Virgin, then rushed away into the darkness, and the next morning a boatman drew his corpse out of the Guadalquivir."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Indiana warriors should be armed with wooden muskets that there may be no panic in the ranks.

Will the lugubrious patriots who are sure the republic is dying be kind enough to tell us what form of government will be put in its place?

The next Democratic war whoop will probably come from Pennsylvania. This will be entirely appropriate. The Democrats of that State were almost as ferocious in 1861 as were those of Indiana, and they subsided just about as promptly.

The delight of the Democrats over the establishment of an outrage mill of their own in Louisiana passes all bounds. They hail its productions with the most exuberant of head-lines, and hope before long to steal at least a flap of the bloody shirt and unfurl it above their own machine. Thus far the grist has been weak and insignificant, but they are swinging the crank around with a bang and a rattle which have no end of promise in them.

One of the most curious phases of the situation is the successful way in which the leading Republican citizens manage to hold on to their emotions. The Democrats assure us that all of these eminent gentlemen are in imminent danger of irruption at any moment, so indignant are they at the conduct of the Republican leaders, yet no amount of tickling or pressure has produced an outbreak from a single one of them yet. A wholesome dread of the disastrous results of a leap from the frying-pan to the fire may be acting as a brake on some of them.

Gov. Grover is the victim of a delusion. He evidently thinks his case is still open, or he would not have started a special freight train for Washington bearing himself and that mysterious and ponderous pamphlet. He will be surprised when he arrives to find that the evidence is all in, and that even his Democratic brethren have decided against him. The only way in which he can excite any interest will be for him to exhibit Cronin in a glass case with that Tilden vote. The country has still a languid interest in Cronin because he is an "amoosin' cuss."

"If Tilden is elected, will you permit him to be inaugurated?" About ten days after Mr. Blaine spoke in Buffalo last October, some Democratic paper started the report that he had used the words quoted above. In the verbatim report of his speech in the Buffalo papers no such declaration was found. The editor of *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, who sat near Mr. Blaine while he spoke, says nothing of the kind was said by Mr. Blaine. Some one applied to Mr. Blaine to deny it over his own signature. He declined to do so, saying, "No man can possibly believe such a falsehood unless he is a fool himself or thinks me one." But still the falsehood goes its regular round in the Democratic press, turning up fresh and fair about once every fortnight. A lie has immense vitality.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens writes to a friend in Georgia: "The statement going the rounds of the papers that I am advising a friendly acceptance by the people of the South of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes is utterly unfounded. I never have and never shall advise them or any other people to give a friendly acceptance of any Administration inaugurated by the grossest frauds and most palpable usurpation. While I might not advise a forcible resistance to an Administration thus inaugurated, yet I never could give it the sanction of my approval or friendly acceptance. For the overthrow of such a dynasty, I should rather appeal to the peaceful instrumentalities of the Constitution. There are the legislative halls, the judiciary, and the ballot-box, the latter of which should ever be held as sacred as the ark of the covenant."

The two Governors of South Carolina indulged in a terse but inoffensive correspondence on Monday. Gen. Hampton led off with the following somewhat peremptory request for possession: "Sir: As Governor of South Carolina, chosen by the people thereof, I have qualified in accordance with the Constitution. I hereby call upon you, as my predecessor in the office, to deliver up to me the great seal of the State, together with the possession of the State House, the public records, and all other matters and things appertaining to said office. Respectfully, your obedient servant, Wade Hampton, Governor." To this Gov. Chamberlain replied as follows: "Sir: I have received the communication in which you call upon me to deliver up to you the great seal of the State, &c., &c. I do not recognize in you any right to make the foregoing demand, and I hereby refuse compliance therewith. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, D. H. Chamberlain, Governor South Carolina." There is a faint trace of irony about the repeated phrase "your obedient servant."

The Democratic plan in South Carolina is to starve out the Republicans by refusing to pay taxes, or to in any way recognize the Chamberlain Government. As *The Charleston News and Courier* puts it: "The people know, without telling, where we stand. Our platform is: Opposition to the Chamberlain Government in every shape and form, in season and out of season, until it is broken down by reason of its own rottenness, or tumbles down because the bayonets are withdrawn. But, to stand on this platform, and to win upon it, the people must be ready to endure every species of torment that malignant hate can devise. They must be prepared to risk houses and lands, and life itself. They must determine to stand together, or fall together, as their forefathers stood during the long years of the great Revolution. Without that determination they will fail. And they should let each other know what their purpose is. The touch of the elbow needs to be felt, especially in the low country, which must bear the burden of whatever tribulation shall come upon the people."

