LOUISIANA IN BONDS.

Continued from First Page.

arms when their white comrades were shot; and that in the hour of triumph and during the few days in which the McEnery and Penn party had charge of the city, not a single negro suffered in person or property. It is indeed remarkable in view of all that has been said and done by interested parties to keep alive race prejudices, and in view of the excesses which ordinarily follow even the best conducted revolution ary movements that no case of violent assault upon these poor creatures is reported, and that in one instance at least, the life of a negro was saved by the intervention of members of the White League. The result is that the negroes are beginning to distrust the silly stories that are told them of the purposes of the whites if the McEnery Government is installed, and that more colored Conservative clubs are organizing in New-Orleans to-day than ever before since the war. My conclusion from the above statement is that the late revolution was inspired solely by a desire to rid the State of the Kellogg usurpation, and that the charge that it was a manifestation of disloyalty or of race prejudice is untrue. It is due to the people of Louisiana that this should be said.

THE BLUNDER OF THE WHITES.

But while acquitting the revolutionists of any hostility to the General Government or the negro race, and the White League of any excesses or impropriety of any kind in the demonstration under consideration, it ought in fairness to be said that the League is organized upon an indefensible basis and is mischievous if not positively dangerous in its tendencies. That the negroes set the example of a division of parties on the color line is true; but the whites with their superior intelligence, education, and knowledge of political affairs might have found an example more worthy to be followed, and certainly they could have followed none worse. Even if forced by the action of the negroes to vote as a race, as they undoubtedly have been, it would have been far better to continue their organization as a People's party or to have formed an Honest Government League, or to have done almost anything else rather than raise the question of color to new prominence in a State in which its agitation has already done so much harm and may do so much more. I am satisfied that the leaders of the White League have no designs whatever against the rights of the negro; that it is at present merely a political organization, and that there is no intention of using it in any event for aught else than defense and protection; but it is too tempting a tool to be left lying around within the reach of politicians whose ambition would not scruple to wield not only its votes but its physical strength should a fair opportunity be presented. In the city it can do little harm, but in the interior it may be willfully or carelessly perverted to the worst ends. Besides, it has drawn the negroes together more closely in their League by filling them with apprehensions which, while without real foundation in the purposes of the White League, are not unnaturally entertained by a credulous people. The peace of Louisiana is not assured until there are neither White Leagues nor Black Leagues in existence, and parties are divided otherwise than by the color of the skin. At present the Republican party is composed of ninety-nine-hundredths of the blacks and a few white office-holders and office-seekers, and the opposition party of ninety-nine-hundredths of the whites with an omnibus load of blacks. There can be no peace or good government, I repeat, unless parties are differently divided. That result is hardly possible while the Leagues exist. Both of them ought to be dispersed.

THE KELLOGG LETTERS.

THE REAL POINT IN THE CASE.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Administration papers sustain the correctness of THE TRIBUNE'S publication of Kellogg's correspondence, but try to damage it by calling them stolen letters. We do not propose to inquire how these letters came into the hands of the McEnery party. We would have been glad to find them forgeries, that the country might have been spared the disgrace of reading such matter as the following to Kellogg from one Billings:

William R. Chandler has done yeoman service for us, and he has worked to better effect than any other man except Williams. I would advise you to pay his fees.

But Kellogg admits they are not forgeries, and that they are not in the only point worth consideration. What was this yeoman service that Mr. Chandler and the Attorney-General of the United States did for the man who robbed the people of Louisiana of the right to choose their own Government? Or that the Essex statesman, that "watch-dog of justice," Benjamin F. Butler, did to the same end?

Briefly, it consisted of putting William Pitt Kellogg into the Gubernatorial chair of Louisiana by force of arms, and of so managing the affair when it came before Congress that Kellogg was kept in his seat, although the evidence that he was a usurper and steeped to the lips in corruption was overwhelming. There is no testimony published showing that the Attorney-General was paid or expected to be paid for his share in the business, but that Chandler, Caleb Cushing, and Butler, were so paid is clearly shown. Explanations from any and all of the honorable gentlemen implicated are now in order.

BUTLER'S EXPLANATION.

HE ACTED AS COUNSEL FOR KELLOGG IN THE SUPREME COURT BEFORE HE KNEW THAT THE MATTER WOULD COME BEFORE CONGRESS.

From The Boston Journal, Sept. 29.

BOSTON, June 17, 1873.

