THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. V—NO. 99. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880—DOUBLE SHEET AND SUPPLEMENT. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NOTES

One of the Instigators of the Friar's Point Riot on the Exodus.

An Old Political Roorback Revamped—The Morgan Railroad and Forfeited Land Grants.

Congressman Ackien's Case.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads gave another hearing yesterday upon Representative Ellis's bill to revive certain land grants in favor of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company.

President Wheelock, of the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company, made an argument in favor of the bill.

The committee continued to-day the hearing upon the bill. Mr. Whitney, president, and Gen. J. H. Sypher, attorney, of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, made arguments. The hearing will be continued at the next meeting.

The bill for the relief of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, which was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Florida, released the company from obligation to transport government supplies free of charge, and limits the amount of the company's claim against the government for past services to $10,000.

Before the exodus committee to-day J. M Brown, colored, superintendent of the Kansas Relief Association, testified that in 1875 he was sheriff of Coahoma county, Miss. In September a riot broke out at Friar's Point and lasted several days. It grew out of excitement attending the fall elections. Witness attributed it to the influx of white Democrats from Coahoma and adjoining counties, who prevented the holding of Republican meetings. He saw a number of armed whites at Friar's Point on the day the rioting began, and heard that 200 or 300 negroes were coming toward the town. He intercepted them and persuaded them to start back toward their homes. The armed white men pursued and attacked the negroes, who were quickly dispersed. The whites raided the vicinity for some time, killing altogether six negroes. Up to that time there had been no trouble, and but for the influx of armed men from adjoining counties, and even from Arkansas, no trouble would have occurred. Witness denied the statements made in the New York *Tribune* in 1875 by ex-Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, that witness was the cause of this riot and accusing him of bringing ammunition into the country and inciting the negroes to riot. He asserted that Alcorn misrepresented him because he was a political opponent. The exodus, in his opinion, was caused by the ill-treatment of the blacks by the whites. The emigrants are getting good places in Kansas, and there is a growing demand for colored laborers.

THE ACKLEN CASE.

The Judiciary Committee continued the investigation of the Acklen case this morning and obtained some further evidence bearing upon it. The committee have made a thorough and exhaustive investigation, and are now almost ready to formulate a report embodying their conclusions.

THE WAR FOR THE WIRES.

In the Equity Court of this district yesterday Justice Bagner denied the petition of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Baltimore and Ohio and American Union Companies from further interference with its wire between Washington and Parkersburg, W. Va.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Call for a National Convention to Protest Against a Third Term.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The Republican anti-third term committee has adopted a call for a national mass convention, to meet in St. Louis May 6, to the end that a national organization may be perfected, through which a proper expression of the will of the people against the principle of a third presidential term may be secured with the view of limiting, by constitutional amendment, the executive tenure.

The call recites the patriotic precedent of Washington and his successors, and the declaration of Jefferson that, "If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life."

It certainly approves the declaration of the Pennsylvania State Republican convention in 1878; also, that of New York against a third term, and deprecates the evident purpose of a fraction of the Republican party to secure the re-election of Grant, thereby endangering the success of the party and threatening to subvert politics, hitherto regarded as safeguards of our institutions.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Democratic State Committee met at the St. James Hotel. A resolution was adopted that a convention shall be called between April 20 and May 1, to meet twenty days after call. No place was fixed on.

Charles K. Gramis, of Utica, made a speech, declaring it well known to the friends of Mr. Seymour that he will not consent to be a candidate before the national convention.

TAMMANY TO CALL A CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Tammany State committee met in secret session at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day. The executive committee was authorized to name the time and place for holding the convention. The general feelings of the politicians present seemed to be in favor of the convention nominee, and utterly opposed to Tilden. The country members, however, advised that the proceedings be deliberate and safe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Significance of the Vote to Refer the Townshend Bill—Other Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—*House.*—The House refused to dispense with the morning hour.

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, said, yesterday he had voted for McLane's proposition for the purpose of bringing Mr. Townshend's bill before the House. Had he understood the decision of the Speaker he would have voted against the proposition, because he was not a protectionist.

Mr. McLane—By what right does the gentleman give any such significance to that vote? I, for one, utterly repel and repudiate any such significance. There was no such significance in that vote.

