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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON.

The South Carolina Senatorship.

(Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Thurman moved to take up the resolution in relation to the admission of Butler, of South Carolina, and to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the further consideration of the case.

Mr. Conkling opposed the motion, and said that it had better be taken up at some other time.

Mr. Thurman said it was a question of the highest privilege. He said the Senate had been in session but an hour or two each day, and he had never known the committees to do as much work as they have done at this session. He believed it was time that some action was taken. He made remarks concerning the vacant seats of South Carolina and Louisiana, and said it was due to those States that a report be made.

Mr. Wadleigh said the committee had not had time to consider the case. They had on hand the case of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford, had been working diligently, and were not prepared to take up Mr. Butler's case.

In the Republican caucus four Senators decline pledging themselves to vote against the confirmation of Democrats to office. The remaining thirty-four are so pledged. The four delinquents are Messrs. Hoar, Matthews, Christiancy and Burnside.

The Paris Exposition bill passed the House to-day by 134 to 124.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The regular session of the Cabinet was held to-day. The time was mostly occupied with discussing the finishing up of appointments, and in considering what would be the result of the Senate's not confirming certain of the present nominations.

No new appointment was agreed on.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Wm. J. Hunter, Receiver of Public Moneys at Hayes City, Kansas.

Wm. W. Billson, District Attorney for the District of Minnesota.

Robert N. C. McLauren, United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota.

A Warning to Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—An order has been issued through the War Department from the President, to the effect that no more leniency will be shown to army officers who have violated the 38th article of war, which relates to inebriety while on duty.

It is in the form of a warning that vigorous execution of sentence, imposed in due course by court-martial, may be expected.

The Colorado Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The House Committee on Elections will come to a vote on the Colorado question to-morrow. The committee is nearly evenly divided into three parts, one favoring the claim of Patterson, another that of Belford, and the third in favor of ordering a new election.

The Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The House Appropriation Committee, this morning amended the deficiency bill by striking out the clause making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the President's Louisiana commission, and reduced the appropriation for the expense of the mint investigation, and made some other minor amendments.

The bill is in the hands of Mr. Singleton, and will be reported to the House as soon as the Paris Exposition bill is disposed of.

Investigation of the Number and Condition of Troops on the Texas Border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The House Military Committee this morning took up the resolution of Mr. Mills, adopted in the House on the 16th inst., directing an inquiry into the military forces on the Texas border, the number and condition of troops, etc.

The General of the Army, the Adjutant General and others have been requested to appear before the committee, which will sit daily while this subject is under consideration.

No Conclusion in the Spofford-Kellogg Contest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections read the briefs this morning submitted to the committee by Spofford and Kellogg, but adjourned before the reading had been concluded, the hour for the meeting of the Senate having arrived. The committee will meet again after the adjournment of the Senate to-day.

The committee also determined to grant Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer and her associates in the advocacy of the establishment of a Women's National University at Washington a hearing at the time of the meeting of the Women's National Suffrage Convention, which takes place in this city in January next.

Consideration of Foreign Appointments—No Result.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations considered at their meeting this morning the nomination of H. S. Sanford for the Belgian mission. There was considerable opposition manifested, but no conclusive action was taken.

The committee also had some further discussion in reference to the nomination of H. W. Hillyard for the Brazilian mission, but, as in the former case, reached no result.

The Silver Bill in the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Senate Finance Committee this morning rejected the proposition to limit the legal tender of silver, but agreed to an amendment to the silver bill setting apart $50,000,000 as a permanent fund for the purchase of not less than $2,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000 in bullion monthly, the silver coined to be replaced by greenbacks and turned back in this form into the permanent purchasing fund.

Some other amendments objectionable to the silver men were adopted. The bill will be reported to the Senate to-morrow.

The New York Coffee Dealers—Their Reasons for Preferring Direct Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The coffee dealers of this city have been asked by Cincinnati grocery firms why they preferred to ship goods sold direct to their customers rather than through third parties. In the reply made by the traders they state that as most of the sales of coffee are made through brokers to persons who desire prompt shipment, it is impossible to obtain such an order as would relieve the sellers of risk without delaying shipments by a third party; whereas, if the seller ships he obtains the railroad and steamship company's receipt, which gives a perfect demonstration against the buyer. They claim that there is another objection to the delivery to a third party in the publicity it gives to private transactions. They claim that the reduction in shipping charges is due entirely to the fall in price of bags, and that they can ship more promptly than the third party and fully as economically.

