VENEZUELA'S PRESIDENT.

A MODEL SOUTH AMERICAN RULER.

GENERAL RAMON PAEZ ON THE CHARACTER OF DR. ROJAS PAUL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The body of General San Antonio Paez, formerly President of Venezuela, upon its removal last March from this city to the country over which Paez had ruled, was accompanied by the old hero's son, General Ramon Paez. The latter was by the side of his illustrious father during the years in which he was struggling for the liberation of the infant Venezuelan nation, and was a hearty sympathizer with his father's strong feelings of indignation and hatred toward the subsequent rulers, whose methods of government he thought to savor of tyranny and to threaten the destruction of the Government built up with so great struggles and sacrifices.

It may not be, therefore, without interest to the readers of The Tribune to learn the judgment which the old President's son passes upon the present head of the Government of Venezuela upon returning to that country under the most interesting circumstances and after many years of absence. In a recent letter which I received from him he expresses sentiments upon this subject which I have since obtained his permission to send to you for publication. Below are such extracts from his letter. H. W. S.

Riverdale, Oct. 11, 1888.

In spite of the langosta (grasshoppers), British spoliation and threatened revolutions, the present crop of coffee, corn and other staple productions of the country promises largely to exceed all previous ones in quantity as well as quality. All that is needed in this fertile land to bring it to the standard of former times is a just and intelligent Government, abundant ways of communication, and immigration of the proper sort; for no soil and climate in the whole extent of the American Continent are better adapted to the productions of other lands than the fertile valleys and mountain ranges of Venezuela. Happily the Presidential squabble, so fruitful in turmoil and bloodshed in the "land of Bolivar," has been finally settled by the selection of Doctor Juan Pablo Rojas Paul, an experienced lawyer and statesman, to conduct the affairs of the nation—unfortunately for a short term only. Decended, both on the father's and mother's side from a most distinguished line of eminent lawyers and he himself equally expert in his profession, his advent to the first magistracy of the Republic, although at first encountering strenuous opposition from the followers of Crespo, a former President in the same line of politics as Dr. Rojas Paul, he has been hailed throughout the Republic with unbounded gratification for his wise and unobtrusive policy from the start. In the teeth of a formidable insurrection, headed by a bold and ambitious leader, the former sits down quietly in his cabinet and with one stroke of the pen orders all political prisoners throughout the country to be set at liberty unconditionally, and the ports of the Republic to be opened likewise to his opponents, followed by the recall of all the troops under arms to restell them as enemies. His next act was a mastery allocution to the people, inviting them, without distinction of class or antecedents, to join him earnestly in the reconstruction of the country, promising to correct all abuses in former administrations. This promise he has already begun the fulfilment of by virtually stamping out certain contracts and monopolies granted by previous administrations to irresponsible individuals in detriment of the rights of the people and the public welfare. As a set-off to this he issues a decree for the creation of a charity hospital in the capital of the Republic, thoroughly equipped for a thousand beds, at the expense of the National treasury.

The effect of all these measures was simply magical and the people in all directions eagerly hastened to extend their congratulations and send their blessings to this modern Vincent de Paul. The new President is a devout Christian and fervent Catholic, religiously attending mass every morning and kneeling on the bare ground like every other citizen, unattended by a body-guard and a train of aid-de-camps in flaming uniforms, with the stealthy revolvers underneath. Of him, more than any other man in Venezuela, it may well be said that he is the right man in the right place. How he can endure the pressure of his official position—for he attends personally to all the details of his office from early morning until late at night—is more than I can imagine. In addition to all this he must give audience to a crowd of office and pension seekers, wear matrimonial infelicities and even lovers' misunderstandings, bargain with street and sewer contractors, school teachers and what not; for the Presidential mansion is open to everybody that chooses to call on business or otherwise. Yet this genial President finds time to look after his fine aviaries and fancy poultry at his private mansion in Caracas and at his country place at Antimano, a charming watering place not far from the capital, where he keeps some of the choicest breeds of sheep and other animals for the pleasure they afford him of caring for them.

