The Telegraph.

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Glorious Old Dominion!

All hail! Ohio and Iowa, all hail!

That entering wedge did not enter in Virginia.

Wonder if Ben will now say the "Lord did it."

The Solid South is still solid—as solid as a Stonewall.

Farewell Mahone; and if forever, still forever, farewell! We hope it is forever.

Somebody must have had a congestive chill in the White House last Tuesday night.

Hurrah for Senator Barbour! We said we did not believe the report that he had thrown up the sponge.

We have got nothing to say against Mahone for resenting a personal insult and resisting an outrageous attack upon his house.

Harrison's administration has received a decidedly black eye—in fact two black eyes—and has been knocked foolish besides.

We learn that Maj. J. Shaw Jones of this parish has been promoted by Collector Warmoth from a $1200 clerkship to a $1600 position in the custom-house.

The New Orleans Weekly Louisiana Review, Gen. Jastremski's paper, promotes Maj. Burke to "the head of his class." Maj. Burke has, in fact, beaten the record.

The "Narrow Guage" Democratic ticket knocked the "Broad Guage" Democratic completely off the track in Vicksburg last Tuesday and the Post is wild and picturesque.

The result of Tuesday's elections will have the effect of decisively scotching the Republican conspiracy to capture the South by the enactment of sectional laws by the coming congress. The thing won't work.

Maj. Burke is said to be "on the ocean." There certainly can be no extradition treaty between Uncle Sam and the deep blue sea and the inference is that Burke is solid—so far as his extradition is concerned.

The first move on the political chess board has virtually checkmated Harrison, Sherman, Quay and Mahone in their conspiracy to capture the South. All the laws the coming congress may enact for the subjugation of the South will be as dead letters on the statute books.

N. O. City Item: There is a rumor afloat that the baby bond frauds will include not only the several hundred thousand dollars that were lawfully emitted, then paid in to the State through its collectors for delinquent taxes, but also some $400,000 of an over-issue. One interesting point in this connection will be to determine how many were issued after the bonds had matured.

Lake Charles Echo: The deed of sale by the Louisiana Sulphur Mining Company to the American Sulpher Company, of West Virginia, of the noted sulpher mine in Calcasieu parish, together with 3500 acres of land and the sulphur mine plant, was recorded on the 23rd ult. The price was $200,000. This company is to begin operations, looking to sinking of a shaft to extract the sulphur, by the first of January next.

We publish elsewhere the resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of the best people of Delhi condemning the recent outrageous attack made upon the Jewish merchants of that place by a band of lawless ruffians. We knew there were some good, law-abiding people in Delhi and that they would not give sanction to the outrage by remaining silent. Their action is timely and will go a long way towards removing the stigma which has been placed upon the good name of their town by a few thoughtless and lawless rowdies. It only remains now for the officials of Richland to complete the good work so auspiciously begun by the good people of Delhi by bringing the guilty parties to justice.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Democrats of the country covered themselves with glory last Tuesday.

On that day elections were held in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Interest was centered in the States of Virginia, New York and Ohio, and grave doubts were entertained of the success of the Democracy even in Virginia and New York, usually reliable Democratic States. The country was, therefore, unprepared for the magnificent victories obtained in these States.

But that is not all.

Ohio and Iowa, the latter the old Republican reliable, have both gone Democratic by good majorities.

This was not expected, and is glory enough for one day.

In Illinois there was no general election, the contest being confined to the city of Chicago, and the result is a Democratic victory.

Massachusetts went Republican, but by a decreased majority, Brackett, candidate for governor, pulling through by a small plurality, variously estimated at from 3000 to 5000.

Nebraska rolled up its usual Republican majority—from 18,000 to 20,000, and Pennsylvania exceeded this, giving Boyer, candidate for State treasurer, the only State officer voted for, a majority of 62,000. But these three victories is not much comfort to "our friends, the enemy." They can hardly be termed victories—the enemy only held their own.

The Democrats carried everything else. Maryland, Mississippi, New York, New Jersey and Virginia, the grand Old Dominion, all remained loyal to the faith of the fathers, and on top of these Ohio and Iowa wheeled into the Democratic column.

Boies, Democrat, was elected governor of Iowa by about 8000 majority.

Baughman, Democrat, was re-elected comptroller of Maryland by a majority of 11,000.

Gov. Stone and the entire Democratic ticket was elected in Mississippi without opposition.

In New Jersey Leon Abbett, the staunch Democratic leader, was elected governor by a plurality of between 7000 and 8000.