The Speaker then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

After a long debate on the bill to extend the patent on a shoe pegging machine, the morning hour expired, and the House, without acting on the bill, went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The first bill taken up was that for relief of L. Madison Day, of Louisiana, on account of property in New Orleans, purchased by him from the United States, with defective title. Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, spoke at length in favor of the bill, and Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, made a long argument against it. Without disposing of it the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Purchases by the Directors Indorsed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad's Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad stockholders, at a meeting to-day, approved the recent purchases of controlling interests in the Nashville and Chattanooga, Mobile and Montgomery, Pensacola and Gulf, Selma and Gulf, and the proposed acquisition of lines to Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, etc.

J. W. Thomas has been appointed general superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern, and of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroads.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

He Leaves Galveston for San Antonio—The Party Breaking Up.

GALVESTON, March 26.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Fish, Miss McKenzie, and Mr. Byron Andrews, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, left by special train at 7 o'clock this morning for San Antonio, accompanied by the San Antonio delegation and two or three railroad men from Galveston. The company left over the Santa Fe Road. Gen. Grant will remain in San Antonio until Monday, reaching Houston at 4 o'clock that afternoon. He will leave Houston Tuesday morning for New Orleans, via Galveston, taking the Morgan steamer from here. Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan and Col. Fred Grant and wife left for Chicago, over the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, at 8:10 p. m. yesterday.

GEN. GRANT TO VISIT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—In response to a resolution of the City Council, inviting him to visit Little Rock, ex-President Grant telegraphs from Galveston that he will be here about April 12. He will visit the Hot Springs.

IN SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, March 26.—This morning business seemed almost entirely suspended. At an early hour houses were decorated with flowers, wreaths and flags. On the arrival at 5 p. m. of the train bearing Gen. Grant, he was met by the reception committee. After three cheers by the populace, Gen. Grant and Mayor French entered a hack leading the procession composed of military, firemen, bands of music, etc. After marching around through the city a considerable length of time, the General was conducted to Menger's Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO'S TROUBLES.

A Denial from the Citizens' Protective Union—The Chinese Quarter and the Board of Health.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26—The evening papers publish the following card:

To the Public:

We desire to state that no negotiations are going on and no communication whatever is being had between this committee and the representatives of the Sand Lot, all rumors and statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Protective Union.

JENNINGS S. COX, Secretary.

Thirty days' notice of the condemnation of Chinatown expired to-day, but the board of health has not yet taken action with regard to it. Arrests for violation of the sanitary laws cannot, it is said, be made at present, because the jails are already full, and there is no place to put prisoners.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Spinners and Weavers on a Strike at Cohoes, N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The spinners of the extensive Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., are on a strike, and the weavers to-day held a meeting and threatened to strike in a body Monday, unless the spinners' demands are acceded to before that time. Both sides are determined and are preparing for a long lock-out.

THE STEINWAYS YIELD TO THE STRIKING PIANO-MAKERS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Steinways have also yielded partially to the strikers' demands, and the men are expected to return to work to-day at an advance of 10 per cent on former wages.

Hale and Weber are now the only firms who hold out.

TO RESUME WORK.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 26.—The striking coopers of the Standard Oil Company have agreed to resume work to-morrow.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

Lake Charles and Houston Now United by Rail, the Last Gap Having been Filled.

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 26.—The gap between Lake Charles and Orange, Texas, on the Louisiana Western Railroad, was closed at 10 o'clock this morning. At 8 a. m. the locomotive Calcasieu, having on board Charles B. Adams, assistant manager of the railroad company, left the depot here, and after the delay in closing the gap, arrived at Orange at 1 p. m. About ten days will be required for surfacing the road-bed before a passenger train will run from Houston, Texas, to Lake Charles.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

An Attempt to Wreck a Train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 26.—A bold attempt was made last night to wreck the Southern bound passenger train from the North between Weldon and Halifax, N. C., by placing rails on the track. The train was delayed an hour, but there were no serious results.

TOOK STRYCHNINE.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 26.—B. E. Marcus, a young man of this city, committed suicide today by taking strychnine and shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the act.

A MAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Jacob Frey, sixty-nine years old, cut his wife's throat about noon today. He then cut his own throat. Neither were dead at last accounts, but probably both will die. The affair grew out of a quarrel about money.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE TEXAS DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

GALVESTON, March 26.—To-morrow's *News* will publish the following specials from Austin: An attempt was made last night to rob the deaf and dumb asylum. The parties were fired upon and blood found where they had been. The burglars escaped.