Bankruptcy.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Jay Baker, wholesale tobacconist, has filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The white policeman killed by Bande was buried to-day. Bande is still alive and is recovering. He hopes he will be allowed to remain here. Hes ays he only fired one shot.

Work of the Hot Springs Commissioners.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 20.—The Board of Hot Springs Commissioners are making fair progress with their work, having filed 950 petitions for claims upon the reservation. They have taken testimony in about 200 of the cases presented to them for adjudication, but have not heard evidence in any contested claims. They have now under consideration the question of permitting depositions of distant witnesses to be taken and presented to them. They don't intend to decide any case until they have heard evidence in reference to all the claims on the reservation.

Church Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20.—Grace Chapel, of the parish of Gethsemane, was burned to-day. Loss $20,000. Insurance $16,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

British Steamer Hindoo Disabled.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—A dispatch received here to-day from St. Johns states that the British steamer Hindoo, from Hull via Southampton, October 30, for Boston, put into that port yesterday, badly disabled by the recent storms.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Resignation of the Ministry Accepted—Foreshadowing of Trouble.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The announcement is made officially that President MacMahon has accepted the resignations of the ministers.

The vote in the Senate yesterday, resulting in the passage of the order of the day proposed by the Right, has embittered the Republican press, which declares that it portends discord and perhaps civil war.

CUBA.

The Butcher Campos—His Infamous Order to Slaughter All Prisoners of War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The latest advices from Havana state that the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, Gen. Martinez Campos, has just issued a private order among his commanders, ordering that all Cuban prisoners shall be killed and reported as having been killed in battle. Campos promised the Spanish government that he would stop the revolution in Cuba by January, 1878.

The following order shows to what desperate straits he is driven, when he is compelled to order the assassination of prisoners of war in cold blood:

"HEADQUARTERS OF CUBA, November 1, 1877.

"To the commanders of Columns (private):

"Knowing the uselessness of clemency toward an enemy who are unable to appreciate it as aught else than evidence of weakness on our part, I find myself called to adopt energetic measures to finish at once and by force this hydra of insurrection. You will, therefore, on receipt of this order, shoot all prisoners of war, whoever they may be, making it appear in your report as though they were killed in battle. I recommend to you secrecy in this matter, and an exact fulfillment of this order.

"MARTINEZ CAMPOS."

Campos formerly served under Captain General Valmaseda, better known to the Cubans as the Tiger of Bayma, who ordered that all Cubans found in the country, irrespective of sex, should be killed by his troops. Valmaseda also approved of the slaughter of the eight medical students at Havana. The troops commanded by his disciple, Campos, on one occasion, it is alleged, came into the city of Bayma, carrying on their bayonets the remains of a young Cuban patriot named Taymond, only seventeen years old, whom they had killed.

With reference to the above proclamation, it is reported from Cuban sources that prisoners of war have already been executed at Mansillo.

ROME.

Precarious Condition of the Pope—Recall of the Recently Discharged Doctor.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Vatican physician, lately dismissed for furnishing information to Victor Emanuel's government, has been recalled. The charge was proved to be unfounded.

Another surgeon was then summoned to give hourly attention to his Holiness. As the suppuration continues, Prof. Van Scitt advises keeping the issues open at all hazards, and states that if the discharge becomes too abundant he will treat the sores with caustic.

He considers the condition of the Pope decidedly precarious, but declares that the symptoms are not aggravated.

Elections at Rome.

ROME, Nov. 20.—In the provincial elections, Rome has chosen 9 clerical delegates out of her quota of 15.

Two New Cardinals.

ROME, Nov. 20.—At the December consistory, the Archbishop of Ravenna and Monsignor Pelegrino will, as has been predicted, be made Cardinals.

ENGLAND.

Convicted and Sentenced.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The trial of the Scotland Yard detectives, charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, in a case in which a number of betting men were convicted of defrauding the Countess of Gonfaust of $50,000, ended to-day in their conviction and sentence.

WAR NOTES.

Antivari Not Captured.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The rumor published in the *Political Correspondez* Saturday, that the Montenegrins had captured Antivari by storm, proves to be unfounded.

THE COLOR LINE.

What a Republican Newspaper Has to Say of the Attacks of Pinchback & Co. on Our Public Schools.

[New York Times.]