There was a bad case of "bulldozing" in Cincinnati on Monday night. A handful of bold Democrats had gathered to let out their pent up desire for Tilden or blood, and had just got the meeting well under way when a squad of lawless Republicans rushed in and turned the assemblage inside out. The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell was in the chair at the moment of the onslaught, and was warming up the faithful with an address which was to demand a mass meeting of conservatives, sailors, and soldiers at Columbus on Jan. 8. He had only begun when the Republicans crowded around him in so threatening a manner that he mounted the table, shook his address in their faces, and declared, like a true hero, that he was not to be "intimidated," and that the only way for them to get rid of him would be to lay him on the table. Nobody attempted this; but the Republicans punctuated his remarks with so many unnecessary comments that he soon declared the meeting adjourned, and retired. The bulldozing Republicans remained, however, organized another meeting, and passed resolutions declaring that the election of Hayes gave no cause for alarm and deprecating any meetings for the purpose of disturbance of the peace. Subsequently the Campbell party returned, listened to the rest of the address, and appointed a committee to arrange for the meeting in January.

There was a swarming of very reckless and noisy people at Jeffersonville, Ind., last week. They called it a Tilden and Hendricks meeting. The Mayor of the city acted as boss blusterer, and on taking the chair made a speech in which he said Mr. Tilden had been elected, and, "by the Eternal, he shall be inaugurated!" Then in the next breath Mr. Mayor added: "My countrymen, I would counsel patience, forbearance, and firmness, and may God Almighty help us to take care of the right." This is the first intimation the country has had that the "right" is lodged in Jeffersonville. The next speaker was Dr. Wm. F. Sherwood, who rushed to the defense of the imperiled ballot-box with this conglomeration of blasphemy and blood: "If there is not patriotism enough left in the natural religion of man to stay this suicidal attack upon the very citadel of our liberties, let every lover of his kind pray that the Almighty who arrested his son may draw aside the cloudy curtain of his pavilion and interpose a cheaper victim of immolation, or that it might come thick night and pall it in the densest smoke of hell, that its keen knife see not the wound it makes, or heaven peep through the blanket of the dark to cry 'Hold! hold!'" The doctor retired "amid prolonged cheers," and then Col. James Keigwin was announced. The Colonel was for blood, and was willing to furnish some himself. If "worst came, to worst, he would be found in the front rank, and if he fell, he would fall with his face to the enemy." There were several other speeches in a similar vein, and then the meeting adjourned "with wild, loud and prolonged cheers for Tilden and Hendricks." All of this occurred in Mr. Hendricks's State, among men of his own party, but there has been no audible protest from him against it.

Gen. Joseph Shelby seems to be another ex-Confederate who has felt what Mr. Ben. Hill calls the "conservative effect of a fifteen-inch shell with a fuse in a state of combustion." He says if Hayes is declared President he shall support him, no matter what comes. He was for rebellion once, but is not now. As for the Northern Democrats, he has had enough of their help, for, said he to a *Herald* correspondent, "I, in common with other Confederates, was induced to go into one contest for what we conceived to be constitutional liberty, with the assurance that we would receive the support of the Northern Democracy; but said Northern Democrats, instead of joining with us in our struggles, colluded with the enemy and shot bullets at us for four years with an effectiveness that decided the chances of war in favor of those who opposed us. I have little faith in the Northern Democracy; never had. If the Democrats determine upon an active opposition it will be necessary to inaugurate Tilden in some sort of fashion, give him his Cabinet, and establish a separate seat of government, and to appoint a new and distinctive list of revenue and post-office officials throughout the Union. Then the issue will be reduced to a question of force. I for one will go with Gen. Grant in whatever decision he may make, under the conscientious conviction that in such a contingency he has a right, as the Executive of the nation, to determine who is elected. If actual war should occur between the two parties, and President Grant should find it necessary to call for volunteers to sustain him, I should not lose two hours in responding. I speak only for myself, but I am sure that my opinion reflects that of thousands of those who followed myself and other Confederate officers. The Southern people were grossly deceived in 1861 by the Northern Democracy. They were led into a ruinous war, which ended in their disfranchisement and impoverishment."

GENERAL NOTES.

A monkey's skull was found last week in a sack of Rio coffee opened in a grocery at Raleigh, N. C.

The Union and Confederate veterans of Virginia City, Nevada, are to dance together at a reception on Jan. 8. "Quam mare conjuncti, quam fluctus diversi" is the motto displayed on their invitations.