A $20,000 FIRE AT LUMPKIN, GA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 26.—The Masonic Female College at Lumpkin was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss $20,000. No insurance.

A WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

FAIRFIELD, Texas, March 26.—Allen Towles was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife last December.

A DRUNKEN QUARREL RESULTS IN HOMICIDE.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—A *Gazette* special says: On Wednesday night, in Mason county, W. Va., Jesse Arthur and Wm. Ray, while under the influence of liquor, quarreled at a dance about a young woman. Ray bared his breast and dared Arthur to shoot. Arthur did so whereupon Ray shot twice, one ball striking Arthur in the heart and the other in the head. Ray is at large.

An Injunction Denied.

NEW YORK, March 26.—In the suit of E. S. Dakin against the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railways et al., to compel a transfer of stock and enjoin payment of dividends, Judge Blatchford to-day denied the motion for an injunction.

Death of a Veteran Sailor.

BOSTON, March 26.—Capt. Henry Gurney, one of the oldest and best-known pilots in the country, died this morning, aged ninety. He was in the fight between the Shannon and Chesapeake.

A Ladies' Co-operative Dress Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The articles of incorporation of the Ladies' Co-operative Dress Association of New York city, with a capital of $250,000, were filed to-day.

The Condition of the Negroes in the West.

MOBILE, Ala., March 26.—The *Register* will publish to-morrow an interview with S. H. Senar, a colored man returned from Illinois. He gives a full and sorrowful account of his brethren in the West, and says their condition is worse than it ever was in slavery times. He intends to travel through the States and warn his colored brethren. He says the South is the best place for his people.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Standard* says: In order that relief of the people in distress on the coast of Galway and Mayo may be carried out effectively, a frigate has been dispatched in addition to the three gunboats hitherto employed.

The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly arrive on the West coast of Ireland to inspect arrangements for relief.

Lord Hartington, Liberal leader, speaking at Padiham, Lancashire, last night, pointed out in what respects the policy of the opposition, if returned to power, would differ from the policy of the present government. He said they would not stake the interests or honor of England on the maintenance of the independence and integrity of an unreformed Turkish government; they would not treat the relations of the Turkish government with its Christian subjects as a matter of interest only to Russia and Turkey; they would not try to disturb the concert of Europe if it was united as to what should be done; they would do all in their power to promote that concert.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial this morning, commenting on the above, says: "Lord Hartington, in discussing the Eastern policy of the government, avows that his criticisms are designed not merely to discredit the ministry, but to indicate what would have been his policy in the past and its tendency in the future. It would be the policy of coercing Turkey at cost, if necessary, of war. The announcement of such a policy seems to deprive the opposition speakers of all right to denounce the government for undertaking distant and arduous enterprises."

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says: Mr. Gladstone's recent speech at Edinburgh against Austria is the theme of endless ridicule in the German press. The idea of calling Russia the friend of liberty at this moment is declared to be so utterly unintelligible as to baffle all attempts at reasonable explanation.

A bulletin has been issued to papers in London stating that the labors of the past week have told upon the health of Mr. Gladstone, and that he is recommended to take a complete rest for a few days.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 26.—Reuter's Berlin dispatch says: It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar, at a military parade, was very friendly with Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, shaking hands with him, but merely saluting Gen. Chanzy, French ambassador.

The official of the Ministry of Ways and Communications, who was recently arrested, has been sent to Siberia. His lawyer has also been transported.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A London dispatch says: "The *Augsburg Gazette* asserts that the pending trouble between Russia and China is entirely due to English influence at Pekin."

Le Nord, of Brussels, refuses to believe the report until it is confirmed, but maintains that if China should enter into a hostile league against Russia she will receive a lesson that will cost her Kuldja, and England will have the new chagrin of seeing Russia strengthened in her hold upon the frontier of China.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 26.—The *Moniteur* says: "If the intentions attributed to the Cabinet regarding the Jesuits are not carried out an interpellation will be addressed to the government in the Senate immediately on the re-opening of the session, for the Senate would consider itself insulted by the conduct of the ministers, should they ignore the views it manifested in its vote on Ferry's education bill."