A discussion, now going on in New Orleans, relative to the color line in the public schools can be regarded in only one way. We refer to the demand of a few colored demagogues that black children shall be allowed to attend the schools set apart for the whites. When the facts in the case are considered, such a request is simply ridiculous, and were it not for the excited controversy that has grown out of it, would be unworthy of even a passing notice. In the first place, it must be understood that in Richmond, Charleston, and particularly in New Orleans, the educational facilities provided for the colored children are quite as good as those enjoyed by the whites. Unlike their fellows in the black counties and interior parishes, the Democratic officials of the cities named take a sort of pride in building and maintaining really excellent negro schools. It must be said to their credit that they spare no expense to make those institutions equal in every way to the public academies provided for the whites. The great mass of the colored people know, and readily acknowledge, these facts; they are entirely content with their present opportunities of educating their children, and they have no desire to force them into the white schools.

A few designing political tricksters of the Pinchback stripe, however, who are everything by turns, and nothing long, have recently been trying to bring about discord from which they hope to profit, by insisting that the colored children have a right to attend the schools set apart for the whites. The injustice of this demand will be the better appreciated when it is understood that the white people of New Orleans pay nine-tenths of the school tax, but are, nevertheless, willing that half the fund thus raised shall be expended in the maintenance of separate schools for colored children. The demand referred to is in no sense a proper one; we are assured that this is not sustained by the freedmen as a class, and the whites do well to resist it. The men who make it are not the real friends of the negroes. They were ever ready to sacrifice them to serve their own interests, and they now seek to stir up strife in a peaceable community for the purpose of bringing themselves into prominence, and not with a view to bettering the condition of the people regarding whose rights they declaim so loudly.

The Communist Vote in Chicago.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The most surprising feature of the local election was that the Communist ticket polled between 6000 and 7000 votes in this city. As election day approached it seemed to be forgotton that there was such a ticket in the field. The newspapers paid no attention whatever to it. The campaign committee ignored it. The indication is that it came from both political parties in about equal parts.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

KANSAS CITY CALLS ON THE CRESCENT CITY.

A Saving for One Locality of $1,000,000 Through New Orleans.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 16, 1877.

Editor Democrat—The attention of the great West—the immense grain producing country of the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys—is now being directed to your city as an outlet to Europe for their surplus products. Are your grain merchants thoroughly imbued with the importance of this trade? Do they fully comprehend the magnitude of the grain shipment which by proper effort may be turned to them? New Orleans is our gateway to Europe. But natural commercial pathways are of little avail unless enterprising, active influences of art are added to them. Your city has a golden opportunity presented it. But the harvest will not come to you without your bidding.

Can you give us ocean tonnage for our grain? Are your facilities for handling and reshipping grain simplified and ample? Are your total terminal charges light? I should like to hear from some of your exporters on the subject. Our Board of Trade feels a lively interest in this matter, and I should be glad if some of your merchants would write me as fully as they will in regard to the matter.

We have an immense crop of corn and a very fine surplus of wheat. Will New Orleans not make an effort to handle it for us?

I enclose a clipping which explains itself.

Truly yours, A. R. FRENCH.

THE CLIPPING.

Good News For Grain Merchants and for Everybody Else.

To the Editor:

If barge transportation on the Missouri shall prove the meed of the grain merchants' hopes, then let me assure them that with the return of spring those hopes will be realized. St. Louis and New Orleans are evincing a lively interest in the matter. And the time is near at hand when we shall be able to consign our grain direct to Liverpool on through bills of lading. The following letters explain themselves:

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRANSPORTATION Company, St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1877.

Messrs. French Bros., Kansas City, Mo.:

Gentlemen—Your favor of yesterday in relation to through rate to Liverpool on bulk corn is received, and in answer to same will say that we are at present unable to obtain a rate at New Orleans on which we could base the same. We hope by spring that ocean freights will be more plenty when we will try to make a through rate. Very truly yours,

HENRY C. HAARSTICK, Vice President.

OFFICE MISSOURI RIVER PACKET CO., St. Louis, Oct. 31, 1877.

Messrs. French Bros., Kansas City, Mo.:

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 25th, inquiring about shipments of grain is duly to hand. By conferring with Mr. Haanstick of the barge company here, I learn he has written you on that portion of the subject referring to through shipments to Europe. As yet I believe no arrangement has been made by which such shipments are rendered practicable from here, although a good deal of bulk grain is now going forward. The season is too far advanced to attempt bulk shipments from the Missouri river this season. If we had anticipated so much a rise in the river as has taken place, we could have brought out a few barge loads from Kansas City this fall. But ice will be running in that river probably before anything can be done. We shall be prepared to handle bulk grain in the spring, and hope your shippers will also be ready. All that is necessary for shippers to do is to have spouts attached to the elevators that will reach to the river. Truly yours, E. W. GOULD.