Another of President Paul's hobbies is the training and educating of young Goajiro Indians, a fierce race of aborigenes roving over the wild peninsula of that name between Colombia and Venezuela, and still maintaining their independence from both of these Republics. These Indians are in the habit of disposing of their surplus children for a consideration to their neighbors of Maracaibo and Rio Hacha, and as they make good servants when properly trained, they are always in demand. This is a boon to these young savages, as they are brought at once within the pale of Christian civilization, especially to those who have the good fortune to fall into the hands of such benevolent masters as President Rojas Paul, who, having no children of his own, adopts them at once as such and gives them the advantages of a Christian education under his immediate supervision. Nor does his generosity stop here, as one of his first acts on his elevation to the Presidency was to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the officers and soldiers composing the garrison at the capital his own salary as a bonus for their good behavior and faithful services to the Government. Yet he is not a wealthy man by any means, although having entire control of the finances of the country for many years as Treasurer or otherwise.

It is therefore not at all surprising that such a man is hailed by all classes and parties of the Republic as a true benefactor and model President of the Nation, which gracefully acknowledges his worth and reposes entire confidence in his administration. This moreover goes to show that Republics are not always ungrateful, especially if they have the right kind of a ruler to guide them. Witness, for instance, the Mexico of nowadays, with Benito Jaurez and Porfirio Diaz, having their respective administrations; the Argentine Republic, with Sarmiento and Roca; Chili under a host of able statesmen too long to enumerate, and even the little republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in Central America, all of them being with each other in the line of progress and modern civilization.

It is to be hoped that this beautiful Venezuela, or "Little Venice"—with more natural advantages than either of her sisters of both South and Central America will soon follow their example under the wise administration of the experienced statesman now controlling her destinies. RAMON PAEZ.

La Guaira, Sept. 14, 1888.

THE STATE OF THE SOUDAN.

Cairo letter in The London Standard.

There appears, unfortunately, to be little doubt possible as to the death of Lupton Bey, and there is much fear that Slaten will be the next added to the list of Soudan victims. We have had no authentic intelligence from the Mahdist strongholds since June, at which date the last messenger from Omdurman returned. He came of his own free will to cash a draft for £26, given to him by Slaten (which, by-the-by, he did not succeed in doing), and his information was generally considered correct. He stated that he had a pass from the Commandant of Berber by paying thirty dollars, although it was most strictly forbidden to issue such passes. The state of the country and people he described as deplorable. "Formerly, under our old governors," he said, "we were well squeezed, and had a hard life of it; but it was ease and luxury compared to what we suffer now. Then, at any rate, we were simply compelled to pay occasionally exorbitant demands, but we were free to make money as we liked, to live as we choose, and to dress as we pleased. Now we are compelled to wear a miserable shirt, with a rope around our waists, and another around our foreheads. We are prevented from buying or using European goods, or entering into any commercial relations with Christians. Our family existence is even subjected to spying and control, and while we are dying positively of hunger, we have not the satisfaction of knowing what object we are sacrificed for. It is certainly not for any advantage, present, and, as far as we can see, prospective, for ourselves. Any force which should come up the river with a little money and fair words, with sensible action behind it, in the way of opening up trade, would be frantically welcomed. It would be opening what are actually prison doors to us. As for Lupton, he is not a sais (or groom) at all. If he were, he would only have an hour or two of work every day. He is a bowab (or porter)—a sort of half-servant, who has to be at the beck and call of the Khalifa day and night. He is treated in the most atrocious manner, and is very ill. Slaten is not much better off. The Mahdi points him out as the erst ruler of the Equatorial Provinces—now his slave, whom he delights in humiliating in every possible manner and on all occasions, and he is obliged to submit to every indignity." This man returned to Khartoum a few months ago, having somewhat impressed the Cairo authorities with his asseverations of the facility with which a forward move might be made. Unluckily, nothing has yet been done. It is palpable that even the whole of the Egyptian Army would not suffice to march on to Khartoum, supposing it were possible to leave Egypt without a native soldier, but it would not be difficult to form a mixed force of volunteers with two or three battalions of regulars, and make the experiment. It cannot be said that it would not be worth while, in the face of the consensus of opinion, based on all available information, as to the probability of easy success, to make some such an attempt.

MILLIONS FOR A TRUE HEIR.

THE ONE THING NEEDED BY THE HARLEM CLAIMANTS.

THIRTEEN OLD FAMILY BIBLES THAT ARE EXPECTED TO FILL THE GAP—SHUPE'S SHADOWY SYNDICATE STOCK AND LAWYER M'CREERY'S STILL HUNT.

Among a miscellaneous assortment of travelling bags and packages belonging to the guests of the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt-st. and kept under the vigilant eye of the clerk behind the counter in the office, is a rusty old gripsack of yellow leather, which looks as if it antedated the present century. It is an innocent enough looking old "grip" and even the clerk who has charge of it along with half a hundred other travellers' valises, is ignorant of its contents, pitches and throws it around twenty times every day in the course of his business, and the only thing that excites his wonder about it is its uncommon weight. But for that he might believe the old bag was stuffed with soiled linen, a month's accumulation, waiting for a chance to be sent to a laundry.