LONDON, March 26.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Bonapartists are feeling their way to propagandism in Paris by convening meetings in the artisan quarters. The meetings are technically private, admission being by ticket.

MM. Robert Mitchell, Lengle and Cuneo Dorna, Bonapartist members of the Chamber of Deputies, addressed a meeting at Belleville, Department of the Seine, on the twenty-fourth instant. Their chief topic was heaviness of taxation.

PERU.

PANAMA, March 16.—On the twenty-fifth of February a Chilian force of 8000 or 10,000 men, with 600 cavalry and plenty of artillery, landed at the port of Pococha, sixty miles north of Arica, and went into camp. On the same day 3000 Chilians occupied the village of Vitor, twenty miles south of Pococha, and communication was opened between the two camps. Two Chilian ironclads at the same time made a demonstration against Arica by sea, but were roughly handled by the monitor Lanco Capac, and withdrew. The effect of the attack on Arica was to keep Gen. Montero occupied, so that no opposition could be made to the Chilians landing further north. It is believed a simultaneous naval and land attack will soon be made on Arica in force, and the result therof is awaited at Lima with much anxiety. The Chilians, in their present position, can cut off all supplies and reinforcements from Arica, and Gen. Montero's situation is critical.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Feb 24.—Chung How, late Chinese Minister to Russia, has been stripped of titles and imprisoned, because of dissatisfaction with the Russian treaty concerning Kuldja. It is reported that the board of chancellors, who examined into the results of his negotiations with Russia, decided that China had better risk a war with Russia than submit to the treaty concluded by Chung How.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong has passed resolutions favoring the introduction of the Japanese silver yen to supersede Mexican silver.

The British Governor, Hennessy, honored the anniversary of Washington's birthday by salutes and a display of British flags.

Gen. Donovan, commanding the Hong Kong garrison refused to obey Gov. Hennessy's orders to fire a salute, claiming that it was unauthorized by the Queen's regulations. This refusal causes much dissatisfaction among Americans, and is regarded by Gov. Hennessy as an act of insubordination.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—The imperial ministry has been reconstructed, but no change will be made in the government's policy.

The severest earthquake felt since the opening of the ports occurred on February 22. Many houses in Tokio and Yokohama were badly injured, but no lives were lost.

Prince Henry, a grandson of the Emperor of Germany, was arrested, with some friends, for violating proprietary rights, while shooting incognito near Osaka. He was released and ample apologies tendered.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily Telegraph* says: There is reason to believe that the passage through this city of Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, will contribute to bring about some improvement in the relations between Germany and Russia, and put an end to that mutual recrimination which has been carried on of late.

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, March 26.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that M. Britiano, the Roumanian Premier, has gone to Neuwied, Rheinish Prussia, the residence of the father of Princess Elizabeth, of Roumania, with the idea of taking over some member of the Hohenzollern family to succeed to the throne of Roumania, Prince Charles being childless.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—Abdul Mouillah Pasha, the newly appointed Grand Sheriff of Mecca, will depart for his post on Saturday, escorted by two battalions.

Russia has forwarded 4000 francs for the relief of refugees from Eastern Roumelia.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

PARIS, March 26.—A socialist paper publishes a note from Geneva denying the existence there of any Nihilist committee. The note says there is simply a relief society for Russian political refugees, and that what is now going on in Russia requires too great a knowledge of local conditions and too great promptitude to be superintended at a spot four days distant from the scene of action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—The council of war which has been engaged in trying Fuad Pasha for high treason has recommended his acquittal.

HOLLAND.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from the *Hague* says: It is officially announced that the Queen of the Netherlands is *enceinte*. This news is important, as the heir to the throne, the Prince of Orange, is in failing health.

MEXICO.

GALVESTON, March 26.—A special to the *News* from Mexico, dated March 20, says: A slight earthquake shock was felt here yesterday morning, having passed from south to north. No damage was done.

The Extra Session of the North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26.—The bill for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which the present extra session of the Legislature was called by Gov. Jarvis to consider, passed its third and final reading in both houses to-day, without amendment. The vote in the House was 89 in the affirmative and 21 in the negative; in the Senate the vote was 40 for and 5 against. It is generally understood that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Monday next.

The Military Prizes at the Nashville Exposition.