Who says that the fires of patriotism are smoldering? A patriot in Rutland, Vt., did his whole duty on election day. He not only voted but he traded horses nine times during the day, and at night-fall had the same horse with which he started at dawn. He also had $45 in cash, a watch worth $25, a double-barreled shot-gun, and four bushels of potatoes.

There was a flash of lightning during the snow-storm on Monday at the Hub. One of the Boston papers describes it eloquently: "It shone out of the gathering darkness a tongue of fire, and was gone in an instant, leaving its trace on many buildings and its image on half a million minds, but without so much as an echo to modify the startling abruptness of the visitation." A flash that did not have "so much as an echo" must certainly have been a remarkable electrical phenomenon.

One of Custer's men was a lodger at a Syracuse police station last Saturday night. He was a minor when he enlisted, and his mother recently secured an order for his discharge, so that he was on his way to his home in Baltimore. He told the police sergeant all about the battle on the Little Big Horn, how he found the golden-haired chief, how a grave was dug with three picks and a shovel, and how the body was enwrapped in army blankets. As a matter of fact, no fewer than 50 men claim the honor of finding Custer's body on the field of battle.

While a party of miners were descending the inclined plane of the Yellow Jacket mine, Virginia City, Nev., ten days ago, they came upon a fellow-laborer sitting on one of the timbers and leaning against the sill, with his head on his arm. He was dead, but his body was still warm with the intense heat, which stood at 130° at that level. He had gone down the Yellow Jacket to the 1,700-foot level about 11 o'clock the night before, and had passed silence to the same level of the Imperial to relieve a comrade who was working 2,000 feet under ground. The man who was waiting for him toiled through the night, wondering why his comrade did not come to take his place. The miner was probably overcome by the intense heat, and was unable to reach the cooling-house, which was close by.

United States revenue agents seized last week 10,750 photographs and 16 albums, which had been sent through the mail for the purpose of evading customs duties from the establishment of William Notman of Montreal to his agent in Cambridge, Mass. These photographs were of the graduating classes of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and other colleges in the New-England States, and the duties amount to about $3,000. The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court recently found an indictment against Notman, and a civil suit will probably be instituted to recover the penalties provided by law. It is rather significant that the graduating classes of American universities should be concerned even indirectly in the promotion of smuggling.

Mr. James T. Fields, in his lecture on De Quincey, at Chickering Hall on Monday evening, referred to the "Confessions of an Opium Eater" as the coronation robes of a king of English. Style, he said, is the witchcraft of authorship. Good ideas need a good style to recommend them. De Quincey was rich and profound in various branches of knowledge, and luxuriant in fancy. His splendid passages are like poppies in a field of grain, adding beauty to a thing that is useful. During his youth, his early wanderings, his college days, and after life, he was always the close observer and deep scholar. At Oxford, when the first examination day arrived, he astonished everybody. It was wondered if he would acquit himself so marvelously on the morrow. In the night he packed up his clothes, and in the morning he had gone, nobody knew where.

A postal card was received at this office yesterday dated "Cambridge, Ohio, Dec. 14," postmarked "Caldwell, Ohio," and signed "Constant Reader." Information was solicited on this point: "Who is this Private Dalzell we read so much about? Is he a myth, or is that his right name?" A letter came by the same mail, written by the same hand, and postmarked from the same place. "In reply to many inquiries," it ran, "Private Dalzell says that his full proper name is James Monroe Dalzell, and that his *nom de plume* of Private Dalzell was first assumed by him during and because of his three years' continuous service as a private soldier of Company H, 116th Ohio Volunteers. He adds that he is just as much entitled to use the military title of Private as any officer is to employ his title of Colonel or General, and that he is just as proud of it too. In all his correspondence he has contented himself by religiously adhering to the simple title of Private Dalzell." The Private herewith has his little puff gratuitously. Monumental "cheek" like his ought not to go begging.

MUSIC.

THE MOZART CLUB.

The second subscription concert of the Mozart Club will take place at Steinway Hall this evening. The club showed such a marked improvement at their last concert over their playing at their first concert that something unusually good may be looked for. The principal selections which will be interpreted to-night are a quintette for piano and stringed instruments, by Joachim Raff; Schumann's "Phantasiestück," for piano, violin, and violoncello, and a nonette of Spohr's, for stringed and wind instruments. The club will have the assistance of Mr. Caryl Florio, pianist, and of Mr. Carl Alves, tenor, who will sing several songs.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, low but slowly rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, with northerly winds shifting to easterly and south-easterly, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer, clear, or fair weather, north-east to south-east winds, and continued high barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

[The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The central horizontal line marks 30 inches height of the barometer. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours.]