(Crest and motto, "*Comme je trouve.*")

To My Dear Governor: I think my retainer in the matter of the petition in the Supreme Court about the affair in Louisiana should be $3,000. I advised in the cause with the counsel who argued it. They will recognize my services, and I was obliged, in consequence of the retainer, to refuse one on the other side. Please remit by draft on New-York, which draft will be your receipt. Very truly yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor, &c., New-Orleans.

Very naturally public interest is aroused in regard to the above letter, which has been published throughout the country through the medium of the Associated Press, in connection with other private letters discovered in New-Orleans. Its publication has led to the belief by many that the retainer referred to in the letter was really for services rendered by Gen. Butler in Congress, and for the exertion of his influence there in Kellogg's behalf.

With a view to ascertaining the facts connected therewith, a *Journal* reporter waited upon Gen. Butler yesterday afternoon, and, informing him of the object of his call, was received with the utmost courtesy and kindness by him. When asked if he was willing to give the desired information, the ready answer was given: "Oh, yes! I am perfectly willing to tell you every single fact about it, and hope it will be given to the public as I give it." Gen. Butler then made the explanation in the following words:

About the opening of Congress in 1872 the party representing McEnery in Louisiana filed a petition for a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court of the United States to have Kellogg prohibited from taking possession of the government, and to prohibit, as I remember it, Judge Durell from taking any further steps in the matter in his courts.

I was secured to appear before the Supreme Court as counsel, and to argue against such a writ of prohibition. I advised the gentlemen applying to me that the writ would not issue, and that no case could be made; that as the matter lay, it was a question of law merely. I told them I would take a retainer from Kellogg, who wrote me as his personal friend, because I had known him, asking me on personal grounds to do so. I also recommended that Mr. Caleb Cushing be employed to assist and to take the leading part in the controversy.

I was employed, with Mr. Cushing, and with the gentlemen from Louisiana who represented Mr. Kellogg. The case was prepared and argued, and was decided by the Court as I predicted. That, mind you, was before I knew there was anything going to get into Congress about it. But when the affair came into Congress, being convinced that there had been no proper examination of the returns and no legal count of the canvass of the votes, I made a speech in which I advised that both elections should be set aside, in which I used the following language:

This has brought into action two Governments—both illegal, in my judgment; that is, anarchy's peace is one thing and anarchy another. There may be peace and quiet in Louisiana in 1862 because there were bayonets to command it; but there was no State Government in Louisiana in 1862, and there is none now by vote of the people. I say it is the duty of somebody to give new governmental officers to the State, to furnish the people of the State the means of electing a new State Government.

When the matter was brought before the Committee of the Judiciary I from the first insisted that Judge Durell had exceeded his jurisdiction of power. In the following June when I looked over my docket of cases after Congress had adjourned, I wrote a note to Mr. Kellogg asking for my fees, and putting a value upon my services which I thought they deserved. He wrote a note in reply saying that it was all a personal matter of his own; that the expenses had been very heavy, and asking me if I would consider him in the matter, and inclosing me a check for $1,000. And that is all. And (he added) I did my duty in Congress throughout as I thought right. This closed the interview.

REPUBLICAN DISGUST AT THE DISCLOSURE.

KELLOGG'S IMPRUDENCE IN PERMITTING THE DISCOVERY—THE PARTY LIKELY TO BE INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Post (Rep.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Members of the Administration express their surprise that Gov. Kellogg exhibited so little judgment or prudence in permitting his private letters and bank-book to fall so easily into the hands of his political opponents, to be used to the disadvantage of the Republican party and to promote scandal at its expense. The recent exposure is keenly felt here by prominent Republicans, but they assert very confidently that both Senator Carpenter and Gen. Butler will satisfactorily explain their connection with Kellogg as his legal counsel. It is said by some of these gentlemen's supporters that this exposure will in the end redound to their credit, by showing that, while as lawyers they were willing to plead Kellogg's case in the courts, they could not support him when called upon to act as Congressional judges, and, therefore, took ground against the legality of his election. Senator Carpenter's friends say that he will undoubtedly make a public statement, and it is believed that Gen. Butler will not remain silent. The whole exposure is generally spoken of by Republicans as calculated to hurt their party, especially in the Northern States.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

ANOTHER STATEMENT PROMISED.

MR. KINSELLA TO CONTRADICT CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE LAST STATEMENT—HIS VERSION OF HIS INTERVIEWS WITH MR. TILTON.

In conversation with Mr. Moulton recently, Thomas Kinsella, editor of *The Brooklyn Eagle*, stated that he intended to publish a statement, and that he had already entered upon its preparation. Mr. Kinsella said the story that Mr. Beecher had confessed adultery to him was utterly untrue. He intimated that he might say something which would go a great way toward clearing Mr. Beecher from several of the charges made against him, and advised Mr. Moulton to get out of the fight.

