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THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

A QUIET DAY IN THE SOUTH.

THE REPUBLICANS SOLID IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—FRAUDS PROVED IN FLORIDA.

The Republicans in the Lower House of the South Carolina Legislature keep their full strength of 59. The Democratic organization applied to the Secretary of State for the election returns on Governor, but found they had already been sent to the Legislature. In Florida a Democratic precinct was thrown out because the Democrats stopped an emigrant train and the passengers voted. Nothing of interest developed in Louisiana, except that Gov. Palmer, ex-Gov. Bigler, and Mr. Smith had come to the opinion that the Ouachita outrage was not of political origin. The Republican witnesses testified clearly that it was of political origin. It is now said that Mr. Randall is Gov. Tilden's choice for Speaker of the House, and that he will insist on the XXIId joint rule being now in force.

WASHINGTON ECHOES.

THE MAN TILDEN NEEDS FOR SPEAKER. ONE WHO WILL INSIST ON THE VITALITY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE—RANDALL SAID TO BE THE CHOICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The whole question as to the Speakership appears to depend upon Gov. Tilden's decision. Instead of the caucuses in committee rooms and hotel parlors, the noisy advocacy of the claims of different candidates in places where Congressmen resort, and the secret gatherings for combinations and pipe-laying which always precede the selection of a man for this high office, a curious silence everywhere prevails. Everybody seems to be waiting for the Democratic dictator to announce the coming man. Now a rumor spreads that it is to be Mr. Randall, and now that Mr. Cox or Mr. Sayler has been chosen. Whenever the gossips of the street and the hotels agree that this or that candidate has been selected the friends of the supposed unsuccessful applicants for the great man's favor show a disposition to submit that is praiseworthy for its meekness, whatever may be said of its lack of spirit. The Republicans, who would like above all things to see a lively fight over the prize, are disgusted at the prospect.

To-night current opinion has settled upon the idea that Gov. Tilden has already made up his mind and that Mr. Randall is his candidate. No expression to this effect has been wormed out of the Pennsylvania member himself; but his persistent advocacy of the theory that the 22d Joint Rule is still in force gives sufficient foundation for the report. He was the first prominent Democrat to take this ground publicly, and since it becomes more and more evident that the whole Democratic programme for capturing the Presidency hinges upon this point, the probability of Gov. Tilden putting him forward becomes exceedingly strong. If the rule is dead, as all Republicans maintain, then there is no power in the House to reject the returns from Florida and Louisiana. The House must therefore insist upon the vitality of the rule or give up the game. No matter how absurd the theory may be that a joint rule can bind the Senate when that body refuses to recognize its existence, the theory must be maintained, and Mr. Randall will be just the man to maintain it. His argument is that, inasmuch as the assent of both Houses was necessary to make the rule, it cannot be unmade without the same assent. What Mr. Tilden no doubt wants is a Speaker who will vehemently and persistently, in order or out of order, assert the vitality of the rule in the joint convention to count the votes, and who will lead the Democrats in any move he may determine upon as most likely to win the desperate game.

A report has prevailed of late that Gov. Tilden means to designate his own trusted lieutenant, Mr. Hewitt, for this difficult post. It does not find many believers here, because most people think that Mr. Hewitt has not the peculiar qualifications of Mr. Randall for the critical business in hand. However, the conclusion of the whole matter about the Speakership up to date is that trustworthy information must be sought in Gramercy Park, New-York, and not in Washington.

RASH TALK BY EXCITED MEN.

SPEECHES IN THE JACKSON ASSOCIATION FAVORING REBELLION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It is reported that at a meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association the following was said in the course of several speeches by Mr. John I. Hall: "The time is close at hand when the Democrats will have to face the music. I faced it once, and can do it again. I advise all to keep cool until the proper time arrives, when we must strike from the shoulder; and when we do something will fall. The time is at hand when not gray alone, but uniforms of all colors will meet the blue; this time it is not the people in rebellion against the Government, but the Government rebelling against the will of the people."

Another speaker said: "The people are standing in breathless anxiety, waiting to see what will be the next move of traitors to constitutional liberty. All over this broad land stand a band of emissaries ready to choke and stamp out constitutional liberty. Our remedy is law, and after this fails, all know the remedy. Could I settle this difficulty the remedy would be sharp, short, and decisive. [Applause.] We will fight under the banner of Union, and for the preservation of law and constitutional liberty. [Cheers.] Tyrants are always afraid of law, and it may be possible that cowardly villains may yet pause before they drive the people to take the last resort into their own hands."