But concealed within the rusty sides of the old "grip" is what its owner, H. C. Kooken, of Mansfield, Ohio, confidently expects will bring panic to every fireside on Manhattan Island north of Ninetieth-st., not to mention acres of solidly built blocks in the Annexed District and several flourishing towns along the east bank of the Hudson as far as the tide reaches north in that sluggish stream. Mr. Kooken, by virtue of his wife's claim, is the leader of a Western division of the innumerable Harlem heirs who claim 68,000 acres of land patented on March 7, 1686, by Governor Dongan to Baron Resolved Waldron and others. These claims have been before the public since 1883 in the courts in one form or another. Seventeen hundred of these heirs, or alleged heirs, banded together in a stock "syndicate" under the lead of the notorious Walter H. Shupe and about 800 others, led by James H. McCreery, a former Pittsburg lawyer, but now having an office at No. 96 Broadway in this city, were thrown out of court last December by a decision of Judge Lacombe. The Western division, headed by Mr. Kooken, kept aloof from the others and denounce the proceedings of Shupe and McCreery. Mr. Kooken avers that his list contains the names of the only true heirs, about 300 in number, most of whom live in Ohio.

A BOMBSHELL IN A VALISE.

In his faded old valise Mr. Kooken carries what he thinks is the bombshell which is to startle Harlemites, shake the pillars of the elevated railroad in their sockets and pave with gold the future pathways of the fortunate descendants of Baron Resolved Waldron. Snugly tucked away in the old "grip" are thirteen leather-bound and well-thumbed family Bibles, whose fly-leaves, yellow with age, contain the records establishing beyond question the descent of each heir on his list from the sturdy old Dutch nobleman of New-Amsterdam. Each Bible is identified and fortified by affidavits and sworn statements. Mr. Kooken says that they cost him much labor to secure them and they remove the chief stumbling block in the road to success, the establishing of a correct line of descent. They are a curious collection of volumes and their moth-eaten pages attest their age if nothing more. The most venerable of the number is printed in German text and on the fly-leaves in the back is the following family history, written, Mr. Kooken says, by the hand of Ruth Waldron, a daughter of the Baron:

ruth waldron daugh. of baron resolved waldron and was born the year 1657 on the twentyeth day of aprile and married Johannes Delameter in the year sixteene hundred and Seventy-eight on the tenth day of august.

Maria, daughter of ruth and Johannes delamater, born in the year sixteen hundred ninety-six on the ninth day of July, married John Pearce of long island in the year seventeene hundred and sixteene on the third day of June.

John and James Pearce born in the year seventeen hundred and seventeen on the eighth day of August Joseph born in the year seventeen hundred and nineteene on the nineteenth day of May.

William born in the year seventeen hundred and twenty-one on the eighteenth day of June.

Mary born in the year seventeene hundred and twenty-three on the fourth day of Aprile.

Rachel was born in the year seventeen hundred and twenty-four on the twenty ninth day of may.

elisha born in the year seventeen hundred and twenty-six on the eleventh day of genury.

Daniel born in the year seventeen hundred and twenty-eight on the eighth day of november.

Sara born in the year seventeen hundred and thirty on the twentyth "day of January."

A son born in the year seventeen hundred and thirty-three on the fourteenth day of May and died aged three days.

TRYING TO ESTABLISH A DIRECT LINE.

Mr. Kooken and his heirs believe that the descendants of Sarah Pearce, who married one Van Home, of New-Jersey, are the only heirs who can establish a direct line of descent from a patentee. The others, or at least many of them, may be rightful heirs, but the trouble is the records to prove it are wanting. Knowing this, they say, desperate but unavailing efforts have been made by the others to secure his valuable old Bibles and try to connect with the rightful line.

The old "grip" also contains various other documents bearing on the genealogy of the Kooken claimants, among others a family tree showing the descendants of Jacobus Kiep, who was born in Holland in 1632 and married Marie de la Monbaune "in the Dutch fort in New-Netherlands, March 8, 1664."