A rapid rise of pressure began yesterday afternoon. There is a slight improvement in temperature, though it is still considerably below freezing point. The conditions render it probable that another snow storm is approaching.

For this city and vicinity occasional cloudiness is to be expected to-day. To-morrow the clouds are likely to threaten snow if they do not actually bring it. To-day will be no colder than yesterday; to-morrow, probably, somewhat warmer.

A STEAMER FROM SAN FRANCISCO BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Capt. Douglass of the steamer Montana telegraphs that that vessel, which left San Francisco on the 3d inst. for the Colorado River, arrived at Guaymas on the 14th, and sailed again at 10:30 p. m. of the same day. About an hour afterward fire was discovered coming up the midship ventilator, and in five minutes the ship was in a blaze aft. She was run ashore two miles inside of Cape Haro to save the passengers and crew. No lives were lost, but the ship was burned to the water's edge, and her remains will be sold at auction. The Montana was a wooden screw steamer of 1,000 tons burden, built at Bath, Me., in 1865, and was valued at $75,000. Her cargo consisted of some goods for Gulf of California and Colorado River ports, $47,000 worth of commissary stores, and $8,000 worth of quartermasters' stores for the military posts of Arizona.

KNOX'S LARGE AND VARIED STOCK.

Knox, the hatter, invites an inspection of his well-known goods, imported and of his own manufacture. His Winter style of silk hat has the round D'Orsay curl, a bell crown, and a little wider brim than the Fall hat, as better adapted to wearing with an overcoat. His specialty in stiff hats is the well-known Derby-shaped black "pull-over." The "Anglesey" is a holiday soft hat, seal brown, with a high crown, and without binding. Knox's sealskin caps, with oval crown and heavy double band, are in extensive demand for Winter wear. He has a new style of opera hat, made of fine ribbed silk, and a large stock of others, carefully made of satin, to resemble the usual silk hat, and of merino. He makes a specialty of Dent's kid gloves. For the street they are still worn in very light colors, with heavy worsted stitching on the back. Martin's English umbrellas, which Knox imports, have an established reputation. The up-town establishment, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is where most of Knox's customers buy their furs, which are there to be found in choice qualities of every kind. He is the agent for the London firm of Tress & Co., whose case of prize hats was brought from Philadelphia to the up-town store. A department has been recently opened there of ladies' hats, chiefly of English manufacture, for evening and street wear. Among other articles in his line are fur and wool sleigh and carriage robes. He has also a large assortment of choice walking-sticks, including some very light ones for ladies. In England it is now becoming fashionable for ladies to carry light sticks.

THE JOHNSTON COLLECTION.

NINETY-FOUR PAINTINGS SOLD.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS $138,940—LARGE ATTENDANCE, BUT LOW PRICES—THE TURNER GOES FOR $10,000—MEISSONIER'S "SOLDIERS AT CARDS" BRINGS THE HIGHEST SUM, $11,500.

There has seldom if ever been gathered in one building so large a number of men and women representing the best taste and highest culture of New-York society as were assembled at Chickering Hall last night at the beginning of the sale of John Taylor Johnston's art treasures. Although the sale was open to the public, all the seats on the lower floor and in the three front rows in the gallery had been reserved, and tickets for them sent to artists, wealthy connoisseurs, and members of Mr. Johnston's large social circle. Every seat in the hall was filled, and in all parts were seen men prominent in business or eminent in the learned professions. Scattered through the aisles were young men, through whom the bidding was chiefly done, and the names of the successful competitors were sent to the auctioneer's clerk on cards. Thus names were not given to the public, as is usual at auctions. Many bidders acted as the agents for others, while the principals remained inactive or telegraphed instructions by a nod. Mr. Somerville acted as auctioneer, and was very successful in raising the interest of his hearers in pictures which seemed likely to sell at a more than usually low price.