A DENIAL BY GOV. DENNISON.

HE HAS NEVER SAID THAT THE ONLY SOLUTION IS FOR GOV. HAYES TO WITHDRAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The story started by *The Washington Nation* that Gov. Dennison would telegraph to Gov. Hayes to withdraw is answered by the following authorized statement from Gov. Dennison himself:

I may have had casual conversation with the editor of *The Nation* on the subject of the Presidential election, but certainly never said to him nor to any other person that I think the solution of the question is for Gov. Hayes to withdraw, or that fraud is to be used in securing his election. I may have said that in my opinion Gov. Hayes would not accept the office of President unless fairly elected, but I have never purposed to advise him on the subject. I have telegraphed him that in my opinion he is undoubtedly elected next President of the United States, and I believe now that fraud alone can deprive him of 185 electoral votes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ABSENTEES FOUND.

SEATING THE REPUBLICANS FROM BARNWELL—THE SENATE FIXES FRIDAY FOR ELECTING GOVERNOR.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The only matter of importance that has occurred since noon is that the missing member of the Republican Legislature has been discovered and brought in, which gives that body their alleged quorum of 59. Immediately afterward the Committee on Privileges and Elections appointed yesterday by Speaker Mackey submitted a report seating the Republican members, five in number, from Barnwell County. The Republicans participating in the Democratic House have certificates of election from the Secretary of State. There were no contests. It is probable that the Republicans will be seated. The Senate, which seems to be recognized by both Houses, passed a resolution appointing 12 o'clock on Friday next as the hour for beginning the canvass of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and adjourned until that time. Nothing has developed from the Democrats.

THE TWO LEGISLATURES.

REPUBLICAN ABSENTEES FROM THE STATE HOUSE—THE DEMOCRATS LOOKING FOR OFFICIAL RETURNS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The situation to-day is unchanged, with the exception that the Republican House has been in session all the morning, but unable to transact business on account of absentees, which leave it without a quorum. The Senate is discussing the concurrent resolution passed by the House yesterday, to go into a canvass of returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Democratic House went into secret session in Carolina Hall. After receiving the report of the committee appointed yesterday to obtain returns from the Secretary of State for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the committee reported that the Secretary had surrendered the returns to Mackey, Speaker of the Republican House.

The military still garrison the State House. The Supreme Court met and adjourned without transacting any business, the lawyers being engaged in making a return to the habeas corpus case of the Board of Canvassers in Judge Bond's United States Circuit Court. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican House is engaged in looking up absentees, but without success thus far.

A THEORY AS TO HAMPTON'S OBJECT.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE STATE TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In Republican circles here it is asserted by men who usually know what is going on inside of politics that the course of the Administration in sustaining the Chamberlain party in South Carolina was largely influenced by information that the Democrats, acting under instructions from New-York, did not mean to rest satisfied with the inauguration of Wade Hampton, but intended to carry out a scheme for stealing the electoral vote of the State. The programme was, it is believed, for the Legislature to create a new Returning Board, and for the board to set aside all the decisions of its predecessor, and give certificates to the Tilden electors. With the control of the Legislature the Democrats, it is asserted, could have successfully played this game, and thus have rendered any further question as to how Louisiana has gone a mere matter of idle speculation. With South Carolina, Tilden would have the one vote wanting and six to spare.

LOUISIANA.

THE ATROCITY IN OUACHITA.

DETAILS OF THE EVIDENCE WHICH SO SHOCKED THE NORTHERN VISITORS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The following were the proceedings before the Returning Board, in executive session, yesterday afternoon: Eliza Pinkston, colored, one of the witnesses, was brought in on a chair carried by two colored men, attended by a colored woman. The witness was sworn and the following interrogatories propounded to her by Gen. Anderson:

Q. Do you live in Ward One, known as the Island, in the Parish of Ouachita? A. I don't know nothing about wards. I live in Ouachita Parish, at Hugh Young's place.

Q. Do you know what has become of your husband, Henry Pinkston? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Was he killed in the day or night-time? A. He was killed in the night—in the morning, before day.

Q. Was he in the house and in bed when his murderer's attacked him? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Give the names of those who attacked him, and the manner in which he was treated and killed? A. Dr. Young was the first one that attacked at my door.

Mr. Davy—Please propound the question so she may understand it.

Gen. Anderson—You say that Dr. Young was there?