Rice, for secretary of state in New York, was landed by a majority of 10,000. Tammany carried New York city and Kings county against the County Democrats and Republicans combined, by a large majority.

Foraker, the bloody-shirt and would-be third-term governor of Ohio, was defeated by Campbell, Democrat, by a good majority. Surprising to state, he took his defeat quite gracefully.

Mahone, the traitor, was snowed under by P. W. McKinney, Democrat, by a majority of 40,000. Glorious Old Dominion!

THE EFFECT.

The result of Tuesday's elections is certainly very gratifying to the people of the South.

Harrison's administration has been condemned by the people and his policy to capture the Solid South has been met in the Old Dominion and put to an ignominious defeat.

The policy was to capture Virginia and use her as an entering wedge to break up the Solid South and turn the Southern States over to the minions of the g. o. p. to be again looted by them and held to keep the Republican party in power. The renegade traitor and wily and able politician, Gen. William Mahone, was selected as the administration's lieutenant to do the work in Virginia and the administration backed him with all its power of patronage and wealth, but thank God the Democrats of Virginia boldly met the issue and routed the enemy horse, foot and dragoon. They buried Mahone out of hearing under an avalanche of votes and it is to be sincerely hoped that he will never be resurrected. Harrison can hardly have any further use for him and the people of Virginia have long since decided by their votes that they had no earthly use for him. Ex-Gov. Lee telegraphed to ex-President Cleveland after the result was known that "Virginia to-day has snowed Mahone under by probably 30,000 majority." Had the governor waited a few hours longer he could have telegraphed that he was snowed under by 40,000 majority!

In the face of this overwhelming defeat and in the face of the rebuke of the people of Ohio and Iowa, the Republican managers will hardly have the cheek and gall to persist in their avowed purpose to pass sectional laws at the next session of Congress for unlawful and unconstitutional interference in the elections of the Southern States. They are powerless without the backing of Northern public sentiment, and this has been denied them. The plan and policy that we looked upon with consternation and alarm a days ago can now be viewed with complacency. Our enemies are routed.

Times-Democrat: Efforts have been made recently, says a Washington dispatch, to establish the priority of admission into the Union of one of the Dakotas. It now transpires that no one knows which was admitted first. On Saturday the President received from the State Department the two proclamations, deficient only to the extent of his signature. The question of priority at once came up, and it was found to be difficult to decide. After some debate the two documents, unlooked at, were laid face downward on the desk on a sheet of paper, and then they were shuffled together. When this stage of the game had been reached the proclamations were turned faces upward, but protected by the sheet of paper upon which they had been laid. The sheet was slipped aside until the blank spaces for the presidential signature were exposed; the autograph was appended to each, the ink allowed to dry, the proclamations turned over once more and again vigorously shuffled. The two Dakotas were admitted to the Union of States, and, although one of them was ahead of the other just the length of time it took the President to write his name, history will never be able to record the name of the leader. It is a profound mystery, and it will always be so.

Natchitoches Review: R. M. Walmsley has, we learn from good authority, accepted for the parish judgments owned by him 25 cents on the dollar—the same paid all others. This ends the judgment business. Natchitoches parish, for the first time since 1858, is out of debt! Just think of it. Thirty-one years ago our people began to put on the burden they have just cast off. And from all the wreck and ruin of debts and money squandered we have nothing to show but a courthouse and a jail. No public highways, fine bridges, schoolhouses; nothing marking modern civilization—only a courthouse and a jail!

The Times-Democrat of Thursday contained a special from Washington, appropos of the recent elections, headed "the feeling in Washington." Around the White House it can be better imagined than described.

If the Democrats carried the Iowa legislature, which is very probable, they will elect a United States senator to succeed Senator Allison. The Republican majority in Congress is being cut down in great shape.

The New Orleans papers are agitating the subject of a grand union depot. This is something New Orleans needs and should have. The Illinois Central Railroad people favor the scheme.

Both branches of the Ohio legislature went Democratic. A United States Senator is to be elected and it wont be Murat Halstead. He did a good deal to help the Democrats, though.

Kellogg's Kick.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Ex-Senator Kellogg has just had a spirited interview with Public Printer Palmer, whom he urged to appoint a colored laborer to a position. Upon being told that there were no vacancies, Mr. Kellogg is reported as having delivered himself after the following fashion:

"No vacancies? Make vacancies, turn out these Democrats with whom your department is filled and put Republicans in their places. I am tired of being met by the answer which you have given me. I have called on Secretary Noble and he told me that he left the appointments in his department in the hands of his chief clerk. I went to his chief clerk and he said that he would be pleased to give my man a place if a vacancy existed, but there was none. This is an outrage, and I am getting tired of it. Dozens of colored men, good and loyal Republicans, have walked their shoes off their feet going from one department to another trying to get something to do, and although with the best indorsements, they are met in nearly every instance by the most arrogant rebuffs. But for the colored man Harrison never would have been elected, and he has done nothing for the race except make a few fancy appointments."