The bidding in the early part of the evening was dull, and advances were made of only from $5 to $10. The first evidence of spirit in the assembly was when Johnson's "Chimney Corner" sold at $1,000, having gone up from $700 at two bids. When Hart's "Trout Brook" was brought out it was greeted with applause, and was started at $300, instead of the wonted $50. Gérôme's "Bashi-Bazouk" was started at $500, and rose by hundreds to $1,000, after which it advanced slowly to $1,200. Von Marcke's "Landscape with Cattle" advanced from $500 to $2,500, one persistent gentleman adding "and fifty" to each bid which was made. The "Forest of Fontainebleau," by Diaz de la Pena, was the first picture which was started at $1,000, but afterward there were several the bidding on which began at this sum. Allston's "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand" was started at $2,000. Müller's "Roll Call of the Last Victims of the Reign of Terror" advanced by one thousand at a bid up to $7,000, and then dragged slowly along until the sale at $8,200. When Cole's "Voyage of Life" was brought out, and the four large pictures were ranged on the platform, there was an ominous pause, and there were few bids. Turner's "Slave Ship" excited more general interest than any other picture which was sold, and the first bid was $5,000, from which it advanced $1,000 at a time until it reached $10,000. Many in the hall took their departure after this was sold. At midnight the last picture on the list for the evening was brought out—Meissonier's "Soldiers at Cards." There was spirited bidding between a few persons, and it sold at $11,500, the highest price of the evening. The total receipts of the sale were $138,940. The lower-priced paintings were thought to have brought very fair auction prices, but those of greater value, with few exceptions, were sold at a great sacrifice.

No.	Title.	Artist.	Price.
			$100
1	Ruins of Brambletye House	Inman	60
2	Gov. Tomlinson of Conn	Morse	80
3	Comparison	Hennessy	60
4	Winter Scene in Williamsburgh	Hart	65
5	Adirondack Brook Trout	Hays	80
6	Sunset on the Rhine	Howland	80
7	View on the Delaware	—	85
8	The Wayside	Topham	155
9	A Nook	Bellows	315
10	New-England Boy at Breakfast	Johnson	130
11	Pearl Necklace	Billotte	140
12	Twilight Reverie	Lambdin	525
13	The Coming Storm	Gifford	110
14	Guard Room	Ten Kate	320
15	"Ascension," Study, 1800	West	120
16	Miniature of Washington Allston	Staigg	280
17	The Old Bachelor	Plassan	220
18	Hagar	Gray	110
19	Portrait of C. L. Elliott	Gray	400
20	November Days	McEntee	250
21	Being Dressed	Bourges	1,000
22	The Chimney Corner	Johnson	400
23	Sunset in Vermont	Church	450
24	The Minstrel	Fichel	600
25	Brittany Peasants	Brion	300
26	"Lydia"	Baughlet	775
27	Going to the Spring	Richards	320
28	Prayer	Duverger	560
29	Trout Brook (Adirondacks)	Hart	280
30	Man Reading	Chavet	1,200
31	A Bashi-Bazouk	Gérôme	2,550
32	The Puzzled Musician	Zamacois	900
33	Landscape, with Cattle	Van Marcke	2,500
34	Erypsina, Girl Thebes	Landelle	780
35	Female Head	Couture	1,000
36	Thus Perish the Memories of our Loves	Brown	200
37	Moonlight on the Saguenay	Gignoux	360
38	The Cock Fight	Roybet	960
39	Gil Blas and the Archbishop	Edmonds	250
40	Duo, a Surprise by Actors	Sohn	575
41	The Railway Station, Westchester	Henry	550
42	Forest of Fontainebleau	Diaz de la Pena	2,650
43	Crossing the Butterfly	Merle	1,615
44	The Outcast	Boughton	1,005
45	Sunset, Sea-shore	Achenbach	1,375
46	The Puritan's Daughter	Legize	525
47	Working Embroidery	Fayet	510
48	Virgil and Dante crossing the Styx	Delacroix	750
49	Fruit	Preyer	1,400
50	Grimalkin's Dream	Beard	225
51	Consultations of the Doctors	Geyer	950
52	Winter Landscape, Holland	Schelfhout	610
53	Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand	Allston	3,900
54	Landscape (Evening)	Daubigny	1,450
55	Portrait of Consul Barry	Sinart	560
56	Tarquin and Lucretia	Van Mieris	1,470
57	Skye Terrier	Hays	110
58	Objects of Art	Desgoffe	1,300
59	Interior of Santa Maria, Rome	Madrazo	4,000
60	Indian Rock, Narragansett	Haseltine	200
61	Venice at sunset	Ziem	1,510
62	Nell Gwynne	Lely	575
63	Illustrations of the "Jobsiade" (Three Pictures.)	Hasenclever	4,200
64	Stockbridge Scenery	Shattuck	660
65	Norwegian Lake	Herzog	570
66	Scenery on the Upper Rhine	Week Koek	2,800
67	Artist on Connecticut Shore	Kensett	1,900
68	Funeral in the Columbarium	Leroux	225
69	The Poacher's Death	Hubner	1,000
70	The Reapers' Return Home	Becker	5,100
71	Roll Call of Last Victims of Reign of Terror	Muller	8,200
72	Twilight in the Wilderness	Church	3,600
73	Arrest of Franz Rakoczy, Prince of Hungary, 1701	Benczur	3,750
74	The Voyage of Life	Cole	3,100
75	Fishing Boats off Scheveningen	Israels	2,900
76	The Slave Ship	Turner	10,000
77	Spring Flowers	Hamon	4,000
78	Fenian by Moonlight	Weir	260
79	A Young Indian Mother	Jourdan	2,300
80	Wallachian Peasants Crossing a Ford	Schreyer	2,700
81	The Call to Prayer (Cairo)	Gérôme	4,000
82	Settling Accounts	Dyckmans	4,350
83	Japanese Bazaar	Castres	1,075
84	In Letters	Willems	1,975
85	Isabella and the Pot of Basil	Hunt	2,650
86	The Suicide	Decamps	2,900
87	The Noonday Halt	Brown	600
88	Visit to the Jewish Grandparents	Herbsthoffer	650
89	The Quarrel of the Pets	Lacosura	1,000
90	Scene in a Cabaret	Vetter	925
91	Industry	Frère	875
92	Blowing Bubbles	Bouguereau	1,225
93	Nymph at the Fountain	Delaroche	1,050
94	Soldiers at Cards	Meissonier	11,500