Witness—He was the first one; they all rode by, 30 or 40 of them, and they said, "Is Henry in? A friend of Henry's is come to guide him to Monroe." I said, "But, Doctor, you are not Henry's friend." I peeped through the crack, and Earler burst the door open. Capt. Craig cried out, "Gag him; he votes no Radical ticket. He may vote it in h—; he has voted it thus far, and may vote it no farther." They came in the house and gagged him; that is when they cut him in the leg. I said, "Oh Lord! don't kill my husband; that is all I have got." One man struck me in the face and on the head with his pistol. They said, "Leave the — — — — —." I said, "That is my husband." I grabbed Dr. Young, and he struck me with his pistol and knocked me down on the hearth.

President Wells—How many others besides Dr. Young?

Witness—There were several. I was a stranger in that parish. I knowed no more of them than what each other called their names. Frank Derms, I know him because he had his nose off. He was the only one and Capt. Tebault that I knowed personally.

Q. How did those parties attack and kill him? A. They tied his legs together and dragged him out of the door and shot him seven times. They had a pocket handkerchief over his mouth.

President Wells—How many times did they shoot him?

The Witness—Every time they shot him he drew his breath. They shot him seven times.

Q. State what those parties told your husband about fooling them as to joining their Democratic club? A. He told them that he had fooled them thus far, but he would fool them no further. One man said, "Hurrah for Brewster," and he said, "I reckon by daylight Brewster would be d— sorry that he got into this parish."

Q. Was not Henry Pinkston an active Republican, and was he not killed on that account? A. He was killed because he was a Republican; they finally got him; Tebault said, "Give him —, the —, he will vote no more Radical tickets; if he does he will vote in —."

The witness here testified to being outraged by two men. Her testimony was then resumed.

By President Wells—Did you see them that shot you?

Witness—Yes, Sir; they shot me twice; when they came in the house they told me to put my baby down; I told them, "No, Sir."

Q. What became of your child? If it was killed, who did it? A. They came into the house and said, "Put your baby down." I said, "Oh, no, Sir; what do you want to kill me for? I am nothing but a woman. If you kill me, kill the whole of us." They cut my baby's throat from ear to ear; I raised my hands; I let my baby fall; they wanted to take something from me before they killed me; two of them had dealings with me; I ran under the bed, when he shot me in the leg; they caught me by the leg and pulled me out and broke the bed. They cut me with the ax; one man said, "If you are going to kill the woman don't be bothering with her," and they wanted to kill me, and he cut me with a knife; I struck him, and it flew up, and they never saw it again; they got another knife, and they cut and stabbed me, and they cut me on the legs with the ax and on the side.

At this point the woman unfastened her dress and revealed the wounds, which were a horrible sight to look at. The effort of the examination caused her to faint, and the examination was therefore delayed for a few moments until she had recovered.

Q. In your last answer you stated that your child was killed. What became of your child's body? A. They threw it in the lake, and we did not find it again under 11 days.

Q. Do you know of any one else being killed, shot, or whipped on account of their politics? A. I don't know, Sir, nothing about it. I walked down to the river, and I seen Marion Rhodes there with his guns out.

NEGROES DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Q. Do you know of any persons who were driven away from their homes on account of their politics? A. I don't know, Sir, what you call politics. I don't know who they drove away but me. All I know is about myself.

Q. Did not many colored voters leave their homes at night through fear of these armed men riding over the parish at night? A. Yes, Sir. I went to a heap of people's houses, and they were all lying out in the woods, to keep from the bulldozers. Two stayed up at the ginhouse. Both were women.

President Wells—You said that your husband had been thrown down. What was the action of the parties that threw your husband down? What portion of his body did they cut? Did they cut any portion of his body?

A. Oh, yes. They put a knife through and through him. You could hear the knife grinding like you cut new leather. Capt. Tebault told somebody to jerk his arms out.

[A portion of this testimony is unfit for publication.]

By President Wells—They first chopped you with an ax?

A. Yes, Sir; and struck me on the head with a pistol; they killed my child when they were fooling with one; after they had killed my child I went to fight them with all my might; then Logan stabbed me here, [pointing to her breast]; somebody knocked out my jaw teeth; I did not have a hollow tooth in my head.

By Mr. Gauthreaux—Would we be allowed to put a question to the witness?

President Wells—You ought to file your cross-interrogatories.

Mr. Gauthreaux—What we want is the fullest investigation of the case, and it seems to me there could be no objection on the part of the board to any and all questions that can throw any light on this investigation. I would like to ask this question of the witness: If she did not, on the morning after the occurrence, state to John Levanson and Tidwell that a colored man killed her husband?