During the conversation Mr. Kinsella stated that he had never advised Mr. Beecher to give Mr. Tilton $5,000. Said he: "I thought that Theonore Tilton ought to be taken care of in some way for the reason that he was not doing well, as I thought, in his profession. I believe that I suggested to Mr. Beecher that it would be a graceful thing to give Mr. Tilton a position on *The Christian Union*. Mr. Beecher replied that he was ready to assist Mr. Tilton if he could, but that he could not put him on *The Christian Union* on account of Mr. Tilton's association with Mrs. Woodhull and women of that class.

Mr. Kinsella said that Mr. Tilton had done a mean thing in repeating a part (and that incorrectly) of a conversation which the speaker had with him at his residence. Mr. Kinsella stated that he visited Mr. Tilton as his friend and as the friend of Mr. Beecher. This visit was before Mr. Tilton's statement was given to the public. Said Mr. Kinsella: "He wanted me to read his statement, but I said, 'No.' I said to him, 'Theodore, you won't do this thing that you contemplate! You won't do it for the sake of your children, for the sake of your wife?' But he did do it, and the man's vanity led him on. He wanted to see that statement in print. I think he is a vain man, a very vain man. He told me that Mr. Beecher could n't stand up under his statement, that when it was made public Mr. Beecher would go. Mr. Tilton thought he had a thunderbolt, and he was determined to hurl it."

MOULTON'S BAIL UNSETTLED.

A REDUCTION TO BE ASKED FOR.

Soon after midday yesterday, Francis D. Moulton, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton, entered the Kings County Court-house, and passing into the District Attorney's office, inquired for Mr. Winslow. Assistant District Attorney Faron referred them to the Court of Sessions, whither they immediately repaired. A whispered consultation then took place between Judge Moore and Mr. Fullerton, who took a seat at his side. Mr. Moulton remained a few minutes in the Court-room, and then went into the corridor, where he was joined by his counsel. It was subsequently ascertained that the consultation referred to the subject of Mr. Moulton's furnishing bail to appear for trial on the indictment for libel. He will appear this morning and give bonds, which will have to be approved by one of the judges of the City Court. Ex-Judge Fullerton, it is understood, will move to have the bail reduced from $20,000, at which it is now placed, claiming that that sum is unreasonably large under the circumstances.

Before leaving the Court-house Mr. Moulton was accosted by a TRIBUNE reporter. He was asked what he thought of the situation. He replied: "I do not feel at all uneasy: I am prepared to meet the situation." Upon being asked if he had ever met Miss Edna Dean Proctor, he answered that he had met her on two or three occasions. He said that he was not at liberty to give the names of his counsel. He added that there was no truth in the report that Theodore Tilton was willing to compromise with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher if Miss Proctor's proceedings against himself were discontinued.

Mr. Moulton's case will be tried in the City Court. Ex-Judge Morris still adheres to the opinion that the bail required by the District-Attorney is "unusual." He believes that if Mr. Moulton is obliged to furnish bail in $20,000 an impression will be conveyed to the public detrimental to Mr. Tilton.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—LOSS $60,000.

Early yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, flames were seen issuing from store No. 11, in the row of buildings known as the Atlantic Block, (formerly Helmbold's Block) owned by L. J. Phillips, at Long Branch, N. J. An alarm was quickly sounded, the Babcock Fire Engine Company responded promptly, and were soon throwing water on the flames. The firemen were aided by a brisk rainfall, but the strong wind blowing from the north-east and the dryness of the material the flames were at work upon, made it impossible for them to do more than prevent the spread of the fire beyond the block. Crowds flocked to the scene from all parts of the place, until more than 2,500 persons were there. They behaved with unusual discretion, and gave material assistance to the firemen. The Ocean House, Congress Hall, and a lumber yard owned by a man named Slocum, stand near the block, and several times it was thought the destruction of all was inevitable; but through the earnest work of the firemen and the people they were saved, though the walls nearest the fire were badly scorched. The block was entirely destroyed.

There were several narrow escapes from death. The family in the house adjoining No. 11 had barely time to escape in their night clothes; and Mrs. Rushton, who lived over the store at the eastern end of the block fled with her child in scanty attire. Mrs. Bowie had her leg broken some time ago, and in the haste of removing her from one of the burning buildings, the limb was broken again.

