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WM. M. EVARTS.

PUBLIC REQUEST FOR HIS VIEWS

DISTINGUISHED LIST OF SIGNERS

NEW YORK'S LEADING CITIZENS

SOLID MEN OF THE NATION

THE GREAT LAWYER'S REPLY

HE WILL GIVE HIS VIEWS TO-MORROW

The following correspondence has passed between a large number of the business men of New York and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, relative to his addressing the citizens of that city on the present political issues. In accordance therewith Mr. Evarts will speak in the large hall of the Cooper Union to-morrow evening. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge will preside:

NEW YORK, October, 1876.

To Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully ask the expression of your views, at a public meeting, at the earliest time that may suit your convenience, upon the bearing of the pending election on the debt, the credit, the national faith, the reform of the public service and the repose of the country, which we fear are being gravely endangered, while the people are beguiled into a sense of security by unfounded representations and promises.

It has been said that "the safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of the Government do not depend upon Presidential elections, in the opinion of European capitalists and bankers, any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory or Liberal."

We do not believe that European capitalists are as indifferent to the lessons taught by our recent history as these words imply; nor that they ignore the fact that the time has passed when the great parties of the Republic were alike devoted to the supremacy of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union.

Europe cannot have forgotten that our civil war arose from antagonistic views of the character and powers of the National Government in its relation to the States.

Of that war the world is reminded to-day by the Southern claims already filed in the House of Representatives, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, that threaten seriously to increase the national debt, which, despite its large reduction, weighs heavily on the industry of our land.

These claims are urged partly on the ground which was taken by prominent Democratic leaders, North and South, including their Presidential candidate, that the National Government had no right to protect the integrity of the nation by the coercion of seceding States.

It is also to be feared that the election of Mr. Tilden might be regarded as a reversal of the verdict of the war, under which the Southern people would be incited to claim indemnity for the past losses, and immunity in any further acts of secession.

Such a radical change in the policy of the Government would, in our opinion, not only impair its credit at home and abroad, and postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, but endanger in the future our peace and prosperity.

Questions of such moment to the American people deserve the greatest consideration on national grounds by the light of history and the national Constitution.

The independency of your political position, your professional and public career, and your wide experience and acquaintanceship both in Europe and America will give high authority to your views and make them of the gravest consequence to the country in this hour of peril.

