians. If you would walk through there and talk against Connolly it would be at your peril. We could not get along without Connolly, and annexed him for the vote he controlled. He had been an old Federal Custom-House officer, and in Mayor Havemeyer's bank."

"Who got Connolly off?"

"Tilden, through the aid of Mayor Havemeyer."

"Do you not recall, in the large galaxy of prominent men of New York Democrats, some few whom your mind admires notwithstanding your misfortunes?"

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Mr. Tweed shook his head as if there was nobody; but said, after a while: "If he had not been so cold, John T. Hoffman was about the best. I speak with respect of him, because we several times disagreed. I could never make him do much for policy. He was ambitious and capable, but he often harmed us by objecting in cases where he could not have harmed himself. If you read my testimony on Hoffman you found it honestly expressed. He was not approachable with money."

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

"Your relation to the Erie Railroad, Mr. Tweed, has subjected you to considerable censure. How did you get in there?"

"That came from my position as State Senator. Vanderbilt wanted me to help him in legislative matters and promised to carry a large amount of stock for me; in short, to put me into a stock speculation, so I could make some money. He didn't keep his word, and Fisk and Gould came to me and offered to set me right."

"Which of those men was the abler, Gould or Fisk?"

"Oh, Gould; he has not his equal in America as a financier. Jim Fisk was a pleasant fellow, full of anecdote. Nothing discomfired him. He was never ashamed. He always had a fresh story. I liked his company. I remember when he was before the committee of Congress and used that expression, 'Gone where the woolen blue twineth.' He explained that to me. He said that when he used to peddle around the country he noticed that the country outhouses always had a sprig of vine climbing over them. He simply meant by that illustration that the investment had gone up the spout—gone to nothing."

"Whom do you regard as the most successful city politician of New York in the thirty years of your experience?"

"John Kelly. He was always a plodder—always saving something and always learning something. He stood well with the church—rather a high class man in the church—and got his support there. I never did but one thing for him; twenty years ago I helped him beat (Walsh?) for Congress."

PRESIDENTS.

"What President did you first vote for, Mr. Tweed?"

"I think it was Polk. I know I voted first for President in 1844."

"Which of the public men who aspired to the Presidency or attained it do you recall with the most respect?"

"Let me see," answered Mr. Tweed, reflectively. "There was Frank Pierce. I knew him. He was very light—almost a nonentity. Fillmore was a poor stick, too—very little breadth to him. I think," said Mr. Tweed, with a sudden illumination, "that Stephen A. Douglas impressed me more than any big national man I ever knew. I was pretty well acquainted with him. A Mr. West, who used to be Surrogate, had Douglas at his house and asked me around there. I was for Douglas for President away back in 1852 and 1856. He seemed to be a big-brained man, with plenty of temperament, democratic and clear-headed; a real leader. I was a Douglas Democrat up to the beginning of the war and a War Democrat after that."

"You never saw Mr. Lincoln?"

"No, I never met Lincoln privately, but I thought very well of him."

A NEW VIEW OF TILDEN.

"What kind of President would Mr. Tilden have made had he been peacefully inaugurated?"

"Well," said Mr. Tweed musingly, "if Congress were called to meet on the 4th of March, and by constitutional requirement the President would have to send in his message on that day, Tilden would have it ready perhaps by the 4th of April following. He always puts off everything."

"But if he has so much procrastination in his habits how did Mr. Tilden become so rich?"

"By tiring people out," said Mr. Tweed. "He would just sit down and wear out the patience of anybody in business as he would in politics. He was a railroad schemer, you know. Suppose you had 5000 shares of stock in some company which he designed to capture. He would have it all figured out so that you would get no dividends, and after awhile you would have to sell some of the stock. His pool, which had arranged to keep you out of your dividend, would then buy up your stock, and so, little by little, you would have to let that stock out until Tilden's crowd got it all, and after a while your railroad would be reorganized and consolidated. But that kind of patience does not apply to a President, who can only serve four years and must act on the moment."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

"How would you go to work to rearrange this city and start it afresh, if that were the price of your release?"