Mr. Rushton was the only occupant of the block who saved much of his property; he had his stock of goods packed for shipment, and they were easily preserved. J. J. Topping, a dealer in perfumery, lost nearly everything. Mrs. Corry, a milliner, saved very little of her property. Oliver Lewis, a dealer in wines and cigars, also lost heavily. As far as can be learned, the losses are as follows: L. J. Phillips, owner of the buildings, $40,000, partly insured; J. C. Rushton, $8,000; Allen Brothers, $1,000; C. Lane, $500; Mrs. Bowie, $200; O. R. Lewis, $2,500; M. A Coleman, $400; Volmer & Jauss, $3,000, insurance unknown; J. J. Topping, $2,500, insurance $1,000. The total loss is about $60,000. If several of the stores had not been vacated within a few days by their occupants, the busy season being nearly ended, the losses would have been much heavier. Atlantic block comprised sixteen stores—each a two-story and a half frame building—which have been rented during the Summer months by shopkeepers of various trades. The following is reported to be a complete list of the insurance on the fire:

American Underwriters' Association of Philadelphia, $2,250; Sunbury, of Sunbury, Penn., $200; Lehigh Valley, of Memphis, $900; Trade, of Camden, N. J., $1,800; Newton, N. J., $1,350; Germania, Elizabeth, N. J., $1,800; Mississippi Valley, Memphis, $2,700; Globe, Chicago, $2,700; Old Dominion, Richmond, $1,800; Millville, Millville, N. J., $4,500; Paterson, Paterson, N. J., $900; Hibernia, of Ohio, $2,700; Germania, Erie, $1,800; Clay, Newport, Ky., $2,700; total, $28,800.

ELSEWHERE.

Van Benthuysen's paper mill at Castleton, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000, and the insurance $5,000.

The total loss by the fire at Lennoxville, Quebec, on Monday, is estimated at $200,000. It is impossible to get at the particulars.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

THE WILLIAMSPORT LUMBERMEN DENOUNCE THE ACTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES IN INCREASING THE FREIGHT RATES—THE PRODUCTION TO BE CURTAILED ONE-THIRD.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 29.—An important meeting of the Branch Lumbermen's Exchange of Williamsport was held to-day, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Owing to the large stock of lumber on hand in all sections of the country, and to the depressed condition of all business interests of the country and to the action of the railroad companies carrying from this point by combination increasing the rates of freight $1 per 1,000 feet from this point, while rates were simultaneously reduced from $3 to $4 per 1,000 feet from all points West, thereby enabling large amounts of lumber to be shipped into market at a price less than the cost of production here, necessarily resulting in loss and ruin to those engaged in the business here, unless steps are taken to counteract the same. The only feasible way to do this, by reason of the action of the railroad companies aforesaid, is to reduce our product largely; therefore,

Resolved, That we will adopt the resolution passed at the meeting of the National Association at East Saginaw, and curtail the cutting of our mills next season to two-thirds of the average cut of the last two years.

Resolved, That the action of the railroad companies, in charging us three-fifths as much freight for carrying our lumber 200 miles, as they do for carrying lumber in the Western States, 800 to 1,000 miles, is an unjust discrimination against a large State industry; and is unwise and unjust in its operation, and was not contemplated when their chartered privileges were given them, and if persisted in, steps should be taken at once to bring the matter before the people in such a manner, that they may know how corporations created by them are destroying the business interest of this State, and correspondingly benefiting the interest of other states.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

CONTROLLER SCHROEDER RENOMINATED.

THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED URGE HIM TO BECOME A CANDIDATE.

In spite of the unfavorable weather last night the Committee of One Hundred assembled in fair numbers in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Franklin Woodruff, President, in the chair. The Chairman of the sub-Committee of Eleven on Organization asked for an extension of time, and it was finally resolved to report in executive session. Samuel McLean then offered the following:

Whereas, F. A. Schroeder, on assuming the duties of Controller, found the affairs of the office in great confusion, the method of keeping the accounts of the Department, and other Departments connected with it, most irregular, the credit of the city in a very depressed condition, the confidence of the public in the administration of the Financial Department of the city greatly impaired; and

Whereas, By his intelligence, attention and persistence he has brought order out of confusion, and put into smooth working order a system of keeping the accounts simple and exact; has required from all officials either in or responsible to his Department a prompt and rigid performance of their charter duties; has reestablished the credit of the city, finding as he did on his accession to office its bonds at a discount of seven per cent, and not having sold during the term of his office a single bond below par; has rescued the city from the disgrace of having its bonds hawked about to find purchasers, and has made them a coveted security by those seeking permanent and secure investments; has revived the confidence of the community in the management of the finances of the city by his unswerving devotion to its interests and his total abrogation of all partisan considerations in the discharge of the duties of his office; and

Whereas, There seems to be some fear that he will not allow the use of his name as a candidate for the office of Controller at the ensuing election; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be selected by the Chair to wait upon Mr. Schroeder and urge upon him the vital importance to the welfare of the city of his allowing the use of his name as a candidate for Controller before the nominating convention about to assemble for the selection of candidates for city offices.