Praying an early and favorable response, we have the honor to be, sir, with the highest regard, your faithful friends and fellow-citizens, John Jacob Astor, Robert L. Stuart, Samuel Sloan, L. P. Morton, Hugh Auchincloss, Le G. B. Cannon, Jackson S. Schultz, John S. Kennedy, Henry G. Stebbins, Francis A. Stout, V. Botta, Elwood E. Thorne, Theo. Roosevelt, Wm. B. Cutting; Thomas Denny, Chas. Watrous, Wm. E. Dodge, Isaac N. Phelps, John A. Dix, John Jay, Geo. Bliss, S. B. Schieffelin, J. Butler Wright, C. E. Detmold, James C. Carter, Leon W. Jerome, Enoch L. Fancher, James H. Van Alen, Elliot C. Cowdin, Richard Butler, Joseph Seligman, J. D. Vermilye, president Merchants' National Bank; Benjamin B. Sherman, president Mechanics' National Bank; John A. Stuart, president United States Trust Company; F. D. Tappen, president Chatham National Bank; Wm. L. Jenkins, president Bank of America; P. M. Bryson, president Phenix National Bank; George S. Coe, president American Exchange National Bank; Jas M. Morrison, president Manhattan Bank; J. Q. Jones, president Chemical National bank; John E. Williams, president Metropolitan National bank; John Parker, cashier Phenix National bank; William Dowd, president Bank of North America; Robert L. Kennedy, president National Bank of Commerce; James Buel, president Importers' and Traders' National bank; Norman White, president Mercantile National bank; Robert Buck, cashier Pacific bank; J. L. Worth, president Park National bank; William A. Falls, president Corn Exchange National bank; P. C. Calhoun, president Fourth National bank; N. F. Palmer, president Leather Manufacturers' bank; Verplanck Colvin, Frye & Co., Low, Harriman & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Wendell, Hutchinson & Co., Collins, Whitin & Co., Baumdahl & Co., Stursberg & Co., Kibbe, Schaffer, Shreve & Co., Townsend & Yale, L. G. Woodhouse, H. J. Sibley & Co., Cornelius N. Bliss, Wm. B. Kendall, Goddard Bros., Coffin & Altimus, Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., Pomeroy & Plummer, George C. Richardson & Co., Lewis Brothers & Co., Upham, Tucker & Co., R. Medge, Sawyer & Co., E. Ostermann & Co., Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, William Turnbull & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., Aborn, Moir & Co., Rhodes, Grosvenor & Co., A. R. Whitney & Brother, Root & Childs, Rindskopf, Brothers & Co., Howard, Sanger & Co., Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., Haines, Bacon & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co., William L. Strong & Co., Lee, Tweedy & Co., B. H. Smith & Co., Schultz, Southwick & Co., J. S. Rockwell & Co., Scofield & Stevenson, M. Armstrong & Sons., S. A. & J. J. Dickerson, Mulford, Cary & Conklin, Lapham, Costello & Co., Jonathan Thorne, jr., S. W. Baldwin & Co., William Rutter & Co., Hans Rees' Sons, Charles Isham & Co., Studwell, Sanger & Co., C. B. Fosdick & Son, Ammidown, Lane & Co., Barbour Brothers, Hoyt Brothers, A. C. Buckley, James Benedict, Moore & Moody, Henry G. Ely & Co., G. B. Horton & Co., W. H. Addoms & Co., W. W. Gilman, J. B. Hoyt & Co., Brooks & Dewson, Pickard & Andresen, Adams & Shaler, Adolph Sheffel, Sternfeld Brothers & Co., S. Bachman, Nathan Forbes, William H. Lee, William Argyle Watson, Henry Blood, H. M. Ruggles, Sinclair Tousey, Benjamin K. Phelps, Louis C. Lewis, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Henry D. Sedgwick, Wm. Barton, J. B. Kiddoo, G. P. Kenyon, Alfred W. Craven, J. Steinhart, Adolph Bernheimer, Theo. Shotwell, George W. Blunt, H. Sullivan, Benjamin Collins, Wm. Graydon, Joseph E. Gay, Daniel Lord, jr., Henry Whitin, Chas. E. Strong, J. J. Ward, Henry E. Howland, Samuel C. Reed, Campbell, Hall & Co., Bulkley, Dunlon & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Vernon, Bros. & Co., Wm. J. Bryan, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., J. F. Anderson & Co., H. C. Hurlburt & Co., Harper Bros., Dodd, Mead & Co., Jessup & Moore, W. H. Parsons & Co., J. L. Preble & Co., James Miller, Hand & Ellsworth, and many others.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your request for the expression, at a public meeting in this city, of my views of some of the principal questions which enter into the pending canvass for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Although I cannot assent to your kind estimate of the interest or value to the public, which the terms of your invitation attribute to my opinions or their expression, yet I fully recognize the obligation of every man to take such part in the public discussions of the election as his fellow-citizens may call upon him to do.

The earliest day which my necessary occupations leave at my command is Wednesday next, and it will then give me great pleasure to offer to the public judgment such considerations as seem to me important and controlling on the topics to which you have invited my attention.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, WM. M. EVARTS.

To John J. Astor, John Q. Jones, Robt. L. Stuart, John A. Dix, Wm. E. Dodge and others.

Interesting to Voters Temporarily Resident in Washington.

As strenuous efforts are being made by the Democrats in several of the States to prevent the registration of persons in the employ of the United States Government, and who reside in the District of Columbia, the following may be of value. Some of the decisions have been published previously, but this is probably a more complete digest of the laws and decisions which bear upon the subject than any which have preceded it.

A domicile is that place where a man has his true, fixed and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. [10 Mass., 188; 4 Barb. N. Y., 505.)

Two things must concur to establish domicile: 1. The fact of residence, and, 2. The intention of remaining. These two must exist, or must have existed, in combination. (6 Howard, 163; Story's Confl. of Laws, par. 44; 17 Pick. Mass., 221.)