The Witness, emphatically—Oh, no! they were not there. There were two colored men there, but Tidwell told me not to tell who they were. Oh, no! oh no, no, no, no! we ain't going to have that way. Oh, no! Sir; they were white men. They all came back and tried to kill me, but they cannot have anything that way.

Mr. Murry—We have no objection to the fullest cross-examination by Mr. Spofford.

Judge Spofford—We are taken by surprise by the course taken by the board—the ruling of the board—and we are not prepared to go on.

GOV. PALMER INDIGNANT.

Gov. Palmer—I may here take occasion to say that this case involves more than a Presidential election. It involves the dignity and honor of human nature. I think that you will hardly satisfy the country unless you give such directions as will lead to the complete development of all the facts in this case. Certainly the people have no right to claim any sort of a government like that which is attempted to be shown here. I think you owe it to the country to allow all the facts to be developed.

Senator Sherman—I concur with you, Gov. Palmer. I would like to have Gov. Palmer and Judge Spofford cross-examine witnesses so we might have the facts.

Gen. Smith—The mere cross-examination of this case would not develop anything. It is to investigate facts from all the witnesses within a reasonable number who may know the character of this transaction with this woman as detailed. I concur with Gov. Palmer in what he said. It does not concern parties, but concerns humanity.

Mr. Parker—You should not be permitted to say that. To give any further privilege than simply to say to the leading counsel on the other side, cross-examine this witness, would be to give more privilege than is usual in courts of justice. It would be a very great gratification to me if the examination could be carried on without the annoyance of interrogatories, but by such gentlemen as are before us, Mr. Smith or Mr. Palmer on one side, with any gentlemen who may be nominated by the board on the other.

Gen. Smith—If the board will pardon me I desire to say that we do not desire to interfere in the examination of the witness. It would be proper that either side should do that. There are men entirely competent on both sides to investigate thoroughly the facts of the case, and a mere cross-examination of this woman would amount to nothing. As to the suggestions made by Gov. Palmer, that every fact connected with the circumstances which this woman details, can or cannot be sustained, I can only state that I am informed by gentlemen who live in the neighborhood, and whose characters so far as I know are good, that the matters here set forth are not true; and they desire, and the country, I know, desires after reading statements of this kind, the entire facts, and they shall be set out in reference to the character of this transaction. A mere cross-examination of the witness, the gentleman as a lawyer knows, would amount to nothing, and moreover, I would say that this proceeding is not conducted precisely as a case in court. Then, certainly, it cannot rest upon a cross-examination alone. It would be proper to submit it to a court or jury whose province it was to determine the real facts in the matter.

Mr. Parker—There is no disagreement between us. Let the cross-examination proceed, and at the proper time bring it in the courts.

NOT READY TO CROSS-EXAMINE.

Judge Spofford—We have just arriving on the train a large number of witnesses. Owing to the change in the rules, we will have to serve our interrogatories 24 hours on the opposite counsel. I ask, as a matter of simple justice, that this case be postponed till we can conform to the rule. We are taken by surprise.

Judge Ray—I desire to call attention to the fact that we are compelled to make our return next Tuesday, or by Monday, as next Wednesday the electoral vote must be given. If we depart from our rules so far as the investigation is concerned, we will not be able to arrive at the result in time. There are four or five parishes still where investigations will have to be made now. I hope there will be no departure from the rule. The courts of justice are open, and the matter could be prosecuted there and the whole facts could be brought out.

Mr. McGloin—I would like, as a white citizen of Louisiana, to say a word. I have in my hands the affidavits which will clearly disprove that this outrage was committed by white persons. We have a number of distinguished gentlemen here from all parts of the Union. This thing is an imputation upon the reputation of every citizen of Louisiana. We will have a witness here to-morrow. But I say, though the heavens fall, let us clear this stain on our escutheon, and show that the people of Louisiana are not such fiends as they try to show that they are. They will take the testimony in any way that you desire.

Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania—I desire to state it is now proposed to cross-examine if they will. I have never known counsel to refuse to cross-examine a witness for the State until after the Commonwealth's case should be closed, and our desire is that you cross-examine the witness.

Gen. Smith—What the gentleman says is that their friends from Ouachita, who know all about the transaction, are not here, but will be in a very short time. Upon their information they can intelligently cross-examine the witness; without them they cannot.

Mr. Parker—Do they pretend ignorance of the details?

Mr. Morrey—All the interrogatories were known to the counsel on the other side. Since the 25th inst. they have had ample time to inform themselves. They have the opportunity to propound interrogatories. It is a fact that it is public notoriety, and I venture to say that the witnesses will never come here unless they come in the custody of the United States marshal.