Resolved, That the Committee so appointed be requested to present to Mr. Schroeder a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions as the unanimous judgment of the Reform Association of Kings County.

Mr. Scott said he thought these resolutions were out of place. He preferred to wait and see whom the Democrats would nominate. Mr. Eschwege and Wm. Coit favored the adoption of the resolutions at once. Col. Davis urged them to wait until it should be known what the regular political organizations intended to do. If they should commit themselves to one candidate now some one else would with propriety make a similar claim hereafter. He thought the subject should be referred to the Committee on Legislation, with a view to secure a good ticket on election day. Any other course, the speaker thought, would impair the influence of the Committee. He was not influenced in making these remarks by any personal feelings.

Mr. McLean explained that he simply desired Mr. Schroeder to permit his name to be used. He would not pledge himself to vote for Mr. Schroeder, and did not wish the Committee to pledge itself to him.

Mr. Scott opposed the adoption of the resolutions, and said that a similar request might hereafter be made in favor of Mr. Britton or John Winslow. He was opposed to entering upon the nominating business. S. N. Davis also opposed the resolutions.

George B. Farrington was in favor of a reference. He condemned Mr. Schroeder for his action in the East River Bridge affair. The Controller had made a mistake in paying out the city's portion of the money before the other subscribers had paid theirs. Col. Davis appealed to the members to allow the matter to lie over for one week, and made a motion to that effect. Mr. Van Nostrand thought the Committee should nominate not only Mr. Schroeder but all the other good men.

After further debate the resolutions were adopted, and the following named as the Committee to wait upon Mr. Schroeder: Franklin Woodruff, James Eschwege, Gerge L. Nichols, S. B. Chittenden, S. N. Davis, A. A. Low, J. R. Kennedy, J. J. Van Nostrand, A. B. Bayhs, A. S. Barnes, F. Pettit, and Samuel McLean.

POINTS IN THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Hudson Republican regrets that the Republican platform ignored the temperance question.

The Wayne County Republicans have nominated William R. Stults for reélection as County Treasurer.

"The question of Grant's third term," *The Utica Observer* holds, "is to be decided not in 1876, but in the November of this year.

The Republicans of Onondaga County have nominated for District-Attorney William James of Syracuse. He is a young lawyer, and has not yet held office.

The unrebuked zeal of the South Carolina "Third Termers" plainly embarrasses such "organs" in this State as are opposed to a "third term," but fear to hurt the "party."

The Albany Express, calculating that the Republicans will elect the next United States Senator, recommends the Hon. Lyman Tremain, M. C., as deserving party support.

The reappearance of the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan in politics surprises *The Syracuse Courier*, which surmises that it is not entirely the "good of the party," but the U. S. Senatorship he is after.

It is unsafe to use figurative language too freely in campaign times. Here is a Gloversville paper saying, "We have nailed that good and tried Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, to our masthead."

The Hon. Scott Lord has formally accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Oneida district, which includes the City of Utica. Last time the district went Republican by 3,803 majority.

The temperance electors of Herkimer County met in Convention on Saturday and nominated Peter Countryman for member of Assembly. They resolved to support actively the State ticket of the Prohibition party.

The election of Mr. Tilden would indicate that a reaction had set in, which might not only prove disastrous to us as a party two years hence, but also disastrous to the best interests of the country.—[Albany Express (Rep.)

No Congressman at large is to be chosen at the coming election this year. The additional member has been given to this city, which has been so gerrymandered that the average voter needs a surveyor's skill to find out what district he is in.

It is probable that reasons of a personal and business nature will induce Speaker Cornell to say, with a good deal of determination, that he will not be a candidate for the U. S. Senate. Those who know him well understand that if he says such a thing he will mean it.—[Albany Express (Rep.)

The course of the Liberal Republicans was approved in advance by *The Kingston Freeman*, which said: "It was only by the loss of identity that any Liberal could go to Syracuse, and it will be only by the entire loss of identity as a party that the Liberal Convention at Albany can swallow the Democratic ticket.

Gen. J. H. Martindale of Rochester, having been invited by nearly 200 of his Republican friends to be a candidate for Congress, has expressed his willingness to comply, provided he is nominated by the Convention. This practice of inviting public men to be candidates by requisition might be adopted wisely elsewhere. It troubles the wire-pullers greatly.