The public printer said he would try and find a berth for Kellogg's man.

A Notable Wedding.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, and Miss Mary Willing Clymer were married at 1 o'clock this afternoon at her residence, 1617 H street, in the presence of a most distinguished company. The intention was to have the wedding as quiet as possible, and the invitations, numbering about 150, were confined to the relatives.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE

Denounced by a Mass Meeting of Citizens.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi and vicinity held on the 30th ult. to denounce the riotous acts of a few persons which lately occurred in the town of Delhi, the Hon. H. P. Wells was chosen chairman and Col. C. H. Moore secretary.

The chairman in very vigorous language explained the object of the meeting. Several prominent citizens addressed the meeting, all in denunciation of the late acts.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

An adjournment was then taken until Saturday, November 2d, so as to give the committee time to report and a large number of citizens to assemble.

On Saturday the 2d, at 3 p. m., the meeting was called to order by the chairman. The meeting was one of the largest and most respectable ever held in Delhi.

The committee on resolutions reported as found below, and after stirring addresses from prominent citizens, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

"Whereas, Certain persons did, on the night of the 25th instant, with firearms, maliciously, wantonly and without just cause or provocation, shoot into the business houses of inoffensive and peaceable residents of the town of Delhi, thereby terrorizing not only the persons so grossly assaulted, but many other good citizens; and

"Whereas, The perpetration of such lawless acts is a grevious shock to the moral sensibilities of this community which, if left unrebuked, would tend to disparage and disgrace us in the opinion of all honest and honorable people; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the citizens of Delhi, in mass meeting assembled, do condemn and denounce these and all similar acts, as in utter violation of the law and good morals and as against the peace and christian sentiment of our community.

"Be it further resolved, That we, as good citizens, recognize the supremacy of the law. We believe that our courts are competent and able to protect all citizens against wrong, and if in the social relations evils arise they can be righted otherwise than by present lawless practices. That we deprecate the attempt of any body of citizens to take the law into their own hands so as to regulate society to their own views. That we recognize that our State constitution and statutes guarantees to all persons the peaceful pursuits of life, and any violation of these fixed laws is a crime that should be punished.

"Be it further resolved, That any attempt by intimidation on the part of a few persons to force upon others the modes or methods on which their private business should be conducted is a violation of every principle of human liberty, and should be resisted by all who hold these principles dear.

"Be it further resolved, That we, the people of this community, do hereby pledge ourselves to aid the officers of the law in maintaining peace and order against all offenders.

G. W. C. TREZEVANT,
R. H. DOLLERHIDE,
D. L. TRAVIS,
W. B. RICHARDSON,
C. H. MOORE.

Grant, Lee and Their Armies.

[Lord Wolseley in North American Review for November.]

It is quite true that by the end of the campaign Grant's doggedness had produced a certain effect upon the Confederate soldiery. All acknowledge it. But what was that triumph? Undoubtedly they had begun to realize that, if the North would allow its soldiers to be exposed to such frightful butchery, the North might at that price triumph. But not for one moment did it modify the confidence of the Southern soldierly in their own great leader; and not even at the fatal moment of the surrender at Appomattox did a Southern soldier doubt that everything that any general could do for his army had been done by Lee. I fancy that if at Cold Harbor the proposal of the Irishman after the battle of the Boyne, "to swap leaders and fight it over again," could have been put to the two armies, there would not have been one hand on the Southern side held up to accept the offer. Would there have been none on the Northern? I fancy of the Northern generals who knew all the circumstances would like much to put the question of the greatness of two leaders to any such test. Of course, the opinion of armies is not always a fair one as to the capacity of generals. It is, however, a very important element in the actual power and effectiveness of a general in command. In this instance the opinion of the hour has been confirmed by the careful and critical examination of many able soldiers.

The President and the Country.

[Harper's Weekly.]