Gov. Palmer—I do not want to be understood as interfering with the mere political contest before the board; that is a matter I have scrupulously avoided. I see before me a woman who has been foully dealt with. Certainly it is her right—whether it affects Tilden or Hayes is a matter of no consequence—the board ought to aid us in arriving at the truth. If possible, name one member of your board who can go to another room, and allow the examination to go on without reference to the vote. You will do an act of justice to the country and the people of this State.

President Wells—We are here to decide a political question, and the reputation of any one does not depend upon our decision. The courts are open for those investigations, and there is an opportunity to have the whole matter sifted. The board must go on; if the gentlemen don't desire to cross-examine the witness under the arrangement agreed upon by counsel on the opposite side, propound other interrogatories.

The discussion was continued for a considerable length of time, when the board called Benjamin James, who was examined and testified to the treatment he received at the hands of the bulldozers. When he had furnished his testimony the defense concluded that they would cross-examine the widow Pinkston, and they did so at some length. At the conclusion the board adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

IN THE RETURNING BOARD.

ATTEMPT TO SHOW ALIBIS FOR THE OUACHITA ASSASSINS—RETURNS NOW ALL IN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—In the meeting of the Returning Board to-day, after considerable time had been spent in discussion regarding returns not received, Gov. Wells stated that the testimony in the contested cases must be closed by Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He added that the Board would then go into executive session, and said the Democrats could present two witnesses in the case of Ouachita Parish, and only one could be in the room at a time. Col. Zacharie said the other side was allowed three witnesses, and he thought he should

See Fifth Page.

LOUISIANA'S ELECTION.

A "BULLDOZED" PARISH.

THE CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY ABOUT INTIMIDATION—MOST OF THE NEGROES JOINED THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS AFTER THEIR REPUBLICAN LEADER WAS KILLED—THE MURDER OF DR. DINKGRAVE.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—I very much regret that I am unable to spend a few days in each of the "bulldozed" parishes of this State, because I believe that by such a visit, better than in any other way, I could sift the grains of truth touching the election in Louisiana from the chaff of misrepresentation which is so plentifully mixed with it, and arrive at conclusions that would be satisfactory at least to myself. To be sure, there are large delegations now in this city from each of these parishes, every member of which is ready and anxious to tell his story at length to any one who will listen; but these people have all come here for a purpose, and however closely they may be cross-examined, they never forget that purpose, which is to prove one side or the other of the controversy. But the visitor who actually goes into one of those parishes with a desire to find out the truth, will certainly discover it. Politicians on the one side or the other may gather about him; they may try to prevent their opponents from talking with him except in their presence; they may try to hide the truth as much as they please—if he is sharp and observing, he will certainly hear or see something suggesting a line of investigation which, if carefully and persistently followed, will in the end lead to the disclosure of the whole truth.

Ouachita Parish is one in regard to which very much has been said and printed by both political parties, not only since but before the late election. So important has the contest in that parish been considered, that each committee has incurred the expense of bringing here a great number of witnesses. On the Democratic side there are something more than a dozen colored men, representing all the different wards of the parish, who by their intelligence and apparent truthfulness have attracted much attention among both Democrats and Republicans. For several mornings they have held a sort of a levee in the parlor at the St. Charles Hotel, which is the Democratic headquarters, and one after another they have been invited to relate their experience during the late campaign. I have listened to what the most of them have had to say, and no one of them has ever mentioned the first act of violence or intimidation. From their narratives of the events which occurred on election day and previous, one would suppose that Ouachita Parish was as peaceable and as orderly as any county in New-England or New-York.

The Republican administration of the State, they said, had failed to fulfill its promises; it had not given them the schools which they had been led to expect would be established; teachers' wages had been reduced; laborers of all kinds received less for their work than formerly, and, in short, they had come to the conclusion that it was about time to have a change. The Democrats abandoned the white line policy; they promised if they succeeded to give the colored men more and better schools than they had ever had; they said that with Nichols's election taxes would be reduced and planters would be able to pay better wages, and the negroes said that they concluded, on the whole, to give the Democrats a trial for two years. Their leaders joined the Democratic clubs, and the rank and file of the colored voters followed their example. This is a brief synopsis of the story told by these colored men. They say that on the day of election the Republican and Democratic tickets were placed side by side, and every one was told that he would be protected in voting as he pleased.