The death of the Hon. John Ganson of Buffalo will doubtless lead to a spirited contest for the State Senatorship in the XXXIst District, which he represented. The district is considered Republican, but the voting is generally very close. In 1869 the Republicans carried it by 1,845, and in 1871 by 259 votes, but in 1873 Mr. Ganson won on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 768.

In the last Legislature the Republicans had 90 votes in joint ballot, the Democrats 61, the Independents and Liberal Republicans 9. It follows that, without independent aid, the Democrats must carry 30 Assembly Districts now represented by Republicans to acquire the majority requisite to elect a United States Senator in joint ballot. The Democrats must at the same time hold their own in the 61 districts in which they won last year.

According to *The Troy Times* the Republican Convention didn't condemn the "third-term" project because it would thereby give credit to a report which it holds it would be undignified for Mr. Grant even to deny. It ignores that there was one George Washington who thought differently, and one Jefferson who said, while President, "In no office can rotation be more expedient."

THE NEW-JERSEY CANVASS.

Congressman Phelps of the Vth District, comprising the Counties of Bergen, Passaic and Morris, has just returned home from his vacation in restored health, and will at once begin a thorough canvass of his district. No candidate has been named in opposition to him as his course in the last Congress seems to have satisfied all parties among his people, but the name of Abram S. Hewitt of the firm of Cooper & Hewitt, who has a Summer home at Ringwood, has been mentioned as a possible candidate on the Democratic side.—[Newark Advertiser (Rep.)

Secretary Robeson, B. W. Throckmorton, and others will speak at a Republican mass meeting which will be held in the Opera-House at Newark next Friday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the VIth Congressional Convention. The next will be under the auspices of the Essex County Republican Executive Committee.

Judge Bedle, the Democratic candidate for Governor, visited his father at Matteawan on Saturday last, and in the evening a large number of citizens formed in procession, and, headed by a band of music, called upon him. In addressing them, he said: "I have refrained from making speeches thus far, but the compliment you have paid me in this, the place of my birth, places me under many obligations to you. It is my intention to adhere to my resolution not to take an active part in the campaign, but to leave it to the people, if it is their wish, to elect me Governor of New-Jersey." D. B. Strong moved that the Judge's decision be approved, which was carried, and then with three hearty cheers and music the serenaders retired.

On Friday night last Senator Frelinghuysen made a remarkable demonstration at a ward meeting of about 20 persons, by reading an elaborate defense of the Poland Gag-law, and his action in regard to it, attempting to show by an ingenious special plea that it is no gag-law at all, and that the whole country is mistaken in regard to it. He said: "The law was as innocent and as proper as any section of our New-Jersey Practice act. It was no more of a gag-law than the law which gives jurisdiction of crimes to the Essex Quarter Sessions.—[Newark Journal (Dem.)

Mr. Frelinghuysen proves very clearly that the resolution of the Democratic State platform censuring him for the passage of a law to "subject the free press of the country to a new censorship and new forms of punishment," was written by some one blissfully ignorant both of the law and the facts, the reference being to the Matt. Carpenter bill, which never was enacted. But as the Democracy have had very little to do with the legislation of the country of late years, we cannot expect them to be well posted on such minor matters. Their ignorance is pardonable.—[Newark Advertiser (Rep.)

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IN THIS STATE.

The officers of the Republican State Central Committee, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman; J. N. Knapp, Treasurer, and H. M. Glidden, Secretary, met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and appointed the Executive Committee for the Fall campaign, as follows: George H. Sharpe, David Williams, S. B. French, George Bliss, Jacob M. Patterson, Hugh Gardner, Wm. H. Robertson, John F. Smyth, James D. Warren, S. P. Remington, David Decker, E. D. Morgan, J. N. Knapp, and Henry M. Glidden. The headquarters of this Committee until after the election will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in Parlors G. H, and J. The first meeting will be held to-day, at 2 p. m., for organization.

DELEGATES TO THE CAPITAL REMOVAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Gov. Woodson has appointed 20 delegates at large, and two from each Congressional district, to represent Missouri in the Convention to be held in Louisiana Oct. 22 to consider the question of removing the National Capital from Washington to some point in the Mississippi Valley. Among the delegates most generally known are Congressmen Stanard, Wells, and Crittenden, James O. Broadhead, John S. Phelps, James S. Rollins, John B. Henderson, Gen. James Craig, George C. Bingham, D. H. Armstrong, Stilson Hutchins, L. M. Reaves, Barton Able, W. M. Grosvenor, M. Hilton, and Henry Clay Dean.