NASHVILLE, March 26.—The appropriation to be awarded to competitive military companies during the Centennial Exposition having been increased, it was, last night, decided to divide the whole amount of $3500 into the following prizes: For the best drilled infantry company, $1000; second best, $500; best drilled section of artillery, $300; second best, $200; best drilled cavalry company, $300; second best, $200.

Kentucky Converts to Mormonism.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—A special to the *Commercial* from Catlettsburg, Ky., says: "Within the past ten days about twenty converts to Mormonism have passed through that place on their way to Utah. They come from Lawrence county, Ky., where for a year past Mormon missionaries have been laboring. Among the converts was a young and handsome married woman, who left her husband behind."

River Matters at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, March 26.—Weather warm and cloudy. The river rose 1 inch during the past twenty-four hours, and now stands 32 feet 5 inches on the gauge. Arrived: Ashland from New Orleans, Cornie Brandon from Gilmer. No departures.

The Wells & Fargo Letter Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Protests against abolishing the Wells & Fargo letter express business are coming in from distant quarters of the Pacific slope.

KELLOGG IN THE SENATE.

William Pitt Rants and Makes a Remarkable Exhibition of Himself.

[St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate today was the scene of a disgraceful exhibition. The Kellogg case was called up and Senator Hill, as the custom is, sent the report of the majority of the Election Committee to the secretary's desk. Senator Hoar then presented the minority report, saying that as it was short he would have it read. This was to secure its printing to-morrow. Senator Hill's report was very long, but he announced that if Mr. Hoar's was read his should also be read. Mr. Hoar then said he would himself read his report as part of his remarks and proceeded to do so. It is thought an absurdly partisan document, especially when he groups as the political crimes in American history the rebellion, the contest in Maine and the proposed unseating of Kellogg.

No sooner had he finished than Senator Hill walked down into the space in front of the Vice President's desk and read the majority report. He occupied an hour and a half. Then came a sharp discussion between Messrs. Hill and Carpenter over the question of *res adjudicata*. Senator Thurman attempted to stop the debate, insisting that there should be none until the reports had been printed. He was voted down, however, and then Kellogg took the floor, ostensibly in his own defense, but really to make a virulent attack on Senator Hill.

It was a most extraordinary scene, such a thing as has never been known—as Kellogg spoke with a coarseness and vulgarity rarely heard outside of the bar-room. He called names, he imitated the dialect of negro witnesses, he challenged Hill to a comparison of characters, alluding as nearly as he could to a particularly dirty scandal which is filling the columns of some newspapers. His Republican colleagues heard him with pain and disgust. Conkling buried himself in a newspaper; Angus Cameron bent his head and blushed; David Davis looked at the excited figure of the Louisiana orator as though puzzled to comprehend how a man could be guilty of such a breach of decorum. All the Senate was uncomfortable while Kellogg spoke, and at the close of his long, pointless and vulgar tirade only one man, Hoar of Massachusetts, congratulated him.

Bob Ingersoll Deserts Blaine.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A few days ago a prominent gentleman, who is a Republican and a friend of the Hon. Robert Ingersoll, asked him who would Illinois be for in the contest for the Republican presidential nomination.

"Grant," says Bob.

"But," says his friend, "I thought you were for Blaine?"

"So I was," said Bob, "four years ago, and would be this year, if that would do any good; but this is going to be a soldiers' year, and Grant fills the popular eye in this character. I think Grant will be nominated at Chicago, and, if nominated, elected."

Stolen Property Recovered.

Some time since Mr. Chas. Walker, residing in Kennerville, was robbed of a skiff, a lot of blankets and bedding, two boxes containing a lot of crockery, a valise containing wearing apparel and a pair of oars.

Yesterday Officer Michael located the stolen property on board of a flat boat lying at the head of Foucher street, and in the possession of one Peter Ford. He made Ford a prisoner and conveyed him to the Seventh Precinct Station, together with the stolen property. As the prisoner could not give a satisfactory excuse as to how he came in possession of the property, he was charged with the robbery.

From the Banks of the Hudson.

NEWBURG, N. Y., October 20, 1879.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—A lady of over seventy years of age, in failing health for over a year, has been using Warner's Safe Bitters on my recommendation. She feels very grateful for the benefit she has derived therefrom, and says that until she used it her stomach could bear no vegetable food for over three years. I believe it to be a certain specific for dyspepsia.