Mr. Kooken has rallied around him several heirs who live in the East and sought the legal advice of Ewing and Cuthbert, of No. 155 Broadway. Among those with him are Vice-Chancellor David Van Fleet, of Flemington, New-Jersey, and Colonel Samuel J. Waldron, of No. 122 East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., in this city. These two latter have in the past been in the hosts led by Shupe and McCreery, and under the head of "expenses" have bled pretty freely. Shupe's scheme was the most catching and has been the means of starting several of the enterprises of that shifty individual, the latest of which, the ten-cent steamboat route from this city to Albany, has attracted considerable attention recently, and resulted in Shupe's spending ten days in the seclusion of the Tombs for passing worthless checks. Shupe, who says his wife is an heir, organized a syndicate of the Harlem heirs in 1883, "capitalized" the claims and sold stock at whatever he could get, far and wide. Among those who invested in the shadowy values of the Shupe syndicate stock were John Wertz, of Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio, to the tune of $2,000; John Miller, of Butler, Richland County, Ohio, $500; V. S. Miller, of Lapeer County, Michigan, $500; Israel C. Stump, Bellecille, Richland County, Ohio, $500; Michael and William Shupe, of Barnes, Richland County, Ohio, $650; William Heck, of Newville, Ohio, $75; Mrs. Hannah Pulver, of Barnes, Ohio, $75; John Tucker, of Fort Robinson, Neb., $500; William H. Whited, Mentone, Ind., $500; Milo Starr, Shenandoah, Richland County, Ohio, $150; Peter H. Pearce, Terre Haute, Ind., $500; Mrs. Miranda Williams, of Charles City, Iowa, $100; L. A. Emsberger, Perrysville, Ashland County, Ohio, $100.

EXPENSES OF THE CLAIMANTS.

The above are specimens of how "Father Columbia" raked in the sheckels from the confiding Westerners. His stockholders numbered about 1,700 all told. Then there was the other crowd of claimants numbering 700 or 800 under the lead of the Rev. W. R. Covert and his attorneys, James H. McCreery, James Breedin and F. A. Baker. Breedin is in Pittsburg and Baker has an office in this city. The "expenses" of these claimants, it is said, averaged over $25 each. They hailed from all over the United States and Canada. Mr. Covert is a minister of the denomination known as "Feet-washers" and preaches at Stonersville, Penn. He organized "The Covert Heirs Association."

These two armies of claimants have been somewhat demoralized since their cases were ruled out of Court by Judge Lacombe. But the attorneys are still nursing the case, and in Shupe's office, at No. 17 Broadway, may be seen any day several hopeful claimants and syndicate stockowners and trustees from Cross Plains, Tennessee; Wayback, Indiana, and other remote corners of the Union. Their faith in Shupe has not been dimmed by his temporary eclipse in the Tombs, or by the failure of several of his stock enterprises in which the heirs have been induced to become agents for the sale and distribution of sewing machines and jack-knives and to buy shares in "coal mines," steamboat lines, etc.

Mr. Kooken, as spokesman for his Western heirs, denounces Shupe and the others in vigorous language. Said he the other day: "After Covert's and Shupe's farce, Mr. McCreery was going to put the case through, but it died, smothered in its own smoke, after a few collections of $25 apiece.

"Now he and a number more are trying to find some heir that can make true record of his or her descent from an original patentee, offering large sums for such claims. They offered, I believe, Aaron Wilson, of Zanesville, Ohio, $15,000 for his claim. It seems, a certain title guarantee company has agents out to collect such titles, as they have guaranteed many millions of dollars' worth of property to which they have not a shadow of claim.

"The true heirs are wards of the Government and those lands were sold for delinquent taxes by a device of Tweed's to raise money to help the Democratic party. They had no right to sell this land, and the quit-claim titles to the purchasers were worth nothing. Under the awards paid out to parties for the land condemned for the Harlem Ship Canal, thousands of dollars were paid out to persons who had not a shadow of claim to the land. Those fellows all know it, and we know it, and we will smoke them out in the long run, but not in a farcical law suit, such as has been carried on for years.

"Oh, citizens of New-York, such work is a shame and a blot on your city. Take a ramble up over Harlem, you will find not a nook unoccupied but some one of the ring has a board stuck up with 'For Sale' on it, by some one in Wall or Cedar or Pine or some other downtown street. Who gave a company a right to grant title on those lands? If they had title would they scour the country for some one—a true heir—to make title to them? We give notice to those usurpers and agents that the day for them to get their deserts is nigh at hand. Usurpation and monopoly has had her day in this Harlem matter."

THE AFFIDAVIT MAN ON HAND.