A STATE TICKET NOMINATED BY THE NEVADA DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Nevada Democratic State Convention last night renominated L. R. Bradley for Governor. Jewett Adams was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and A. C. Ellis of Ormsby County for Congress. The Convention adjourned until to-day.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN THE VTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Vth Judicial District in this city, to-day nominated the Hon. Albertus Perry of Oswego for Justice of the Supreme Court.

CALIFORNIA'S LOCAL OPTION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Supreme Court has decided that the Local Option law is unconstitutional.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The Republicans of the 1st Congressional District to-day nominated H. H. Goldsborough of Talbot for Congress.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—The VIth District Democratic Convention at Orange to-day nominated ex-Judge Frederick H. Teese for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Republicans of the VIth Congressional District of Ohio have nominated Reynolds K. Little of Delphos for Congress.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 29.—The People's Convention of the IXth Missouri District has nominated for Congress Col. P. A. Thompson, a wealthy farmer and Republican.

MOVEMENTS IN LOCAL CIRCLES.

Gen. B. F. Tracy is a candidate for Congress in Brooklyn. The friends of Henry A. Bowen are working hard to secure his nomination as Gen. Woodford's successor in the IIId District.

Judge Woodruff of the United States Circuit Court confirmed yesterday the Supervisors of Elections appointed by the Republican party and the Democratic party in this city. No objection was made to any one of the 1,100 Supervisors appointed.

The German citizens of the VIIIth Assembly District organized last night a Tilden-Dorsheimer Campaign Club, at No. 52 Orchard-st., by the election of the following officers: President, Jos. Iricke; Vice-President, C. Kinkel; Secretary, H. Schind; Treasurer, John Guntz.

The National Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn met last night and appointed a Committee of Conference to consult with the regular organization for the purpose of securing the nomination of good men this Fall. The Committee will meet on next Monday. Committees to perfect the organization were also appointed.

Registration was conducted quietly yesterday in Brooklyn, and on account of the rain comparatively few persons enrolled their names. A much smaller number of names were registered than on the corresponding day last year. In the Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards activity was more marked. Oct. 13 is the next day of registry.

The German Independent Citizens' Association of the IId Assembly District elected the following delegates to the County Convention last night:

Wm. Wagner, Christian Schmitt, G. G. Fassel, George Burghard, Frederick Stengel, and George Reinheimer; to the Aldermanic, Assembly and Congressional Convention the following: H. Brockhausen, A. Walther, Christ. Schmitt, Louis Kessel, George Burghard, Aug. Schmitt, Frederick Stengel, F. Klein, G. Reinheimer, Frederick Hausler, B. Wintermeier, S. S. Fassel, Wm. Wagner, Peter Schneider, and John Fritz.

The Republican opposition in the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, to the Dutcher or Custom-house faction has crystallized in a separate organization, which has for officers: Jas. A. Knox, President; John H. Atken, Secretary, and Thos. H. Rogers, Treasurer. They adopted at their meeting yesterday a series of resolutions refusing "to act as the serfs or followers of a handful of Federal officers, who are peddling out the patronage of the Navy-Yard and Custom-house so as to control Republican primaries." The organization is a powerful one, and its members defeated the Custom-house nominees at the recent primaries.

PUBLIC OPINION.

It is all bosh to talk of a man's being a pet of Wall-st. because he happens to have sound financial opinions. Wall-st. goes about its business as a general thing and don't stop to make pets of anybody, unless it may be the President.—[Indianapolis News (Ind.)

Gen. Sherman is exactly where he belongs now, and if he is wise he will not step out of the army in search of Presidential honors. The politicians had better let him alone, and seek out some man for President who will not have to acquire all his knowledge of statesmanship after his election.—[Chicago Times (Ind.)

There isn't half the interest manifested in Pennsylvania politics by outsiders since the election in that State has been changed from October to November. It would be a good thing if all the States should hold their elections on the same day. Now, in an exciting Presidential campaign the result in a few States virtually decides the November election.—[Portland Advertiser (Rep.)

A meeting of the broken-down Southern politicians to advocate the claims of Grant for a third term has just been held in Washington. There is no evidence that Grant wants a renomination, and it is pretty certain that he could not receive it, if he did, at the hands of the Republican party. If two terms sufficed for Washington, none of his successors are likely to get any more.—[Elizabeth Journal (Rep.)