DR. J. T. JOSLIN.

The most bashful bridegroom on record was a young fellow at Harmony, Ga. At the time fixed for the wedding he failed to put in an appearance. The bride, who knew his bashfulness, said his courage had probably given out. Somebody suggested that a horn be blown to call him, and this was done. A responsive whoop was heard from the woods near by, but the young man did not appear until a scouting party brought him in by force. It was not until he became fearful of losing the girl, whose patience gave way to anger, that he mustered enough courage to face the ceremony.—[Syracuse Herald.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The DEMOCRAT is responsible for none of the views expressed in the communications under this head; but no communications will be printed except from responsible parties.]

IS IT THE END?

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Now that it is assured that Grant will be the Republican candidate, and that the Democrats are looking for a soldier to head their ticket; now that Federal supervision of elections is an accomplished fact, and that the interference of Federal courts with the result of the elections next fall is certain to occur, the average American citizen may well ask himself, is this the beginning of the end? Has the great Republic lived her allotted days, and is she now about to die by the matricidal hands of her own sons? This is no mere speculative question, but one to which the signs of the times give no uncertain answer. Everything portends that the struggle for the Presidency now at hand will be the mightiest ever fought. The idea of the Republicans appears to be that Grant is a man who, if a candidate at all, will be installed in the White House. He is not the man to recognize defeat unless it be crushing; and there is no possibility of such an event, for the coming election will surely be a close one. In 1876-77 the Electoral Commission placed their decisions upon the ground that they would not look behind the returns of the State Returning Boards. In 1880 the policy of the Republicans will be reversed, and the United States courts in the Democratic States will be called upon to revise the elections, and their judgments will be the basis of the title of Grant. Does this seem an extraordinary prediction? Remember the wedge has already entered in the enactment of the laws appointing supervisors, and but a flimsy excuse is needed when bold men are bent upon achieving large results. Did not a United States judge create a government in Louisiana, which existed *de facto* for four years? The Republican leaders are eminently aggressive. They are of the positive, ultra character which has always ruled the world. The stake to be played for is large. There is nothing needed but a little more prostitution of the judiciary, a little audacity on the part of the Republicans, a little temerity on the part of the Democrats, and the thing is done.

It is in contemplation of such possibility that the Democrats are seeking a soldier for a leader. But when the supreme moment comes, and the conspiracy of the Republicans approaches its culmination, will the Democrat who has been elected to the Presidency maintain his right by all the means that God gives freemen? Will he be sustained by the masses of the country? or will the peaceful accession to the Presidency for the second time of a man who was not elected thereto be the *miserere* of the Republic? Is the end near at hand?

CIVIS.

FLOOD NOTES.

A Review of the High Water Years and Some Reflections on the Causes of Floods.

The threatening aspect of the present rise of the Mississippi makes information concerning previous flood years specially interesting. The following abstract and deductions from the records will, to some extent, modify, if they do not dispel, apprehension. The maximum gauge readings for each year at prominent points are appended.

No records previous to 1844 are sufficiently complete or reliable to be of value.

1844.—The first rise of the season came from the Arkansas, in April. In May, before the subsidence of the swell, great freshets from the Arkansas and Upper Mississippi, combined to cause a second rise. Again in June, the highest known water at St. Louis, from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi was precipitated upon the already full river, and caused a great flood, which was especially disastrous above Red river. There were then no levees above Napoleon.

Carrollton	14.5	Natchez, July 16	47.9
Vicksburg, June 26	47.5	Memphis, July	33.16
Cairo	—		

Probably the date of the maximum reading at Vicksburg is attributable to a local freshet from the Yazoo, coinciding with the second rise in the main trunk. It is known that such freshets occurred in the Tensas and Macon at this time.

1849—The records for this year are very defective. A flood in the Arkansas in June and the great Red river flood in August are recorded. These are not sufficient to account for the damage, which was greatest below Red river, and evidently came from the lower tributaries.