Mr. Kooken showed the reporter the following statement, signed by Charles A. Risser, of Mansfield, Ohio, and sworn to before A. J. Endley, a Justice of the Peace:

"On Friday, Saturday and Monday, September 21, 22 and 24, 1888, one Browne came to Merchants' Hotel in New-York City and in my presence wanted to buy H. C. Kooken's claim in Harlem, New-York, saying he would get him $10,000 for it. Browne said he had offered one Wilson, of Ohio, $10,000 for his claim. Browne also said that all they wanted was one claim from one good heir and they would law the rest of the heirs.

"On September 26, one McCreery came to Merchants' Hotel in New-York City and in my presence did want to buy H. C. Kooken's claim in Harlem, saying he would get him $10,000 for one claim, also saying all they wanted was one claim and they would law the rest of the heirs. He also said he had offered one Morgan, of Kentucky, $5,000 for his claim, and he said Morgan would not take the $5,000 and went home, when his bare feet were on the ground, and McCreery said Morgan was a fool for not taking it and that he should not have have a cent now. McCreery also said that the trust company had made title to $6,000,000 worth of this Harlem property and all they wanted was a transfer of one heir who could establish title by genealogical descent."

Mr. Kooken showed the reporter a letter from Simon P. Morgan, of Greencastle, Ky., who represented about 150 heirs living south of the Ohio River, denying that McCreery had offered him $5,000 for his claim, and saying:

"To think of an offer of $5,000 for an heir's interest in this great Harlem estate, that is said to be worth a billion of dollars—of which I have it in print to-day! And too think that there are not more than 500 heirs! Look what a swindle! A million of dollars apiece is not much money for the heirs."

The reporter next visited McCreery at his Broadway office. He had just returned from Pittsburg. He denied having offered to buy Wilson's claim, said he was not working for the well-known Title Guarantee and Trust Company of this city and had not offered to buy Kooken's claim. Subsequently he admitted that attorneys for a "real estate syndicate" were trying to secure one title from an heir who could prove back. "The syndicate," said he, "the name of which I cannot reveal, is willing to pay a big sum for such a title or proof. I am working on a line represented by Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, of New-Jersey, and in a week I hope to have it cleared up. If I succeed it will be worth $1,000,000 to me. If not, I drop the case for good. I offered Kooken or any one else who can trace back $5,000, but you can depend upon it they cannot do it. There is only one line that can possibly trace and that is the one I am working on. There is a Bible in a safe deposit vault in this city that I am after and expect to get in a few days that will a tale unfold."

RAPID TRANSIT IS THE CRY.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE SUBURBS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS MADE ON THE METHODS OF THE ELEVATED ROADS.

The demand for increased rapid transit facilities was never more urgent in New-York than at the present time. Though the trains on the elevated roads are longer than many of the station platforms, and are run, during certain hours of the day, at intervals of a quarter of a minute, many thousands of weary citizens every day have to suffer the inconvenience of hanging on to the roof by a strap or being jolted about by the crowd in the centre of the cars.

This, of course, only applies to the elevated roads of the city. The suburban rapid transit railroads which run in connection with the Manhattan roads are so constructed that they will be able to meet the requirements of the public for many years to come. The roads are laid out for a distance of fifteen miles above the Harlem River, and run through the most populous parts of the Annexed District. The cars are much larger, and the station platforms are built with a view to meeting any demands that may be made upon them, so that passengers will avoid the inconvenience of running through the length of a car before they can reach the platform, as is the case on many of the trains on the city elevated roads. The engines are more powerful and are capable of drawing twice the number of cars they are now required to haul. The stations are also built upon the most approved plans, and possess many advantages over those of the older lines. The Suburban Rapid Transit road begins at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., at the point where the Second-ave. line terminates. It then crosses the Harlem River on a draw-bridge which is twenty feet above high-water mark, thence across the Southern Boulevard or the Portchester road, turning to the northward and passing over property owned by the company, until it reaches One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st.

This structure is of iron girders raised on brick piers. At One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. the road diverges into three lines. The east-side line runs to Morrisania, passing through Bronx Park to the Bronx River, where it connects with the Mount Vernon Railroad, another rapid transit road which terminates at Mount Vernon. This line is controlled by the Suburban Rapid Transit Company. The completion of this branch is obstructed temporarily by proceedings in the courts for the acquisition of new parks by the Parks Commissioners. The Commissioners of Appraisal included land for the park that had been secured by the company for its road. The question of priority between the company and the city will have to be settled before the road can be completed.