Among the Democratic witnesses from Ouachita Parish is Mr. John Hogan, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, who says that he has been a Republican ever since reconstruction, but voted this year for Tilden and Nichols because he believed that a change was necessary in order to save this Southern country from further disasters. During a long conversation with him yesterday he replied without hesitation to all the questions I asked him in regard to the condition of affairs in the parish in which he resides, and while I do not suppose that I learned from him everything which would throw light upon the conduct of the campaign in Ouachita, he told me what seemed to be a more impartial story than any I have heard from other sources.

The campaign opened early, he said, and the Democrats from the first made an effort to induce the negroes to unite with them and join their clubs. The means they adopted was the giving of barbecues and the holding of reunions, to which all were invited, and by having parades, music, &c., which were very attractive to the colored people. They succeeded in inducing some of the negroes to join them early in the canvass. These efforts, he said, and the arguments which I had heard repeated by the colored men now here, in his opinion, accounted for the great change in the political complexion of the parish. On questioning him further I found that, about the last of August of this year, Dr. B. H. Dinkgrave, tax collector of the parish and the most influential white Republican there, was assassinated in broad daylight very near the town of Monroe. The assassin was seen by another person, to whom he was pointed out by Dinkgrave, but he was a perfect stranger and rode away. All efforts to capture him failed.

Mr. Hogan does not know whether Dinkgrave was assassinated on account of his politics or not. The Democrats with whom I have talked about it assert that it was a case of private vengeance. About three years ago Dinkgrave murdered a man named Wimberly in a fit of passion. He was tried for the crime and acquitted, on the ground that he acted in self-defense. Some of Wimberly's relatives are said to have threatened to kill Dinkgrave after this. There was also another case with which Dinkgrave was connected, which some think may explain his assassination, but as it affects the reputation of a man now living in Ouachita Parish, and who has the name of being violent in his disposition, by request of those who told me the facts in regard to the matter I make only this indirect reference to it. Mr. Hogan did not mention it at all.

Mr. Hogan admitted to me that Dinkgrave's assassination caused great excitement and alarm among the negroes, and he thinks (though his Democratic friends disagree with him) that it gave rise to the "Island troubles." A day or two after Dinkgrave's death several hundred negroes living on plantations situated on an island formed by a bayou and the Ouachita River collected in a body, armed, and started for Monroe, declaring it to be their intention to burn the town. News of their approach was received in advance, and about 200 of the citizens of Monroe went out to meet them. No fighting occurred, and the negroes were disarmed and sent home. Shortly after this, two negroes who were accused of advising the negroes to burn Monroe, were shot. One of them, Primus Johnson, was killed, and the other, Eaton Logwood, recovered from his wounds, and is now in this city.

"Now," said I, "Mr. Hogan, what effect did these events have upon the negroes?"

"Oh, they were frightened for a little while," was the reply, "but they soon recovered."

"Did they have any influence in inducing the negroes to join the Democratic clubs?" I asked.

"No, I don't think they did," was his answer.

"Did the most of them join before or after Dinkgrave's assassination?"

"Oh, the most of them joined afterward."

"And you do not think that his death made them more willing to join than before?"

"I don't know. I think the negroes generally went over to the Democracy for the reasons I have already given you, but the loss of their principal leader might have had some effect upon them."

I asked Mr. Hogan if at any time during the campaign there had been a reign of terror among the colored people—if there had been seasons when they were afraid to sleep at home or to go out at night. He replied that there had not been, except in one instance. The houses of several white men in one neighborhood were fired into and one man was shot at in the day-time while sitting on his porch. These people, who were all Democrats, believed that the shooting was done by negroes, and they sent their families to Monroe and determined to arrest and punish their would-be assassins. The negroes were in great terror for a short time, and no doubt hid themselves. No one was ever caught.

The colored Democrats from Ouachita are unanimous in their testimony that the election in that parish was "as quiet as church." Mr. Hogan told me that it was true that a colored constable, Ben James, while taking a ballot-box from Monroe to Logtown on the night before election was shot and wounded, and the result was that no polls were opened at Logtown. James was taken into Monroe on election day. By the laws of this State electors have the right to vote at any poll in the parish in which they reside. The colored Republicans undertook to go to Monroe for this purpose on the day before election, but on the arrival of several hundred of them there the Mayor issued a proclamation ordering them to go home, and at his request the commandant of the United States troops stationed at Monroe disarmed and dispersed the negroes. Mr. Hogan has no personal knowledge that Monroe was surrounded by a line of picket guards to prevent negroes from going in to vote, but he heard that such was the case.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE may draw their own conclusions from these facts. For myself, I believe that a state of affairs similar to this which Mr. Hogan admitted to exist would be sufficient explanation either for a general absence of the negro voters from the polls or for their desertion of their party. Whether the political revolution in Ouachita Parish was due to these or other causes I shall not attempt to say.