When Mr. Cleveland was elected President, Mr. Hiscock, of Syracuse, then a Republican Representative in Congress, asked that the Republican postmaster at that place might be allowed to serve out his term. The request was granted, and it was not until more than three years after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration that the Republican postmaster, at the end of his term, was replaced by a Democratic successor—Mr. Northrup. When Mr. Harrison was inaugurated, Mr. Hiscock had become a Senator, and, unmindful of the favor shown him by a Democratic President in the matter of the Syracuse postoffice, he began to press the President to remove Mr. Northrup and appoint Mr. Carroll E. Smith, a friend of the Senator's. Mr. Belden, also of Syracuse, now Republican Representative in Congress, with other citizens, insisted that Mr. Northrup should be retained, as his predecessor had been, until the expiration of his term, unless some reason for removal could be shown, or unless the President would state frankly that he removed him because he was a Democrat. There were no known grounds for removal, but inspectors were sent to discover some. Mr. Northrup went to Washington to ask to know the charges against him. But the President said that every Democratic postmaster who had been appointed by Mr. Cleveland ought to take himself out of the way; and without any charges known to him, Mr. Noethrup was removed a few days since, and Mr. Hiscock's friend, Mr. Smith, was appointed in his place.

This is only another illustration of the President's violation of his own pledges, and of Senator Hiscock's contempt for the solemn engagement of his party with the country. President Harrison said that it would be his sincere purpose, if elected, to advance reform; that fitness, and not party service, should be the essential test in appointment; that fidelity and efficiency should be the only sure tenure of office; and that only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office. The platform declared that "the spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments." These declarations were as distinct and definite as the President's oath of office. But the transaction at Syracuse had no regard whatever to the fidelity and efficiency of the late postmaster. His removal was not suggested by the interests of the public service, but by the wishes of Senator Hiscock. It was not the fitness, but the party service of Mr. Smith, which was the consideration. The fidelity and efficiency of Mr. Northrup were not the only sure tenure of his office, and instead of advancing reform, the President trampled it deliberately under feet. That Mr. Cleveland made a political change in the office when the term of the previous postmaster had expired is true. Does that excuse President Harrison for an arbitrary political removal of a kind which he had solemnly promised not to make? That Mr. Smith is an honest and capable man we should be the last to doubt. There are thousands of other equally honest and capable men in Syracuse who might be good postmasters. Is that an excuse for the President's flagrant violation of his pledge? Postmaster Harrity, in Philadelphia, is, as we write, still serving out his term; and Postmaster Corse, we believe, and Collector Saltonstall, in Boston. Are these facts reasons why President Harrison should do in Syracuse what he had declared should not be done?

Is the solemn pledge of the President of the United States to be accepted of course as meaningless? Is pointing out his violation of his pledges really a malignant and treacherous assault upon him? Must he be supposed to have used plain words in some other than their obvious sense, and if so, in what sense, and for what purpose? Mr. Russ, in his late letter, supposes the case of railway shareholders who desire certain improvements, and who are asked to vote for the election of a president who promises to do what they wish. He is elected, and refuses to keep his word,

"I and my neighbors, who have made investments, are left to regret our credulous confidence in the promises of a railway president. With what feeling should we regard the man who had thus deceived us? And is there to be less confidence in the pledge of a man at the head of the nation, or is the breach of such a pledge more excusable?"

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge thinks that such questions of a Republican President should be asked in a Democratic convention, where they belong. But why? The pledges were the promises of a President of the United States. They were not made to Democrats; they were made to the country. If Mr. Lodge denies that the pledges have been broken, let him show in a Republican convention, or in Congress, or wherever he may prefer, that they have been fulfilled, and thus put to shame those who deny it. But he must not hope, and he ought not to try, to silence the exposure of such shameful disregard of pledges as is shown by a transaction like that at Syracuse by the mere allegation that it is a futile effort of partisan malignity. The continued and prolonged violation of pledges by the President of the United States does not concern a party only; it affects the national honor.

Mr. Cleveland's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Ex-President Cleveland was interviewed last night on the election results. "It is evident," said he, "that the leaven of tariff reform has at last leavened the whole lump. The West, which has suffered the most from the unjust burden of tariff taxation, has awakened. The State platforms of both Iowa and Ohio were abreast of the St. Louis platform on the subject of tariff reform. The people have considered and passed judgment. It was for the people to decide. They are now deciding. It is enough for me to say that I am satisfied at the indications and results of Tuesday's elections. The verdict in Virginia indicates that the South is still faithfull to the Democratic party of Jefferson and Jackson."

The steamer City of Providence came in at an early hour yesterday morning, and proceeding to the Fort Scott Railway landing, on the west bank of the river, discharged a huge trip hammer and other paraphernalia for the pile driving apparatus, besides a quantity of fish plates, spikes and other railroad supplies. The Anchor Line steamers are securing not a little freight business from the railroad company.—*Natchez Democrat.*

Barnum's Embarkation.