The central road of the Suburban Company starts at One-hundred-and-forty-third-st. The original route was laid out through private property, but the Suburban Company secured the rights of the New-York, Fordham and Bronx Railroad, another rapid transit charter, and built on the line of Third-ave. The route when complete will touch the northern boundary of the city. This line is completed up to One-hundred-and-seventieth-st., and there are now over 200 trains per day in each direction between One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and that point. The further construction of this line is delayed temporarily by the fact that Third-ave. is not regularly opened out to its full extent. Proceedings for the compulsory opening of the avenue have been began, and will soon be decided by the courts, when the road will be completed.

The easterly line of the company begins at One-hundred-and-forty-third-st. Passing to the ridge lying between the Harlem River Railroad and the Harlem River, and following that ridge, it runs through private property to Jerome Park, and with the branch at One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st. connects with the bridge of the New-York and Northern Railroad at the Harlem River. This line runs through a large tract of land purchased by the New-York Central just north of the "Y" where the New-York Central roads diverge. This will make it necessary to change the line of the Suburban company in that region, and it is understood that the company will proceed soon under the provisions of the law passed by the last Legislature, which enables the rapid transit routes to be changed when good cause appears for the same.

From the Harlem River the Suburban company has also built two tracks descending toward the surface of the ground, and intended to be connected with the Harlem River and Portchester branch of the New-Haven road, thus enabling passengers to be carried over the bridge and be transferred to the Second and Third ave. roads. This would enable passengers from Connecticut to be landed downtown instead of at the Grand Central Depot as at present. The completion of this connection will be accomplished when the Portchester branch builds the remainder of its road.

The east branch of the Suburban road approaches the Bronx River at West Farms, near the southern end of the Bronx Park. It will be an easy matter to make a connection at that point with the new Jerome Park road, which is now in course of construction in the town of Westchester. The structures of the company, both where they are built over private property and where they are built in the street, are of the most substantial character. The superiority of the rolling stock and structure, the officers of the company claim, will enable them to manage the road more efficiently and economically, and give the public a better service than that now provided by the city lines.

KEEPING THE SOUTH SOLID BY MURDER.

From The Galveston News.

Jim Garvey, of Richmond, the sheriff of Fort Bend County, was, on Saturday night, the scene of another of those unwarranted and unprovoked political assassinations which are, for the reputation of Texas, becoming too frequent of late in this section of the state. The recent assassination at Pittsville, in Fort Bend County, was from all accounts, one of those unprovoked, cold-blooded murders, traceable to no apparent cause whatever except the bitter political feeling which prevails there resulting in a recourse to bloodshed by a class of citizens almost morally incapable of appreciating the responsibility attaching to the crime of murder when the victim chances to be a negro. . . . A crowd of young white men of Pittsville rode up to a colored church, and calling the negroes out, fired into them, killing Lamar Johnson and wounding Taylor Randon, who has since fled the county for safety. Both of these are well-known colored men of Fort Bend County, and good, law-abiding citizens. While the political feeling there is the only cause assigned for this act, it fell short in accomplishing anything in a direct way except the killing of one more negro and the natural intimidation intended to be consequent upon such an act. . . .

What is known as the Jay Bird Club, a new Democratic organization in Fort Bend County, is directly responsible for the present condition of affairs existing there, and consequently responsible for this last unprovoked assassination.

ARABI IN EXILE.