Capt. Gould says he will be here with barges in the spring. He is president of the Missouri River Packet Company, and an old and practical river man. By that time it is hoped arrangements will be perfected so that the barge company can issue through bills of lading to Liverpool. Now will you permit me to give you a few figures, showing what the farmers of Kansas and Western Missouri will gain by such an arrangement. We will take market values ruling at present and present freight rates as a basis on which to figure:

Corn is worth to-day in Liverpool per bushel about	82 cts
Freight from New Orleans to Liverpool to-day	20½c
Freight from St. Louis to New Orleans to-day	9 c
Estimate freight K. City to St. Louis	6 c
Estimate commissions, insurance, etc.	6½c–42 cts
Net at K. City	40 cts
Corn is selling here to-day at	29½cts
Here we have a net gain of	10½cts

per bushel on our corn, and estimating liberally for total transportation charges, I believe the day is coming when we can ship corn to Liverpool and pay all charges for 35 cents per bushel. In the above estimate I place the total charges at 42 cents. On 10,000,000 bushels (a small surplus) this saving of 10½ cents per bushel aggregates over $1,000,000. Think of it. It would be difficult to fully estimate the advantages that will accrue to Kansas City in the establishment of a barge line on the Missouri which can give us through rates to Liverpool.

In this brief letter I only give a few points. Our people are intelligent enough to see the others, and I will not bore you with details. Kansas will certainly reap at an early day the benefits of water transportation, and Kansas City enterprise and pluck will be the prime factors in securing that desideratum.

Yours, etc., A. R. FRENCH.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A Tribunal to Settle all the Difficulties Arising in the Choice of Presidential Electors.

[N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The joint resolution offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Eaton, amendatory of the constitution of the United States, provides that the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as an amendment to section 1, article 2 of the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the said constitution, viz:

A tribunal for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of the electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State in the following manner:

Not less than twelve months prior to the time fixed by law for the choice of electors the Governor of each State shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the State, appoint not less than five persons learned in the law and otherwise duly qualified, to whom shall be referred, in such manner as the Legislature of the State shall direct, all cases of contested elections arising in reference to electors of President and Vice President. The tribunal so constituted shall hear and determine every such contest, and certify, at least thirty days before the day upon which the electors shall be called upon to give their votes, their decision to the proper returning officer or officers of the State, and also transmit an authenticated copy thereof, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate.

The term of office of said tribunal shall expire upon the day fixed by law for the oath of office to be taken by the President and Vice President of the United States for the term ensuing after their appointment.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Vote.

[Chicago Times.]

HARRISBURG, Pa. Nov. 15.—The official returns of the State election show that 549,214 votes were cast for the four candidates for State Treasurer. A. C. Noyes, Democrat, received 251,717; W. B. Hart, Republican, 241,816; G. L. Wright, Workingman, 52,854, and Samuel Cornell, Prohibitionists, 2827. The vote for the other candidates is as follows: Supreme Court Judge, John Trunkey, Democrat, 251,009; J. P. Sierrett, Republican, 244,480; B. S. Bentley, Workingman, 51,582; A. H. Winton, Prohibitionist, 2899. Auditor General, W. P. Schell, Democrat, 251,256; J. A. M. Passmore, Republican, 242,288; J. E. Emerson, Workingman, 52,086; A. N. Baker, Prohibitionist, 2897. Col. Noyes leads the ticket, with a plurality of 9961. Judge Trunkey, although he ran nearly 3000 ahead of his ticket in his own and surrounding counties, has only 6520 majority. special efforts have been made in nearly all portions of the State on behalf of Judge Sterrett, who is one of the ablest and most popular members of the Supreme Court bench. In his county (Allegheny) he had 6187 majority against 3234 for the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. The workingmen's vote is considerably in excess of the estimates made by the Democratic and Republican parties, but not near so large as predicted by leaders of the organization, most of whom claimed from 80,000 to 100,000 votes. Of the 52,988 votes polled for Auditor General about 30,000 came from Allegheny, Philadelphia and Luzerne counties; five other counties contributed 6500 votes. In four counties no workingmen's votes were cast, while in twenty-one the number varied from one to eighty seven. The prohibition vote is about 1600 larger than last year. Although the aggregate vote is about 209,000 short of last year, it is considered high, in view of the dullness of the campaign. It is nearly as heavy as in 1874, when a Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Congressmen and a Legislature were chosen.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