Nearly ten years have elapsed, however, since the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and yet savagery without palliation and without measure rules in every district where fear does not compel the Rebel miscreants to keep the peace. Conciliation and reasoning have been tried long enough. A large part of the Kentucky hemp crop could be put to a profitable use on the Lower Mississippi.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

Reforms are needed, but they will come slowly if they come at all, so long as partisan papers are depended upon to further them. It is to the independent press of the country that we must look largely for a revolution in the corrupting order of affairs that now so generally prevails all over the nation. The hands of all journals that show a firm, steadfast adherence to the truth and expose all that which is wrong, dangerous, and debasing, should be held up by the people and their efforts in every "good word and work" sustained and strengthened.—[Denver News (Ind. Rep.)

GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR TO TAKE PART IN THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Copies of correspondence were received in this city to-day by the Secretary of the United States Centennial Commission, containing formal acceptances of invitations extended by the National Government to foreign countries to participate in the Centennial Exposition of 1876. First there are translated copies of a letter and decree received by United States Minister Williamson at Guatemala from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at that place. Don Vincent Dardon, Minister of Guatemala in Washington, has been instructed to place himself in correspondence with the Centennial Commission of the United States in reference to the details of the Exposition and the allotment of space, &c. Copies of an answer from San Salvador were also received. Mr. Brioso, Secretary of Foreign Affairs at San Salvador, writes as follows: "My Government accepts with great pleasure this invitation, as it is the friend of progress, a lover of the liberty of that great Republic and admirer of its grandeur."

THE WEATHER.

TERRIFIC STORMS IN THE SOUTH.

A GALE AT CHARLESTON FORCES THE TIDE TO AN UNPRECEDENTED HIGHT—THE RIVER FRONT INUNDATED AND THE BATTERY RUINED—SLIGHT DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING—DESTRUCTION IN THE CITY—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $250,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29.—The most fearful gale in this city since 1854 occurred yesterday, beginning about daylight, with a strong south-east wind, and increasing in violence until 9 o'clock, when it had become a hurricane. For a full hour the gale was the most severe ever known here. The tide was forced up to an unprecedented hight, inundating the entire river front of the city, damaging the wharves, and in some instances sweeping away the pier-heads. The long stone sea wall, known as the battery, a famous promenade resort, was reduced to ruins; and the public bathing-house was demolished. The shipping, generally, escaped any serious damage. Some small craft were wrecked, but large vessels were only chafed. Throughout the city the effect of the gale is everywhere visible. Fences and outbuildings were destroyed, branches were torn from trees, and during the hight of the storm the air was filled with the slate and tin stripped from the roofs, making the streets impassable. The massive brick walls of the new theater, which had just been completed with the exception of putting on the roof, and, from its position in the burned district, was exposed to the full force of the gale, were leveled with the street. About noon the wind shifted to the west, moderating the violence of the sea. Two houses are reported as being swept away on Sullivan's Island, and one life lost. The inmates of the bathing-house were rescued with the utmost difficulty. It is probable that $250,000 will not repair the damages caused by the gale.

DAMAGE TO THE RICE CROP IN SOUTHERN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 29.—One of the heaviest storms ever experienced here prevailed nearly all day yesterday. The river is very high. The telegraph lines were down in every direction until this morning. The rice lands were overflowed and much damage was done to the crop already cut. The storm measurably abated before midnight. No serious damage has as yet been reported to the shipping.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Sept. 30—1 a. m.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

The storm centre has moved into Southern New-England during Tuesday, and is now accompanied by easterly winds, clouds, and rain on the coast between Connecticut and Nova Scotia, but by high, north and west winds on the New-Jersey coast. Partly cloudy and clear weather prevails over the Middle Atlantic States, and clear weather is generally reported from all other stations.

The barometer is highest on the Texas coast, and has risen decidedly in the South Atlantic States and Lower Missouri Valley. The rivers have risen at Little Rock and fallen at New-Orleans, and decidedly so at Nashville.

Probabilities.

For Wednesday, over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising and stationary barometer, westerly winds, backing to south-west and south-east on the Gulf coast higher temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over the lower lakes, falling followed by rising barometer, north-east winds, possibly increasing on Lake Ontario to brisk for a short time, partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature.

Over the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-West, rising and stationary barometer, stationary and higher temperatures, north-west to south-west winds, and generally clear weather.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising barometer, westerly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the New-England coast north-east to south-east winds, cloud and rain, followed by high north-west winds and clear or clearing weather, and lower temperature attending a storm center moving northward into New-Hampshire, and thence north-eastward.

Over the Middle States and New-York, north-west winds, diminishing to fresh, lower temperatures, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Cape Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Rockport, Wood's Hole, Boston, and Portland, and are ordered for Eastport, Oswego, and Rochester.

DISEASE IN