"The Ceylon Literary Register" gives an account of a visit paid by the eminent scholar, Count Angelo de Gubernatis, during a tour in India and Ceylon, to Arabi Pacha. He was received by Arabi's son, who spoke English very well, and who explained to the visitor that the house they lived in was paid for with their own money and not by the British Government. "We do not wish to accept anything from the Government that deprived us of our country. Our incomes are small, but they are ours, and we receive them direct from Egypt." When the young man was asked whether they saw the other pachas at all, he replied: "No, what would be the use? Each one keeps to himself lamenting his fate." He also complained of the monotony of the seasons, the heat, etc., and broke out with a sigh: "Oh, wretched times, wretched times! everything is upside down, confusion and war in the world; men hate each other; and one nation crushes another." It should be stated here that information about the doings of the exiles from other sources is not quite in accordance with the gloomy picture presented to Count de Gubernatis. We hear of them marrying and giving in marriage, with the accompanying festivals and rejoicings; they take part in public ceremonials, such as those attending the Queen's jubilee last year, with considerable spirit and animation, and appear to be making themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, and by no means to give their whole time to sighs and lamentations. Arabi himself entered, walking very slowly and gravely, with a downcast appearance, and seated himself with the air of a weary caged lion that has no desire to exhibit himself. Count de Gubernatis, thinking to entertain him, dwelt on the former importance of the Arabs along the coasts of India and Ceylon; but these are now all bound to the British Crown through Muscat, and Arabi appeared to entertain a great contempt for the latter. The visitor thought Arabi and his son put some hope in France; the latter said he would learn French as a pleasure, but he was forced to learn the disagreeable and harsh language of the spoilers of Egypt, as of India, who knew no language but their own and did not wish to understand any other. The visitor came away fully persuaded that if Arabi were set at liberty and regained his ancient power, he would take a terrible vengeance on Europe, and especially on the English, for whom he had a mortal hatred. "But I, after having visited the exile of Villa Elizabeth, simply formed a higher idea of the prestige and power of England, which granted such liberty to eight of its former most powerful enemies, now become its prisoners. Their prison is a vast and beautiful country; not a soldier guards them, not a gaoler watches them; they go and come as they please, and England does not fear. They might, indeed, make an attempt at flight, but in vain, unless some Russian vessel should take upon itself the freeing of the prisoners, who, having once more entered Egypt, might safely create once again the gravest dangers to the rival of Russia in the East, and alter the complexion of many events."

A KIND OF ORATOR HARD TO FIND.

Washington dispatch to The Hartford Courant.

The New-York Democrats have appealed to the National Committee to call off the Southern orators who have invaded that State thus far during the campaign, and to give them instead some Northern speakers. It is asserted that the Southerners of the Mills, Carlisle, Breckinridge and McMillin stripe still manifest free trade tendencies to such an extent as to threaten damage to the party in the State. What the New-York Democracy wants is a few speakers from the North who can talk protection and Democracy at the same time. This requirement will, of course, be rather difficult to fill.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

From The London Telegraph.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine had been ignominiously struck off the rolls of the French Army, so that his death still leaves France with only two general officers who bear that highest of military titles, which is proverbially supposed to be within the reach of the rawest recruit who starts on his career of arms with the marshal's baton in his knapsack. These two officers are Canrobert and MacMahon, their colleague, Marshal Leboeuf, having died, by a rather strange coincidence, only a few months before Bazaine. The rank of marshal was instituted so far back as the year 1185. The first officer with the title was Clement, who was Lord of Metz and Argentan, and purveyors of the curiosities of history have not been slow to point out that the last soldiers who were promoted to the rank—Bazaine and Leboeuf—were both connected with Metz and Argentan. Bazaine, for instance, was disgraced by reason of his conduct at Metz, while Leboeuf died near Argentan. Since the time of Clement there have been 324 marshals of France, sixty-seven of whom were appointed during the present century. Few, however, of the French marshals have led such stirring lives as those of the First Napoleon, who elevated twenty-five of his chieftains to the rank. His nephew, Napoleon the Third, appointed fifteen during the brilliant days of the Second Empire, when the sword once more held sway. The families of the most famous of the First Napoleon's marshals are still represented in France. Bernadotte, Prince of Monte-Corvo, is represented by the Swedish Royal family; the Princes Murat bear the title of the brilliant cavalry commander; Berthier's descendant is the Prince of Wagram; Lannes is represented by the family of Montebello; Oudinot, by the Duke of Reggio; Mortier, by the Duke of Trevise and his brothers; Ney, by the children of the Duke of Elchingen; Massena, by the Duke of Rivoli and the Prince of Essling; Grouchy, by the Marquis de Grouchy; and Poniatowski, by Prince S. Poniatowski. The lines of Marmont, Duke of Ragusa; Duroc; Duke of Friouli; Kellermann, Duke of Valmy; Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, and others, are extinct; while Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt, is represented by a grand-nephew, now a commander of an army corps. Soult's name only is kept up by a grandson, the Comte de Mornay Soult de Dalmatia, while Moncey's title—that of Duke of Conegliano—has been taken by a grandson, the Baron de Gillevoisin. The Third Republic, although, according to the famous phrase of Gambetta, it needs "glory"—La Republique a besoin d'etre glorieuse—has created no new marshals, and there is but a poor prospect before the conscript, who cannot hope to take the legendary baton out of his knapsack, while there is no glory but that which is shed on autumn manoeuvres and sham fights.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

There was little significance to the crude oil speculation yesterday. Prices moved within narrow limits, the volume of business was small, and the news from the oil fields was not important enough to stimulate large operations. First prices were about the best of the day, but the sagging off that followed reflected simply the movements of room scalpers and the interruption to speculation afforded by the half holiday curtailment of interest, the preparation of Democratic brokers for their parade and some sympathy with railway stocks. The market closed fully steady.