SENATOR LOGAN'S CHANCES.

HIS RE-ELECTION REGARDED AT BLOOMINGTON AS A CERTAINTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 19.—Reports have been published in various Democratic journals throughout the country, the purport of which is that the chances of Senator Logan's reelection to the United States Senate are not as favorable at this time as they seemed to be during the early part of the campaign. This is without question an error. Many Republicans claim that it requires only a glance at the political situation in Illinois to determine that the chances for Mr. Logan's reelection have not lessened in the least since the close of the campaign in November. With the Republicans of this State Mr. Logan is just as popular as during any time since he went to the United States Senate, and many Republicans consider his election almost a foregone conclusion.

AN ATTRACTIVE DOWN-TOWN STOCK.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham of No. 20 John-st. are selling a great variety of choice brass sconces, candelabra, &c., of the styles which are now in favor; all kinds of leather goods for holiday presents, such as traveling-bags, dressing-cases, fine brushes in cases, &c. Their stock of bronzes is very complete and varied, comprising many new and desirable pieces. Among the largest and most perfect of their bronze figures are the cymbal and tambourine players, called the "Antique Dancers." They show many bronzes which were on exhibition at Philadelphia, where they were much admired. A complete assortment of fine clocks of standard makers, with bronze side and top ornaments, is worthy of careful attention. Several of the oxidized bronze figures in this store are remarkable for the perfection of their finish. The silver card receivers, in elegant shapes, are very attractive. Hanging on the walls are a number of paintings by the artists Nicholson and Faulkner, which are for sale. In addition to the more costly and important wares, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham offer a great variety of little articles suitable for inexpensive gifts. Their display is throughout very interesting, and so large that except for its tasteful and convenient arrangement it would be confusing.

WHISKY FRAUDS PARDONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Col. Henry Olmstead, under sentence of 15 months in the County Jail and $1,000 fine for complicity in the whisky frauds, has been pardoned. Messrs. Howard, Meade, and Jones, Government gaugers, implicated in the same frauds, it is expected will be pardoned at an early day.

Scene, library. Freshman—"Where shall I find Darwin's works?" Librarian—"What do you want with Darwin?" Freshman—"I want his 'Origin of Species,' so as to find something about this finance question."—[Cornell Era.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Continued from First Page.

dress against the illegal actions complained of, entering *nolle prosequis* in cases where true bills had been found against parties guilty of them, and otherwise protecting them from punishment.

Fourteenth: Your appearers further state and charge that said Republican leaders did, previous to and after said election, conspire and determine to cause to be fraudulently counted the votes actually cast, so as to destroy a large majority by the appearers received, and accord to their opponents a majority which they had never received, said conspiracy and determination being shown by public declarations and the course pursued in this connection.

Fifteenth: That, as the instrument of said conspiracy, was used the Returning Board of this State, composed, in violation of the law, of Republicans alone, acting with an unfilled vacancy, the law requiring as a prerequisite to all action the filling of vacancies and a full board of five members.