"I should adopt the civil service policy," said Mr. Tweed. "There is no earthly policy to straighten out the abuses of patronage but strict civil service. Its defect, of course, is to put a sort of aristocracy in the public offices. When men hold their positions independent of politics they are apt to get a little lofty. But the evils of patronage, as every politician must encounter them in New York, are else incurable. I was carrying pay rolls of $50,000 a year for persons who did nothing at all. No adequate service is given here for official salaries. Few of those persons who are getting $3500 and $4000 a year can earn $1000 in any other business. They are in each other's way and are quarrelling as to who shall do the work. If they worked in merchants' stores they would have to go down town at 7 or 8 o'clock, and, with an interval of half an hour for dinner, stay in the store until 6 at night and in the business season remain until 9. They go to our public offices by noon and go away at 4 o'clock. The consequence is enormous expense. When I began to keep horses I bought two and hired one man. Then I bought another horse and hired two men, and I got less service than when I had one man. The passion to get office has become national in America, and it is absurd to be a politician under existing conditions without holding plenty of patronage. We broke ourselves down and injured this city by extending our patronage in the reach for influence and power."

"Have you paid any attention, Mr. Tweed, to the debate on civil service reform now raging around the Federal government?"

"I have, and it is a great question. I see no objection to that system, except as it disturbs politicians. We can certainly get better service at less cost under that system."

"May I ask what would you do if you were out of this prison and free to begin life again?"

"I should go to New Orleans or to the West. Idleness is my aversion. I do more work in this jail than anybody in it. Look on that window sill at those piles of books—the *Daily Transcript* and other documents—pertaining to my examination. I spend hours ransacking them every day. During the height of my prosperity in this city I made everybody around me work, and it used to be a saying, 'There comes Mr. Tweed; now we will have to sweat.' My son-in-law is in business in New Orleans, and I could make myself useful to him as traveling agent or in some other way—enough to give me employment and a living. If I did not go there, I would start life far out West."

"Perhaps you mistrust yourself. Would not the thirst for politics in New York resume its place?"

"No, I am too old and indifferent, and would not even vote in this country again."

RUNNING BEHIND.

The Receipts of the Government Less than its Expenditures.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The session of the Cabinet to-day was devoted almost exclusively to routine business. The subject of the English mission was not mentioned, nor was there any discussion upon any other proposed appointment of special importance in either branch of the service. Secretary Sherman submitted his budget, showing that the government is running behind in its expenses. He pointed out to his associates the necessity of cutting down their estimates, in order to bring them within the revenues of the treasury. The estimates for appropriations are those sent in by the several secretaries, which will be, in due time, sent to Congress. Secretary Sherman was anxious to have the amounts reduced to the lowest possible figure before the tables are printed. The President was in favor of reducing the expenses as much as possible, and certainly of bringing them within the revenues. He urged the closest scrutiny of the whole subject, and the enforcement of economy in every department of the public expenditures.

A PENNSYLVANIA THREAT.

To Withdraw the State Ticket if Hayes Declines to Give Them Help.

[N. Y. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The city has been full of Pennsylvania politicians to-day, and the hotels are swarming with members of the Philadelphia city government. They are in a savage temper. They have not had the satisfaction of condemning Hayes, and still meet no support from the Administration. They count upon about 1600 votes in government employment, and are not likely to get any of them. There is no money to pay for expenses, and the clerks decline to go at their own expense. Some of the departments refuse to let them go, and with a close election coming, even in Philadelphia, it is not pleasant to think of losing the 1600 who ought to be there in November and will not. The current feeling can be best phrased in O'Neill's declaration that he was going to make one more push for help, and if Hayes declined to give it he was in favor of withdrawing the State ticket—an extreme threat that fairly represents the sore, discontented feeling with which election day is approaching. How the Administration will get out of the trap into which it has fallen in the Cameron matter is by no means clear.

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Kellogg's Credentials.

[St. Louis Times.]

The mysterious disappearance of Kellogg's senatorial credentials, which have been missing all summer, is thus explained in a Washington special to the New York *Times*:

"It is at last discovered who has had possession, since the adjournment last spring, of the credentials of Senator Kellogg, and they are promised to be returned to the committee tomorrow. Senator Cockrell borrowed the papers from Senator Morton, who was chairman of the committee, before the adjournment of last spring's session. He kept them a short time and returned them, and then borrowed them again. While they were a second time in his possession the Senate adjourned, and in the haste of packing up to leave Washington he threw the credentials, with other papers, into his boxes, and without knowing or thinking that he had them in his possession, retained them through the entire summer. Since the discussion arose as to their whereabouts he was looking over his papers, and yesterday found the credentials."

A heavy responsibility rests on the Missouri Senator—not for having lost the credentials, but for having found them.

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The New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

[Donaldsonville Triune-Democrat.]