The following, from the *Bandera Nancional*, of Mexico, a strong supporter of the Diaz government, shows what the Mexicans think of a war with this country:

"War with the American Union is inevitable. The Mexican flag having been insulted and trampled in the dust by the horses of the army of that republic, the national pride has been wounded, no matter what may be said. Mexico requires, Mexico demands prompt reparation for the insult offered to her nationality, to her autonomy, to her independence. * * * We can understand why twenty dragoons and ten citizens did not accept the battle offered by five hundred men, but we cannot explain why the Minister of War has not foreseen what has happened and properly guarded our frontier. We have already said, Down with the Ministry. And we now repeat, 'Down with the Ministry.' * * * Our government, and especially the Minister of War, has forgotten the orders given to military commanders of the line of the Rio Grande in June last. We will recall them to the memory, as they appear to have fallen into disuse: 'Repel with force the insult which it is intended to offer Mexico by invading her territory.' * * * The honor of Mexico has been confided to unworthy sons, and their serious fault demands reprobation and punishment. * * * The violation of the territory has taken place in the manner most offensive to all feelings of patriotism, and demands a public and solemn reparation. For a public affront, public chastisement. The American nation has insulted Mexico, spurned her banner, and this is not the first time, but the twentieth. Therefore, give it a hard and bloody lesson. Mexico has armed forces who are anxious to measure their strength and valor with those of that republic."

MEXICAN ITEMS.

[Two Republics.]

On last Sunday a wrestling match came off at theatre "Nuevo Mexico," at the City of Mexico, between Nicholas Benjamin, a colored gentleman from the State of Georgia, and a herculien Mexican, Mr. Antonio Prian. Unfortunately the negro was victorious, which was viewed by the audience as an insult to their country, whereupon, with patriotic indignation, they rose in the might and wrath of an incensed people, and vindicated the honor of their country by mobbing the victorious colored brother.

Gen. Trevino is going to take with him to the frontier three battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries; also a large supply of arms, ammunition and uniforms, as well as the officers necessary for four new regiments to be raised.

Of two hundred and fifty-one deaths in Vera Cruz during the month of September one hundred and sixty-four were occasioned by the *vomito*.

A company owning a line of steamers between New York and Havana is trying to make arrangements with the Mexican government to extend their line to Vera Cruz.

A man called Emilio Parra has revolted against the Governor of Tamaulipas at a town called Santa Barbara, between Tulu and Tampico.

A company of Federal troops mutinied a few days ago in San Juan del Rio, killed Lieut. Bros, a brother-in-law of Gen. Riva Palacio, and disbanded.

A band of revolutionists attacked the town of Panuco, Vera Cruz, a short time since, but after a long struggle they were defeated by the citizens and two detachments of Federal troops.

The Mexicans residing in San Francisco, Cal., are raising subscriptions towards the payment of the American debt.

The Senate has passed the law prohibiting the re-election of President of the Republic and Governors of States.

A Col. Burgos has pronounced against the government in Tamaulipas at the head of 100 men.

The bill authorizing the Executive to expend $400,000 in the construction of an arms factory passed Congress last Saturday.

That ridiculously belligerent paper, the *Bandera Nacional*, says the Yankees are the enemies of God.

The present standing army of Mexico numbers 40,000, which can be raised to 75,000 in a few days.

Depredating Comanches are being pursued by American and Mexican troops in combination on the line of Sonora and Arizona.

The municipal authorities have advertised for 3000 ash trees, to be planted in the city.

Savage Indians have recently made a destructive raid into Coahuila.

A Colonel of the army stationed in Tabasco has set his regiment to work on his plantation.

The Indians of Chamule, Chiapas, have rebelled against the local authorities.

A hurricane devastated the coast of Yucatan on the 29th ult.

The crops have been completely lost in Durango, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Sonora.

The culture of coffee is being extended very rapidly in the State of Michoacan.

There are two small bands of revolutionists on the northern frontier of Tamaulipas.

The Penny Settles in St. Louis.

[St. Louis Republican, November 12.]

The pennies keep coming. But a few days ago it was announced that the sub-treasury at St. Louis would henceforth pay out pennies in making change, and that it would supply pennies to those needing them in business, and then came the statement that the pennies had proved popular and were called for in small sums. This was less than a week ago. On yesterday inquiry developed the fact that the subtreasury had been called upon to pay out in pennies no less than $500 already. The amount, too, is increasing day by day. The smallest grocers, and the smaller class of dealers of all kinds, are the ones who seem most opposed to the penny system. They sell usually in petty quantities, and as by getting only nickels in change they make an enormous percentage of profit, as also in twine and paper, the change which is forcing itself upon them is not particularly welcome. The pennies keep coming, nevertheless, because thrifty people, rich or poor, seem to have awakened suddenly to the wisdom of reforming an evil of long standing, and instituting a new system of economy and business-like dealing.