Sixteenth: That the said Returning Board usurped and exercised judicial functions contrary to the Constitution of the State, which restricts judicial power to the judiciary.

Seventeenth: That the said board sought to escape all effective scrutiny by excluding observers or representatives of the Democratic Conservative party at the most important portions of its labors, and by refusing to fill a vacancy and by refusing to one party representation on such board.

Eighteenth: That the said board conspired with the said Republican leaders to accomplish the said result, violated laws provided for its government in every particular as to the manner of receiving and opening the returns and canvassing the same, as to the formation and reception of protests, as to the reception of evidence and the decision of contents.

Nineteenth: That the said board acceded every facility to fraudulent supervisors in the manufacture and presentation of protests, contrary to law and outside of their parishes, and affidavits to sustain the same, supporting said supervisors therein and in the emasculation and falsification of returns.

Twentieth: That said board altered its rules and modified its proceedings whenever necessary to promote the interests of the Republican party, and on the other hand cast every impediment in the way of the Democratic Conservative party.

Twenty-first: That said board did, as the climax of said conspiracy, fraudulently cast out a large number of Democratic votes, say about 13,000, in some cases casting out whole parishes, without justification, and in others boxes showing heavy Democratic majorities, violating law and even violating its own rules and mode of proceedings, thereby accomplishing the results desired by said conspiracy.

Twenty-second: That among the electors by them declared elected was one O. H. Brewster, who at the time of his nomination and being voted for held an office of profit and trust under the Government, viz., United States Surveyor-General of the Land Office for the District of Louisiana at the City of New-Orleans, and one A. B. Levissee, who was at the same time a United States Commissioner, both said Brewster and Levissee being qualified and exercising the functions of said offices, which rendered them ineligible as electors under the Constitution of the United States, which declaration of election by said board was in the face of written protests and verbal objections.

Twenty-third: That in various parishes of this State there were cast a number of Republican ballots which bore only the names of three Republican electors, while the names of five of said electors did not appear thereon, and that the number of such ballots reached close on to 3,000; they were counted, which was a fraud on the part of said board.

F. C. ZACHARIE,
H. C. BROWN,
CHAS. CAVANAC,
E. A. BURKE,
J. R. ALEES,
GAUTHREAUX,
FRANK MCGLONE,
of counsel.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE AND COLORED DEMOCRATS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—CAMPAIGN METHODS AND INCIDENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Ex-Gov. R. C. Wickliffe was recalled before the House Committee and cross-examined to-day by Gen. Hurlbut. In answer to questions witness said:

The organization of regulators was gotten up when I was in Kentucky; when I came back I found it in existence; I don't know anything about the constitution or mode of procedure of the organization; I had conversations with Col. Powers, who was in command of it; don't know who succeeded him in command of the organization; don't know of its existence when the campaign was opened; have no knowledge of armed bodies of men moving about over the parishes at night; I think the change in the vote of West Feliciana Parish was due to the interest taken by the whites and the arguments used by them promising a just and economical administration and a proper application of the school fund in the event of Democratic success; I know of no threats to discharge or anything of that sort being used by any one; I received circulars from Col. Patton, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in which he said: "You cannot convince a negro by reason, but may by positive statements, often repeated;" I did not agree with the views of Col. Patton; I found the negroes readily convinced by the arguments I employed; no other means were used to influence them to vote the Democratic ticket.

William Maywell, colored, of New-Orleans, who voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, testified as follows:

I never told any one what ticket I would vote, but was suspected of being a Democrat and was frequently threatened by colored Republicans; the day after the election I was knocked down by two colored men, who said they wanted to kill me for voting the Democratic ticket; the name of one is Ben. Franklin; since the election I have not gone out alone, as threats were constantly made to my wife; the president of an association to which I belong accompanies me to my work and sees me home at night; I was told that all colored men who voted the Democratic ticket would be sent to the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Thomas C. Anderson of the Returning Board was before the committee to-night. He submitted the following as his reasons for not bringing the documents called for by the subpena, but the committee declined to receive it:

In order that there may be no possible misunderstanding of the position taken by myself, as well as by the other returning officers of the State, I respectfully ask the committee to permit me to file this written answer to their interrogatories: On the 11th inst. a subpena *duces tecum* was served on the returning officers of Louisiana, directing them to produce before your honorable committee "all returns of election, all statements of votes and tally-sheets for each polling place at the late election for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, together with all affidavits in your (our) possession or under your (our) control touching said election in some thirty-five named parishes. On the following day a formal answer was made, setting forth that the documents called for were part of the records of the Board of Returning Officers, necessary for their use until they should have completed their labors of canvassing and compiling the votes cast at the election for State and parish officers held in the State on the 7th of November last, which work was not yet completed; that under the law they were required to submit to the Federal Assembly of the State, upon its assembling on the first Monday of January next, a full and accurate report of their canvass and compilation of the votes, with the reasons for their findings and the evidence upon which such was predicated, in order to enable the General Assembly to count the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in accordance with the requirements of Article 48 of the Constitution of the State; that for this purpose the original archives of the returning officers of electors must be preserved and could not be allowed to be removed from the custody of the board without authority of the Legislature. For these and other reasons assigned, among them the fact that valuable records intrusted by them to a former Congressional committee have never been returned, the returning officers declined to surrender the original returns; but, in order that there should be no ground for suspicion of a desire for concealment on their part, either as to the nature of the returns or as to the evidence upon which they based their findings, they proffered to have certified copies prepared of every official paper in their possession and delivered to the committee as soon as possible.

Since that time the eight clerks provided by your committee and the eight clerks of the Board of Returning Officers have been laboriously engaged in preparing the desired copies. I have myself handed to one of the members of your committee copies of all documents pertaining to the election in the IVth Congressional District, putting him in full possession, not only of the ground upon which the returning officers acted as a board, but also of my individual memorandums of my personal action. I understand that a complete transcript of the record of testimony in the Vth Congressional District, which is very voluminous, is far advanced toward completion, and that nearly one-third of the labor imposed by your request has already been accomplished.

THE FAIRER PLAN OF INVESTIGATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Private information is received here from Louisiana. The policy adopted by the House committee is not one which is likely to accomplish very great results. The taking of general testimony which has no particular bearing upon the precincts rejected by the Returning Board will be of very little use. The Senate committee has gone to work in an intelligent manner, and its report promises to be the one which will be generally received as the basis for a popular judgment on the work of the Returning Board.

GOV. GROVER MAKES A STATEMENT.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CRONIN LEGAL—A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE CALLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says S. B. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at Salem, on Thursday, the 21st inst. The call has been issued in obedience to an order received from the National Democratic Central Committee. The object and purposes have not been made public. It is surmised that the movement is intended to effect a thorough organization to meet whatever emergencies may arise in the future.

Gov. Grover has just published a long and elaborately prepared statement of his official action regarding the recent electoral muddle in Oregon in defense of his official conduct. After discussing at great length the legal features of the case and citing numerous authorities in support of his position, the Governor concludes as follows:

"Believing this to be the inevitable logic deducible from the law and the facts in the premises, I conclude that Watts is not entitled to a certificate of election, because the Constitution of the United States declares he shall not be appointed, and that E. A. Cronin is entitled to a certificate of election as one of the electors of the State because he is an eligible candidate and has the highest number of legal votes cast for that office next after the electors Wm. H. Odell and John C. Cartwright, whose elections are not contested. Any other conclusion would disfranchise the State of Oregon as to one-third of her representation in the College of Electors. To my mind it is clear that the positive injunction of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of electors should be enforced."

WHO SHALL KEEP THE KEEPERS?

THE NECESSITY OF HAVING MORE SKILLFUL ATTENDANTS IN LUNATIC ASYLUMS—THE PRESENT SYSTEM A FAILURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your editorial this morning on the Bloomingdale Asylum, and the general subject of attendants for lunatic patients, puts the question: Who shall keep the keepers?—a question which may well be asked, which inevitably will be asked in course of time, in regard to every asylum and hospital in the country. No one can have any knowledge of the admirable head of the institution mentioned without feeling entire confidence in his integrity of mind and purpose, and in his skill, wisdom, and humanity; while the very mention of the names of the managers is a token that no wrong-doing would be tolerated by them. What more can we do for our helpless people? One thing more: Organize the hospital service. There is no question here of the competency and character of the managers and chief officers. Is not the question rather one of imperfect organization?

In most establishments of the kind mentioned the presiding officers are overworked, while in the nursing corps itself of many of our asylums and hospitals (as may easily be learned by inquiry) there are no intermediate grades, no head nurse, no competent subaltern officers, the nurses, each one, reporting directly to the superintendent or the physician in charge. Many professional men have the desire to keep every detail of management in their own hands—a plan clearly impossible, in fact, and which breaks down at some point or other from the mere nature of things. What should we say of a railroad or steamship company or of any large city business organized in such a way? A certain amount of authority must be delegated. Is