Z. L. W.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1876.

The following is a statement of operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of November and for the five months ending this day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

National Bank Notes Disposed of.	November.	Five Mos.
Notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$11,828,300	$55,180,700
Notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for replacement with new notes	5,241,400	26,252,300
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury	2,101,900	12,058,900
Totals for 1876	$19,171,600	$93,491,900
Totals for 1875	14,289,900	69,224,955
Increase	$4,881,700	$24,266,945

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $65,607 50; legal tender, new issue, $25,369,252; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $208,897,592; legal-tender notes, series of 1874, $56,841,079; legal-tender notes, series of 1875, $75,803,077; one-year notes of 1863, $59,365; two-year notes of 1863, $18,450; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $24,400; compound interest notes, $316,920; fractional currency, first issue, $4,294,086 88; fractional currency, second issue, $3,116,719 85; fractional currency, third issue, $3,063,358 23; fractional currency, fourth issue, first series, $3,892,901 53; fractional currency, fourth issue, second series, $983,556 15; fractional currency, fourth issue, third series, $1,401,331 70; fractional currency, fifth issue, $10,656,554 64; total, $394,804,251 48.

The bill agreed upon by a sub-committee to be submitted to the full joint Congressional committee heretofore appointed to frame a form of government for the District of Columbia, provides for three commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of four years; the second to be elected by the House of Representatives by ballot for two years; and the third elected by the Senate by ballot for six years. The two commissioners elected by the Senate and the House are required to have a previous five years' residence in the District, but in regard to the commissioner appointed by the President, merely citizenship of the United States is necessary.

The British Minister has again called the attention of our Government to the existing treasury regulations adopted in April, 1875, in relation to the transit of goods from Canada over our territory as not being in harmony with the treaty of Washington. The particular ground of objection is that goods from Canada destined for transit through this country and exportation at seaboard ports, are not allowed to make the journey to the seaboard in cars sealed by a United States Consul in Canada so as to avoid unloading and inspection at frontier ports.

Col. John I. Grigg, 8th Cavalry, has been appointed to act as inspector of certain articles of clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, on hand at the St. Louis Arsenal, for which Major J. W. Todd, Ordnance Department, is responsible. Leave of absence of First Lieut. E. Rice, 5th Infantry, is further extended four months.

The Solicitor of the Treasury is considering the question presented in the claim of national banks, that the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds should be exempt from the semi-annual tax on capital, the same as United States bonds. The claim is made under a clause in the law exempting United states bonds from taxation. The Treasurer has heretofore held that the 3.65s are not so exempt.

The forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be furnished to the press in the same manner as the report of last year was distributed, namely, through the Sub-Treasurers or other Government officers, to whom advance copies will be sent for delivery to press agents as soon as the report is presented to Congress.

The sum of $200, which had been illegally withheld from the treasury was received by mail to-day at the Treasurer's office, and a Philadelphian who had washed and reused postage-stamps remitted a six-cent stamp in atonement of her conduct.

Nearly all the reports of the heads of departments are completed, and the substance of all of them has been handed to the President for reference during the preparation of the message.

The debt statement to be issued on the 1st of December will show a decrease in the public debt, but it will not be so heavy a reduction as has been the case in the last few months.

Secretary Morrill has completed the treasury report, and is now engaged in reading the proof and making whatever revision may be necessary.

The Attorney-General is preparing a report, which will probably be ready to lay before Congress when the President's message is sent in.

Public business was generally closed in the Executive departments at noon to-day, when the employés began their Thanksgiving holiday.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—The commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court to recount the vote cast on the 22d of August last at an election for and against what was known as the "Scheme and Charter"—that is, a scheme to separate the city from the county and a new charter for the city—have discovered numerous irregularities and very gross blunders by the judges of the election and frauds of a most startling character. There seems to be no doubt that the "scheme and charter" proposition was carried by a large majority of legally cast votes, but the frauds perpetrated in the interest of the opposition defeated it.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 29.—The Legislature of this State adjourned this morning.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Joseph Hill of West Troy committed suicide this afternoon by shooting. Family trouble was the incentive.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Mary Abbott, 50 years of age, was run over and killed by a train of cars this afternoon. A woman named McChesney was killed by the cars on Eighth-st. this afternoon.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Last night two masked men entered the depot at Saugus, seized the station agent, James E. Miller, bound and gagged him, and robbed the safe of a small amount of money.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—*The Commercial's* Jackson, Ohio, special says that Daniel C. Jones, Amos Marsh, and William Marsh were killed, and Thomas Davis and Joseph Phillips seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler near Oak Hill, Jackson County, this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The number of employés within the Centennial grounds will be materially reduced to-morrow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—To-day the Republicans nominated H. G. Eastman for Mayor, and the Democrats Wm. Harloe.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 29.—A game of football will be played between the Yale and Princeton clubs at the St. George's Grounds, Hoboken, on Thanksgiving Day, at 2 p. m.