Ominous for France.

[New York Herald.]

The leading editorial in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday asserts that Germany is urging Belgium to accept a German protectorate and make her military system conform to that of Germany, in return for a German guarantee of Belgium's independence in all other respects, and for territorial compensation. Germany argues that Belgium, in the event of another Franco-German war, would probably be the battle ground and be absorbed by the victor. A military convention with Belgium now would render Germany unassailable. The *Gazette* believes that these arguments have already made great way in very high quarters.

Emigrants to Louisiana.

[Rising Sun Record.]

A colony is being formed at Indianapolis, to go to Carroll parish, Louisiana. The success of these enterprises will result in the departure of thousands in a year or so. If the Southern people will so treat these emigrants as to make them satisfied with their new homes, it will be the means of getting all the labor they want, and opening up a new era in Southern farming.

Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, now over 90 years of age, has become very feeble, and does not venture out of doors. There are apprehensions that her romantic and most eventful career is fast approaching its close.

CUSTOM-HOUSE GOSSIP.

WHAT A "RECENT ARRIVAL" HAS TO SAY OF HAYES' DETERMINATION.

He Will Stick to His Southern Policy Even Though the Heavens May Fall.

One of the recent arrivals from Washington stated yesterday to a friend in the city that President Hayes had determined to stick to his Southern policy, and that under no consideration could he be induced to recede from it; neither could he be

BULLDOZED OUT OF IT

by the anti-Administration faction in the Senate. The gentleman referred to had called upon the President while in Washington, and denied the telegraphed assertion that the President had expressed a desire that Kellogg should be seated. He stated that the President had been asked repeatedly for an expression of opinion in the matter, and that his answer was that it was a subject with which the Senate alone had to deal, and that that body alone should decide the question.

Regarding the Louisiana appointment the gentleman alluded to thought that none of them would be acted upon during the extra session, but that they would hang in the committees until the New York appointments had first been passed upon.

It was rumored about the Custom-House yesterday that a

A PETITION WAS BEING CIRCULATED

in the interest of Cyrus Bussey, Esq., as Collector of the Port, and another rumor had it that petitions were in circulation asking the confirmation of the nomination of Effingham Lawrence.

ANOTHER WARD HEARD FROM.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD (RAD.) CLUB ANSWER TO A "CALLED" MEETING.

And Give the Grand Bounce to Warmoth & Co., With Friendly Advice to Hayes.

In response to a call made by the president of that club, about one hundred and fifty members of the Central Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward met at their hall, on Monday night, for the purpose, as stated in the call, of

ATTENDING TO IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. Mason, president, who, through the secretary, Mr. Hill, announced that the members of the club had been called together for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the recent nominations made by the President of persons to Federal positions, especially in this State. While not knowing what his own future political course would be if the present policy were carried out, the speaker remarked that, in his opinion, it was proper that the Republicans of the State should express their approbation or disapprobation of the President's selections.

The president of the club remarked that he would like to hear an expression from some

OF THE COLORED MEMBERS,

whereupon several of those members, including Wm. Greene, Jacob Daniels, Titus Burns and others, as well as A. J. Redmond (white), made speeches arraigning the Administration for the course pursued in the Louisiana appointments. Greene and Daniels seemed by their talk to think that if the liberal element leaders were to monopolize everything in the way of patronage and again become leaders through that patronage, the best thing the colored men could do would be to go straight into the Democratic party and vote with that party, as their interests and those of the white Democrats were the same. They hated to see the old Republican party broken up

AND ENTIRELY DISBANDED,

but if such was the desire of President Hayes, they would much rather cast their lots with the Democrats than to be strung to a Liberal party with the leaders who were now attempting to control the State with combinations, which would leave the colored man in the lurch, as usual.

Burns thought Warmoth, Lawrence and such men had been abundantly supplied years ago with worldly goods, and as they had never benefited the Republican party he thought it was time they were shelved. He wanted the President of the United States to come into the Republican party himself, or the colored men would go with the Democrats. No half way policy in the matter would do.