Carrollton, Ma'h 11	15.2	Natchez	47.5
Vicksburg, April 26	47.7	Memphis, Feb. 8	30.86
Cairo	—		

1850.—This flood was greatest on the lower part of the river, say below Memphis. It was caused by heavy rises in January in the lower Western tributaries, the Arkansas, Black and Red rivers. Below Red river it was increased by Shreve's cut-off in 1846. The St. Francis and Yazoo bottoms had not then been leveed. The overflow in the Tensas bottoms from crevasses was great, and extended to an unusual degree across Red river and down the valley of the Atchafalaya.

Carrollton	13.8	Natchez	47.3
Vicksburg, June 4	45.4	Memphis, May 14	33.66
Cairo	—		

1851.—Early in March a heavy flood entered from the Ohio. To this the Arkansas added its volume, and also the Red river. The most remarkable feature of this flood was its rapid advance at Memphis, where it rose 3.3 in one day, and 21.7 in twelve days. A subsequent flood came down in June from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi. The ravages this year were mainly in the St. Francis and Yazoo bottoms.

Carrollton, Mch. 27	15.4	Natchez	47.1
Vicksburg, Apr. 3	—	Memphis, March 11	33.16
Cairo	—		

1858.—The flood of this year is generally conceded to have been unequaled. It has been carefully studied and used as a basis of comparison for other years. Undoubtedly a greater quantity of water was discharged than ever before or since. The oscillations of the season comprised four rises. The first, in January, from the Ohio, was very heavy, but, finding the main trunk unoccupied, was exhausted in raising it to a "bank-full" and backing up the White and St. Francis rivers. The Arkansas, Yazoo and Red contributed. The second rise came at the end of March, from the low tributaries of the Missouri, Upper Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The rise was higher, but the discharge less than the first, owing to the preoccupation of the bed. It received heavy accessions from the White, Arkansas and Yazoo. The Red river fortunately came out between this and the succeeding flood-wave. The third rise came from the same sources as the second, at the end of April. It found the upper swamp basins filled. The fourth and greatest rise was caused by combined floods from all sources above Cairo. Coming as late as June, it even received accession from the snows of the Rocky mountains. The devastations of this flood were general and extreme.

Carrollton, May 10	15.1	Natchez, June 26	47.8
Vicksburg, June 26	4.88	Memphis, June 23	34.19
Cairo, June 21	49.66		

It will be observed that the Red river freshet in April gave a higher gauge reading at Carrollton than did the main flood following it from the upper river.

1859.—A considerable rise occurred in January of this year, starting from the Ohio, it received accessions from the Arkansas and Red Rivers. Before subsidence it rose again; first from the Ohio, at the end of February, then from the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio, in the end of March, and finally, in the beginning of May, from the Ohio again. The Missouri arrived too late to do more than retard the fall. This flood was marked by extreme duration:

Carrollton, May 6	15.5	Natchez, May 2	49.00
Vicksburg, April 21	49.6	Memphis, May 12	33.16
Cairo, May 12	46.5		

1862.—This was a very great flood year, but the records, owing to the distractions of the war, are too meagre to possess any value:

Carrollton	15.9	Natchez	49.9
Vicksburg, April 27	50.5	Memphis	34.66
Cairo, May 2	50.8		

1867—This year's rise commenced in February with a combination of freshets from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi. Great rains fell in March throughout the basins of the lower tributaries of the Ohio and of the White, St. Francis, Ouachita and Yazoo. The floods derived from the western slope of the Cumberland Ridge were unprecedented. Arkansas, White and Red rivers contributed in March, and the latter heavily again in June. This flood was great and generally disastrous, owing to the bad condition of the levees, which had not been restored since the war.

Carrollton		Memphis, M'ch 26	34.16
Natchez	47.5	Cairo, March 21	50.66
Vicksburg	49.2		

1874—The Upper Mississippi and Upper Ohio contributed little to the great flood of this year. The Lower Ohio and its tributaries discharged heavily in March and April. All other important accessions were from the affluents of the main trunk below Cairo, the White, Yazoo, Red and Ouachita, in the end of April. These tributary floods were excessive and synchronous. The cut-offs at Terrapin Neck (1868), at Palmyra (1867), at Bordeaux (1873), and at Commerce (1876), undoubtedly relieved the river above them at the expense of that part below. This, with the excessive discharge of Red river, made the flood especially destructive from that point down.