Once established, mere temporary absence will not destroy it, however long continued. (43 Me., 426; 10 Pick. Mass., 79; 3 N. H. 123.)

The original domicile continues until it is fairly changed for another. (10 Pick., Mass., 77; Story's Confl. of Laws, 481, a. n.; 10 N. H., 156, 8 Ala., n. s., 109; 13 id., 58.)

Mere taking up a residence is not sufficient, unless there be an intention to abandon former domicile. (1 Speer's S. C., 1; 5 Me., 143; 10 Mass., 488; 2 Ohio, 232.)

The law affixes a domicile. Public officers, such as the President of the United States, the Secretaries and such other officers whose public duties require a temporary residence at the Capital, retain their domiciles. (1 Milw. R., 191, 192.)

A man cannot be without a domicile, for he is not supposed to have abandoned his last domicile until he has acquired a new one. (1 Binn., 349, n.; 10 Pick., 77; 5 Ves., 587.)

If a person leave his original residence *animo non revertendi* (with intention of not returning) and adopt another *animo manendi*, (with intention of remaining,) his first residence is lost. But if in leaving his original residence he does so *animo revertendi*, (with intention of returning,) such original residence continues in law, notwithstanding the absence of himself and family. Such is the language of the books, as well as the clear conclusion of common sense. (Justice Wm. L. Dayton, in the case of Cadwallader vs. Howell and Moore, 3 Harrison, N. J. Reports, 143.)

Mere domicile requires not only actual residence in a foreign country, but an intention of always staying there. Actual residence without this intention amounts to no more than simple habitation. The intention which gives domicile is an unconditional intention to stay always. (Chief Justice Marshall, Supreme Court of the United States; 8 Cranch, 290.)

In the case of Evans vs. Davenport, 4 McLean, 576, the Court held as follows: "A citizen of Michigan may reside in New York for any length of time, and still maintain his citizenship in Michigan. A change of citizenship from one State to another is shown by the acts of the party. If he refrains from exercising the rights of a citizen of the State where he resides, and claims to be a citizen of the State he left, he does not lose his citizenship in such State."

If a married man has two places of residence at different times of the year, that will be esteemed his domicile, which he himself selects or describes or deems to be his home, or which appears to be the centre of his affairs, or where he votes or exercises the rights and duties of a citizen. But again it is said that the place where a man's family resides is generally to be deemed his domicile, but it is otherwise if it be a place of *temporary establishment for his family*, or for *transient objects* only. (Story, Confl. of Laws, p. 46.)

A woman, on marriage, takes the domicile of her husband. (1 Add. Penn. 5, 19; John's N. Y. 121; 11 Pick. Mass. 410.)

The burden of proof lies on him who asserts a change of domicile. (Justice Grier in the case of White vs. Brown, 1 Wallace, jr., 264.)

In the case of Atherton vs. Thornton (8 N. H. Rep., 178) it was submitted in evidence that defendant (Thornton) resided with his family and had his domicile in Merrimac, county of Hillsborough, previous to July, 1830, when he was appointed to an office in the Treasury Department, and went to the city of Washington, and in November following he removed his wife and one child (leaving one with his mother, in Merrimac) to Washington, where he lived in a hired house until the summer of 1831, when, in consequence of the ill-health of his wife, she and the child returned to his house in Merrimac, and there boarded with his mother. On the 1st of October, 1831, the defendant (Thornton) went to Merrimac, and on the 22d of November of the same year returned to Washington with his family and kept house there until the 7th of September, 1832, when, on account of sickness in his family, he abandoned housekeeping, and his wife and children went to Newton, Conn., where they remained until September 1, 1833, when they returned to Washington, and they again commenced housekeeping there. In April, 1834, his family returned to Merrimac. Thornton had paid taxes in Washington during this time. He had often declared that he did not intend to make Washington his permanent residence, but that he intended to return to Merrimac. It was decided in this case that Thornton retained his domicile in Merrimac, Judge Parker holding that the domicile which Thornton had acquired at Merrimac had been retained, notwithstanding his personal residence with his family in Washington.