A colored man named Richardson, reported to have been formerly owned

AS A SLAVE

by Effingham Lawrence, made a few remarks, in which he handled his old master rather roughly, remarking in the course of his speech that he, in his opinion, was one of those who wanted nothing but the old flag and an appropriation, and he for one didn't "indoss" Mr. Hayes when he appointed him Collector. The speaker then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned subject to call:

Whereas, The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward of New Orleans, assembled in their first mass meeting since the termination of their labors one year ago in the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President, and of Stephen B. Packard as Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby declare that,

Whereas, Certain recent nominations by the President to important Federal posts within the borders of Louisiana forebode a renewal of the baleful interference in her politics of H. C. Warmoth, whose immediate coadjutors the persons nominated have been and still are, and whose administration wrought grave disaster to this commonwealth and sore discredit to the Republican party, alike of the State and of the nation; and

Whereas, said nominated persons are known in our midst not as Republicans, but as Liberals, so-called, who participated with said Warmoth in his wicked coalition with the Democracy of Louisiana to elect Greeley and McEnery in 1872; and

Whereas, the Republicans of Louisiana, after winning an undoubted victory in 1876 for their national and State ticket, have been denied the local administration of their choice, they conceive that the additional grievance with which they are threatened in the elevation of men wholly unworthy of their confidence and respect forbids them from longer maintaining the forbearance which they have illustrated during the past year. Be it

Resolved, That we solemnly remonstrate against the appointments in question as being wholly unfit to be made, alike on personal and political grounds; as serving to foment anew the old disorders for which the notorious Warmoth administration was largely responsible; as being in total disregard of the wishes of the thousands of earnest citizens of Louisiana to whose efforts amid dire perils the President himself owes his present tenure; as affording no satisfaction even to the opposite party, whose three leading journals in this city have already spoken in disfavor of said appointments.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the Senate of the United States, at whose threshold Hon. W. P. Kellogg, charged with the will of a majority of the people of Louisiana, awaits admission to the seat wherein he may pronounce upon the claims of that majority, to make the acknowledgment of their rights, that has been elsewhere denied, at the national capital, and to forbear until that event all confirmations of appointments which have been advised by none entitled to the confidence either of the Senate or of the President.

IS JUDGE McARTHUR ALIVE?

A Resident of Chicago Sees Him and Has a Talk With Him.

The public will doubtless remember the mysterious disappearance of Judge W. S. McArthur some three years ago, while he was Recorder of the First District. Many supposed at the time that it was a case of suicide, and search was made in the neighborhood of the city, without, however, anything which gave a clue to the mystery being discovered. The detective force of the city worked assiduously in the case but from the hour he was last seen not a word has been heard of him.

Day before yesterday Mr. Walter Clavers, who resides in Chicago, arrived here, and in the course of conversation mentioned the fact of having seen Judge McArthur in that city.

HE RECOGNIZED HIM

from having been thrown in contact with him whilst the judge was employed in the Department of Commerce, under Administrator F. C. Remick, before he was appointed recorder. The reporter learning these facts called upon Mr. Clavers.

Reporter—I have heard, sir, that you know something of the whereabouts of Judge McArthur, who is supposed to have committed suicide some three years ago here. Is my information correct?

Mr. C.—I can't say that I know Judge McArthur, but I know the gentleman who was under Mr. Remick in the City Hall, and I heard afterwards he was elected, or something, a recorder.

Rep.—What was his personal appearance?

Mr. C.—He did not look, the last time I saw him, like he used to. When I used to know him

IN OLD TIMES

he was of a florid complexion, with a grayish black moustache. He had bright gray eyes, a little inclined to blue, but now there's a big change in him.

Rep.—Then you are certain that you have met him lately?

Mr. C.—Certain? Why, I'm sure. I saw him two weeks ago in Chicago. He doesn't look as he did when he was here, however. His hair now is white and his face is full of wrinkles. He looks, in fact,

FULLY FIFTY YEARS

older than he used to.

Rep.—Is he engaged in any business?

Mr. C.—That I can't say. When I met him on the bridge crossing the Chicago river he appeared to be in a bad fix. His clothes were seedy, and he looked to a casual observer to be in very straitened circumstances. He told me a long story about having a watch in pawn and he asked me to buy the pawn ticket.

HE RECOGNIZED ME,

for I never would have known him. I had to pay to him considerable wharfage dues, and he remembered my face.

Rep.—So you verily believe that McArthur is alive now?

Mr. C.—As I told you before I am perfectly satisfied of it. I never heard that he was missing before you mentioned it. It's a little singular that the Chicago papers did not get hold of it.