The range of prices and the total dealings are as follows:

	Stock Exchange.	Consolidated.
Opening	85 3-4	86
Highest	86 3-8	86 3-8
Lowest	85 3-4	85 3-4
Final	85 7-8	85 3-4
Sales barrels	225,000	333,000

Refined oil was unchanged at 7 1-2 cents per gallon at all ports.

BONDS.

Atlantic & Pac 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	$3,000
Bos H T & W deb	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Ch B I & P 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	26,000
Den & R G 4s	77½	77	77½	77½	2,000
Geo Pacific 2d	78	78¼	78	78¼	31,000
Kan City Sp 1st	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1,000
Mex Nat 2d B	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	14,000
Mo Kan & Tex 5s	58½	58½	58½	58½	2,000
N Y & Nor 2d	56	56	56	56	3,000
N Y & G L 1st	40	40	40	40	1,050
N Y & G L 2d	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
N Y C & St L 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	13,000
Ore Imprmt 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
P & Read 2d pref inc	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	4,000
Phil & Reading 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	18,000
St L A & T 1st	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2,000
St L A & T 2d	36	36	36	36	3,000
Wab Chic ctfs	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	5,000
Total amount					$132,150

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55⅛	55¾	Jersey Central	30⅛	30¼
Reading	25⅛	25 7-16	Oregon Trans	66¾	66⅞
Lehigh Valley	54	54½	St. Paul	88⅞	88⅞
North Pacific com	26¾		Reading Gen'ls	89⅝	89⅞
North Pacific pref	61	61¼	Reading 1st pf	76¾	76⅞
Lehigh Navigat'n	51⅝	51½	Reading 2d pf	64⅝	64⅞
West New-York	....	13¾	Reading 3d pf		

STEADY AT THE DECLINES.

STOCKS STILL REMAIN DULL.

THE MARKET WILL PROBABLY BE MORE HOPEFUL AFTER NOVEMBER 6.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 27.

THE GENERAL LIST.

STOCKS.	Actual Sales. Op'g.	H'gt.	Low't	Final.	Closing. Bid.	Ask'd	No shares sold.
Abany & Sus	....	....	....	....	150	153	....
Ach T & S F	64⅝	64⅞	64½	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	510
Atlantic & Pac	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	100
B & NY AL pr	..	..	..	..	98	100	....
Burl CR & Nor	..	..	..	..	15	30	....
Char Col & Au	57	57¼	57	57	56	57½	300
Canada South	55	55⅝	54⅞	55⅞	54¾	55	1,650
Canada Pacific	..	..	..	..	56	56⅞	....
Central Iowa	..	..	..	..	8	9	....
Central NJ	..	..	..	..	88	88⅝	....
Central Pacific	36	36	36	36	36	36½	100
Ches & Ohio	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20⅝	100
Ches & O 1st pr	17½	17½	17	17	17	17½	300
Ches & O 2 prf	..	..	..	..	17¾	19½	....
Chic & Alton	..	..	..	..	135	140	....
Chic & Alt pr	..	..	..	..	160	..	....
Chic & Northwest	112	112½	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111¾	3,700
Chic & Northwest pr	..	..	..	..	142¼	143¼	....
Chic & Nor pref	..	..	..	..	66⅝	66¾	1,900
Chic M & St P	67	67⅛	66½	66¾	66⅝	66¾	....
Chic M & SP prf	108	108	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	200
Chic St L & P	..	..	..	..	15½	16½	....
Chic StL & F pr	..	..	..	..	38	40	....
Chic St P M & O	..	..	..	..	38½	39	....
C StP M & O prf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	104½	105½	11
Chic Burl & Q	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	110	110¼	700
C Rl & Pacific	..	..	..	..	107½	108	....
C I StL & Chic	94¾	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	94⅞	94⅞	457
Cin W & B	..	..	..	..	2¼	3	....
Cin W & B prf	..	..	..	..	4	5	....
Cleve & Pitts	..	..	..	..	155	160	....
C C C & Ind	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	60½	61½	300
Col & Gr pr	..	..	..	..	24	25	....
Col HV & Tol	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	25½	26	550
Chic & E Ill prf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	97¾	98	10
Del L & W	139¾	139¾	139⅛	139⅛	139¼	139½	700
Del & Hudson	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	118¾	119⅛	100