In 1870 Edward Hodges, then a clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, was refused registration at his home in Michigan. He brought an action for damages, and recovered a verdict; Judge Holt presiding.

In the case of the People *ex rel.*, Friery vs. Farley et al., tried at the November, 1875, term of the Supreme Court of New York. The relator is a Government employee at Washington, and formerly a resident in the Eleventh election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district of New York. The inspectors refused to register him on the ground that he had not lived in the district thirty days as required by the registration laws. The court, (Judge A. R. Lawrence, of New York city, presiding,) held: "If an elector in Government employ has not actually relinquished his residence, his absence in such employment or for any other purpose, or in any other cases in said section specified does not amount to a change of residence."

In the case of Jones vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (2 Jones, Penn. Rep.,) Chief Justice Gibson, who presided, said: "A distinguished counsel who has argued in this case was not thought to have lost his residence by residing with his family as American Minister, near the Court of St. Petersburg, and I think no greater consequence has ever been attributed to the residence of a Federal officer in the District of Columbia."

In the case of Cunningham Hazlett vs. Jacob Hoover et al., reported in the court of common pleas of Belmont county, Ohio—The plaintiff was a disbursing officer in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and claimed a residence at Morristown, Ohio, where he resided prior to removing to Washington. He offered his ballot at the October election of 1868, and it was refused on the ground of non-residence. Suit was instituted against the judges of elections for damages. In charging the jury the Court used the following language: "Plaintiff could not lose his residence in this county by the mere fact of removing to Washington, tarrying a wife and living or dwelling there with his family, if the removal was for temporary purposes, and it was not the intention to relinquish the former home and acquire a new one. The residence of a person, in its legal sense, is the place where he has his true, fixed and permanent home, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. It is not the mere fact of inhabitance in a place which makes it the residence, but is the fact, coupled with the intention of remaining there." Verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

Report No. 21, House of Representatives, second session Forty-third Congress, was submitted from the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Finck, a Democrat, from Ohio, January 26, 1875; laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. B. Brown and fifty-four others asking for the passage of a law to protect employees of the United States in the right of franchise in their several States notwithstanding their temporary absence in the discharge of their duties, report: That the committee entertain no doubt whatever that persons who come into the District of Columbia for temporary purposes merely, for discharge of duties of clerkships, or other employment under the Government, without any intention of abandoning their former place of residence, do not forfeit their former citizenship, but continue to be entitled to the full exercise of the right of franchise in the same manner as if they had not so come into this District; that no legislation is necessary on this subject, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said petition.

It is said that the leaves this year lack their customary brilliancy of color, and this is attributed to the absence of frost until they were fully ripe.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

HEAVY BLOW FOR SERVIA

TCHERNAYEFF'S ARMY DEFEATED

SERVIAN TROOPS COMPLETELY ROUTED

Demoralization on All Sides

APPEAL FOR RUSSIAN INTERVENTION

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS ON THE BORDER

Crushing Defeat for Servia.

BELGRADE, Oct. 30.—A battle was fought yesterday, in which the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis, after a crushing defeat. Tchernayeff's army is cut in two and completely demoralized. Horvatovich's command has retired on Kouchevatz. A great panic prevails at Belgrade.

Particulars of the battle between the Turks and Servians yesterday state that the Turks attacked the heights of Djunis. The Servian artillery, irritated at Gen. Tchernayeff's deprecatory manner, refused to fight, and abandoned their positions, despite the efforts of the Russian officers. A body of Russian volunteers defended the heights desperately, half of their number being killed. The Turks carried their positions, thus

CUTTING THE SERVIAN ARMY IN TWO.