After a desultory conversation on other topics the reporter withdrew.

SITTING BULL'S STORY.

The Veteran Chief of the Sioux Describes a Few Incidents of the Custer Massacre.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Sitting Bull has been talking with a correspondent and telling the story of the Custer massacre. He says: "The fight was hell. A thousand devils—the squaws—were like flying birds; the bullets like humming-bees. We thought we were whipped; not at first, but by and by. Afterward no. Your people were killed. I tell no lies about dead men. These men who came with the Long Hair (Custer) were as good men as ever fought. When they rode up their horses were tired and they were tired. When they got off their horses they could not stand firmly on their feet. They swayed to and fro, so my young men have told me, like limbs of cypresses in a great wind. Some of them staggered under the weight of their guns, but they began to fight at once. By this time our camps were aroused, and there were plenty of warriors to meet them. They fired with needle guns. We replied with magazine guns—repeating rifles." Sitting Bull illustrated by putting his palms together with the rapidity of a fusillade. "Our young men rained lead across the river and drove the whites back, and then rushed across themselves, and then they found that they had a good deal to do. The trouble was with the soldiers. They were so exhausted, and their horses bothered them so much, that they could not take good aim. Some of their horses broke away from them, and left them to stand and drop and die. All the men fell back, fighting and dropping. They could not fire fast enough, though. They kept in pretty good order. They would fall back across a coulie and make a fresh stand beyond, on higher ground. There were a great many brave men in that fight, and from time to time, while it was going on, they were shot down like pigs. They could not help themselves. One of the officers fell where the last fight took place, where the last stand was made. The Long Hair stood like a sheaf of corn with all the ears fallen around him."

"Not wounded?"

"No."

"How many stood by him?"

"A few."

"When did he fall?"

"He killed a man when he fell. He laughed."

"You mean he cried out?"

"No; he laughed. He had fired his last shot."

"From a carbine?"

"No; a pistol."

"Did he stand up after he first fell?"

"He rose up on his hands and tried another shot, but his pistol would not go off."

"Was any one else standing up when he fell down?"

"One man was kneeling—that was all; but he died before the Long Hair."

Sitting Bull says there were only squaws, old men and little children in front of Reno, keeping him in his strong position on the bluff and preventing him giving aid to Custer.

The Army Register.

[New York Tribune.]

Five years ago the proposition of Charles Sumner to remove the names of the battles of the civil war from the regimental colors of the regular army caused a great deal of discussion, and provoked much hostile criticism. Now, the Secretary of War orders all mention of battles to be omitted in future issues of *The Army Register*, and the change, more important than the one Mr. Sumner proposed, excites no attention, and gets only a brief mention in the Washington dispatches. Since 1862 *The Register* has contained, in connection with the roster of each regiment, a list of all the battles it has taken part in since its organization. Most of these battle-names and dates come from the rebellion, but the record of the older regiments opens with the earlier history of the country. Thus, for example, the First Artillery begins its long and honorable list with Queens own, Fort George and Fort Erie, in the war of 1812; follows with titles of many bloody encounters in the Florida war, and adds such glorious names as Palo Alto, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco and Chapultepec, before it comes to the catalogue of its Southern battle-fields. All these brief histories of heroic achievements are to appear no more upon the pages of the *Register*, whether to simplify the volume, or from a motive similar to that which impelled the great Massachusetts Senator, we are not informed.

The Paris Exhibition.

American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition can enter their products between January 1, 1878, and March 30 following, and everything must be in complete readiness by April 15, 1878. All goods entered are free from duty at French custom-houses. It will be necessary for the appropriation for the United States Commission to be passed at this session of Congress, in order to give the commission time to arrange for its work at Paris.

Journalistic Enterprise.

During the present war the *Neue Tagblatt* of Vienna recorded nineteen battles which have never been fought; the *Extrarablatt*, seventeen; the *Vorstadt Zeitung*, nine; the *Morgen Post*, five; the *Neue Presse*, three, and so on. In the latter paper the Russians have been made to lose 390,000 men, and the Shipka Pass has been evacuated seven times. And yet people say that journalistic enterprise is unknown in Europe.

A Welcome Tax Collector.

The Virginia, Nev., tax collector went his rounds the other day, and was greeted with cheers and smiles wherever he went. Not a citizen but was found at home and anxious to see him. The official was returning to every taxpayer 76 per cent of his taxes, the mining companies having paid their dues, so long contested, and the general levy being thereby lessened.