[Harper's Weekly.]

All the heavy material to be taken to London by Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth," was put on board the Anchor Line steam ship Furnessia at the Prentice Stores, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 19th, and on Sunday the vessel sailed away with as strange a cargo, probably, as ever was loaded on a ship. The pier was cumbered all day with elephants, camels, zebras, horses, band wagons, Roman chariots, trunks, chests, and the numberless articles, large and small, that are of more or less importance in the composition of the great American circus. No great circus company had ever before made the voyage to Europe, so there was no precedent for the method of handling any of the properties; but measurements had been so carefully made that a place was assigned for everything, and every cage, wagon, and elephant fitted into its place as snugly as if the show spent most of its time on the water. Although the steam ship lay by the side of the pier, the large animals and the heavier articles were not taken on board from the wharf, but were put on large flat lighters, and from them hoisted to the deck with slings. Thus the elephants and camels and horses went on board without difficulty, none of them offering any serious objections. The smaller animals were in boxes made especially for the purpose, none of them being confined in cages in which they are exhibited. Mr. Barnum did not take along his entire menagerie, because the Englishmen are so used to seeing lions and tigers and other natives of hot countries that those animals would have been no novelty in London; he confined himself to the distinctively American animals, such as white and black fallow-deer, buffalo, prairie-dogs, panthers, and water-buffalo, the only "foreigners" taken along, such as the elephants and camels, being trained performing animals.

The question of providing so many flesh-eating animals with food during the voyage was solved by freezing the fresh meat in cubical cakes, and then packing it in refrigerators between layers of ice. Besides the properties, the Furnessia carried 200 employees of the show in her first and second cabins everything being under the charge of Treasurer M. F. Young. Among the first cabin passengers were Mr. H. L. Watkins, Mr. Bailey's private secretary; Henry Barnum, the show manager, who not withstanding his name, is not related to the great American showman; General Superintendent Frank Hyatt; Master of Transportation Byron V. Ross; and William Newman, "Elephant Bill," who has charge of the elephants. In the second cabin were a large number of Zulus, cow boys, freaks, hostlers, grooms, and animal men, and the twenty-one colored people of both sexes who compose the Jubilee singers. The Furnessia carried no passengers but members of the company, but it was necessary to take in some other cargo, because the weight of the animals was not sufficient to load her properly. Instead of going to Glascow, her usual port, she sailed for London direct.

This was only a part of the great show. The City of Rome, which sailed October 16th, carried over 160 of the principal performers in her first cabin, and a great numer of animals. Mr. Barnum himself sailed in the Etruria on October 12th, with Mrs. Barnum and Mr. Barnum Seeley, his grandson and probable successor. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey sailed in the Victoria Augusta, October 17th. The City of Rome carried all the advertising material, which is expected to make the Englishmen open their eyes. It weighs more than eighty tons, and will be pasted all over Great Britain. Fifty thousand sheets will be posted in London alone, and that there is ample room there for them is shown by a letter received from Mr. W. H. Gardner, the general agent, just before the Furnessia sailed, in which he said of the bill posting; "It will be nearly all ladder work, some of the bill boards being fifty feet high. No one puts anything in the windows here, but we will show them how." Thirty-eight bill posters, all in uniform, went over in the City of Rome, and the advertising paper they will handle cost $166,000.

This trip to Europe has been under consideration for some time, but it is not expected that it can possibly do much more than pay the enormous expenses, which will be more than $350,000 for travelling, besides $12 000 a day for the 100 days the show will remain in London. Mr. Barnum says he is willing to spend $100,000 to show the English what an American circus is. The show will be given in London only, in the Olympia, in Kensington, a building considerably larger than the old Madison Square Garden, and to which additions have been built for this occasion at a cost of $10,000. Kilnify's Nero, or the Fall of Rome, has been annexed to the show, and will occupy part of the main building. This alone brings 800 performers into view at one time, and the entire number who will appear in public is 1240. Excursion trains will be run from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the business will open with a parade, in connection with the Lord Mayor's procession, on November 9th. Barnum and Bailey are large stockholders in the new Madison Square Garden, and they will have the show back in New York by the middle of March, in time to give the first performances in the new building. All the animals and other properties taken across the ocean were fully insured against loss or damage by fire or water, and of the whole vast company, the only representative now left in America is Mr. R. F. Hamilton, the press agent.