Carrollton, April 16	16.1	Memphis, May 1	33.66
Natchez, April 20	45.2	Cairo, April 26	47.66
Vicksburg, May 1	45.1		

It may be here noted that, in 1874, the upper Hard Times levee broke when the Vicksburg gauge read 39.8; the Base, when it read 40.8; the Point Pleasant and lower Hard Times, when it read 42.4, and the Disharoon, when it read 42.7. The Vicksburg gauge now reads 42.9, and no crevasses have yet occurred above Red River. Neither the foregoing crevasses in 1874 nor the enormous breaks below Red River (Morganza, Hickey, Bonnet Carre and others), on April 15 of the same year, checked the rise until it attained the height of 46.1 at Vicksburg, on May 1.

1880—At the beginning of the year the river below Cairo was pretty full, as the result of the open winter. Accessions soon arrived from the Ohio, passing the danger line at Cairo on the twelfth of January. After quiescence this was repeated about the middle of February, accompanied by a slight swell from the Arkansas, and followed by a full stage in Red, Ouachita and Yazoo rivers. This combination, with another freshet early in the present month from the lower Ohio, has sufficed to raise the main trunk far above the danger line. It seems to have culminated about four days ago, and, without further reinforcements, may be expected to recede. "Further deponent saith not."

Study of the records from which the foregoing abstract is made seems to justify the following deductions:

First—There are about eight important factors, say: The upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the upper Ohio and tributaries, the lower Ohio and tributaries, the White, the St. Francis, the Arkansas, the Yazoo and the Red rivers, a combination of any two or more of which may dangerously raise the water in the main trunk of the Mississippi. Such combinations are not improbable at any time during the months of February, March, April, May or June.

Second—The tributaries may be considered dangerous in proportion to their nearness and to the shortness of their courses. These conditions contribute to rapidity of discharge and to the probability of coincidence of their floods, as the same rain area may extend over all their basins, and same time is required for them to discharge. No combination is more frequent or more dangerous than that of the tremendous freshets from the western slope of the Cumberland mountains, with floods from the White, St. Francis, Yazoo and Ouachita. Aside from the improbability of tributary flood waves from remote sources reaching the main stream at exactly at the same time, the shape of the wave changes, flattening and lengthening out during the period of transmission. It is also probable that, in some cases, the losses from filtration, evaporation and waste are considerable. The river Athara, a large eastern affluent of the Nile, although its tributary streams from the mountains of Abyssinia flow continually, in the low water season dries up entirely.

The danger of accumulations of snow in distant mountain ranges has been exaggerated. Cold weather, distance, or other retarding cause, is beneficial; while, on the other hand, it is probable that clearing, cultivation and artificial drainage have a contrary effect, rendering the floods earlier and more violent, but less prolonged.

Third—If a flood has reached a stand, or commenced to recede, any accession, either from a tributary or following down the main stream, will have greater effect in raising the flood surface than if it had been discharged upon the front slope of the wave, or while the river is rising.

Fourth—The relief afforded by cut-offs to one part of the river is at the expense of another part. The relief is also much more temporary than the damage.

Fifth—Floods not generally dangerous may be made so, specially and locally, by the discharge of neighboring tributaries, by cut-offs, and, most particularly, by apathy, neglect and wantonness on the part of those whose duty and interest it is to restrain them.

B. M. HARROD.

New Orleans, March 24, 1880.

Edison's Electric Light.

[N. Y. Herald, March 21.]

The Board of Inquiry, of which Prof. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. Barker, of Pennsylvania, are members, will shortly make a report on the results of the tests to which Edison's new carbons were put. The investigation was made to find out the durability and economy of the lamp, and as the investigators are bound by an agreement to publish their report, whether favorable or unfavorable, considerable interest is awakened as to how the lamps stood the test. The following is a table showing the number of hours fifty-five of the lamps have been burning. The letter B is placed after those that have broken during the trial, and the others are still intact:

No.	Total Hours.	No.	Total Hours.
1	1,200	29	814B
2	1,194	30	780
3	1,194	31	695B
4	1,189	32	790
5	806B	33	784
6	1,179	34	764
7	642	35	1,000
8	1,260	36	1,000
9	1,254	37	966
10	712B	38	966
11	1,073	39	966
12	958B	40	870B
13	610B	41	1,002
14	710B	42	800
15	901	43	800
16	1,092	44	614
17	730B	45	800
18	872	46	754B
19	1,080	47	840
20	910	48	800