THE APPROACHING WAR.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET COMING WESTWARD.

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA—THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE INTACT—RUSSIA INSISTS ON "AUTONOMY"—A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1876.

An unauthenticated rumor recently appeared in some of the continental newspapers that the Russian Mediterranean squadron had been ordered to America. The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times*, in a letter to that journal, under date of Nov. 22, says:

On Monday, Nov. 20, Mr. Boker, the American Minister to Russia, was suddenly informed that the Czar desired to see him at Tzarsko-Selo. As it is unusual for diplomatists below the rank of Embassador to be admitted to such audiences, every imaginable rumor was circulated as to what passed between the Czar and the American Minister. Although the truth has not officially transpired, I believe the Czar's object was simply to beg Mr. Boker to communicate to President Grant the fact of the departure of the Russian Mediterranean squadron for America. There is no doubt that the squadron has sailed, and although the position of a commander of a naval force ordered to seek refuge in foreign ports on the eve of war cannot be enviable, it is difficult to see what else Russia could do, as even the Turkish navy alone would be sufficient to dispose of any ships which Russia could bring into action.

INTIMATIONS OF RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1876.

A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency states that Russia has never proposed the occupation of Bulgaria as the sole possible guarantee, but only as one of the best guarantees for the execution of reforms. If any other really effective guarantee is proposed she will gladly accept it.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1876.

A telegram to Reuter from St. Petersburg announces that the following semi-official statement is published in that city:

The Marquis of Salisbury's conversations with Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck will probably have convinced him that the intimate relations between the three imperial courts remain unchanged, and that Russia has been hitherto restrained from taking extreme measures by the consideration which is due the Emperors of Germany and Austria. Russia will not put forward the occupation of Bulgaria as her principal demand at the conference, but her representative will positively declare that the projected Turkish Constitution cannot be discussed; that autonomy for the provinces must be guaranteed, and that occupation appears to be the best means of rendering such guarantee efficacious. Should the other Powers be willing to participate in occupation, Russia would even now prefer such a solution; but if not Russia, in order to attain the objects sanctioned by the Berlin memorandum, will undertake occupation single-handed. The foregoing forms the general basis of the Russian demands. If Turkey, as is reported, should reject every proposal of autonomy the Porte would merely attend the conference to protest against every point offered for discussion.

The statement concludes by affirming that Russia is determined to maintain her position against all protests or evasions that the Porte may offer.

A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency says the Russian papers record a general impression of diminishing tension. The departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas for headquarters of the army of Southern Russia has again been postponed till Friday next.

The Marquis of Salisbury has arrived at Rome and had a conference with Signor Melegari, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH POSITION.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* in a dispatch to that paper, after an elaborate estimate of the force which Russia is capable of bringing into the field, concludes as follows: "Russia may defeat Turkey, but has no chance of crushing her by overwhelming strength. After allowing for the force which will be necessary to defend the Black Sea coast, and for the fact that the Turks have sufficient force to hold Servia and Roumania in check, and that any assistance Greece might offer could be neutralized by the Turkish fleet, it appears that the brunt of a war in Europe must be borne by 50,000 Russians, to confront whom the Turks have at least an equal force, protected by the River Danube, the Balkan mountains and fortresses. Turkey has appointed Gen. Kolmans, a German, commander of the fortress of Kars. Proclamations to the Mussulman populations of Russia are drawn up, and Sofias have been appointed to disseminate them in case of need."

A special dispatch from Vienna to *The Standard* says the Porte, in answer to the representations of Roumania, has declared it would scrupulously refrain from infringing Roumanian neutrality.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says a ministerial crisis has arisen in consequence of the Grand Vizier having refused assent to the Constitution proposed by Midhat Pasha, and appealed to the Sultan to support his refusal.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

PARIS, Wednesday,