After the fall of Djunis Gen. Tchernayeff, with his staff and part of the army, retreated to Ragary, but have since returned to the neighborhood of Deligrad. Gen. Horvatovich's corps fought some time, but were finally completely beaten and driven back upon Kouchevatz and Deligrad. Its positions are not untenable. Last night patrols went through the streets of Belgrade summoning sojourning Russian officers to proceed to the Ministry of War, whence they were dispatched to the front. Prince Milan left for the army to-day, escorted by a body of Russians. The Prince had a long conference yesterday with M. Kartsoff, the resident Russian diplomatic agent.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION ASKED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Belgrade to Reuter's Telegram Company says: At 1 o'clock this (Monday) morning M. Kartzoff, at the request of Prince Milan, sent a telegram to Livadia asking that General Ignatieff should be instructed to obtain a six weeks' armistice, or in case he fails, that Russia should intervene on behalf of Servia.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: It is stated that the Porte has accepted a proposal for a two months' armistice, with a proviso that if peace is not concluded within that time the armistice may be susceptible to two successive prolongations of six weeks each. It is further provided that hostilities shall cease throughout Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Hersegovina, and foreign military attaches shall proceed to the seat of war to settle the line of demarcation between the opposing forces.

TURKISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Deligrad reports that the Turks captured ten cannon and a large quantity of muskets and ammunition in their last battle at Djunis. The same paper's special from Belgrade does not single out the artillery as the most prominent in defection on that occasion, but states that the Servian army, which was reduced to such a condition that the men were hardly able to crawl, openly declared it

WOULD FIGHT NO LONGER

and abandoned its positions *en masse*. Tchernayeff telegraphed to Prince Milan imploring him to come and prevent the army from crumbling entirely to pieces. The Prince conferred with M. Kartzoff five times during the night. It is impossible to make a stand at Cuprijia. At Deligrad, Rajanj and Paratchin and all along the road the wildest confusion prevails. The wounded, the wagons, the staff and deserters are mixed up in an inextricable mass. The Circassians have appeared before Rajanj.

MILITARY LAW IN RUSSIAN DISTRICTS.

The Paris *Estefette* has a report that military law has been proclaimed in the Russian districts of Kiev, Odessa, Kharkow and Caucasus, where lodgings for 50,000 troops are being prepared.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Sultan on Saturday and with the Grand Vizier yesterday. Subsequently the Ambassadors of the six Powers had a conference. To-day the Turkish Ministers held a council. The prevalent impression regarding the situation is pacific.

PRINCE MILAN TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that Prince Milan will take command of the army to-day. A special from Belgrade to the *Daily News* reports that of 1,000 Russians engaged in the last fight at Djunis 700 were killed. Turkish batteries from Djunis are shelling the Deligrad camp. The Servians are quitting for a safe position.

MINISTER RISTICS

is left in charge of the Government at Belgrade. He is empowered to treat for peace or armistice if an opportunity arises. It is thought that he will seize the opportunity to make peace, and thus free the Government from the influence of Russia.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

There are conflicting accounts by the different correspondents relative to an armistice, some asserting that one has been agreed upon, and others denying that the terms have been agreed upon. It is probable, however, that definite results will be announced very shortly.

VIRGINIA.

The Campaign in Orange County—Joint Discussion at Culpeper—The Republicans Earnestly at Work.

[Correspondence of the National Republican.]

CULPEPER, VA., Oct. 28, 1876.

Yesterday the Republicans of Orange county had a grand rally at the Court-house, where they were addressed by Col. James Cochran, postmaster at Culpeper; Judge Willoughby, of Alexandria, and Capt. W. A. MacNulty, of Culpeper. The speakers were met at the depot by John B. Bell, esq., of Orange county, who is chairman of the county Republican committee. Promptly at the hour appointed the meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Bell, who introduced Col. Cochran. The Conservatives, as they are pleased to style themselves, through their spokesman, Mr. Taliaferro, ex-member of the Legislature, then asked for an opportunity to reply to our side. This being a Republican meeting, and it not having been advertised that a division of time would be accorded, it was, of course, an unusual and rather cool proposition for those gentlemen to make, particularly as they on several occasions of late have declined to divide with us when appealed to to do so by that gallant defender of Republicanism, Col. James Cochran; but, notwithstanding this fact, the Colonel very graciously and generously accorded them an opportunity to be heard. Judge Williams, a prominent citizen of Orange, not having accorded to him as much time as he demanded,

WENT OFF IN HIGH DUDGEON,

announcing that he would take no part in the discussion. Young Taliaferro and a Mr. Burgess remained to participate. Col. Cochran led off by stating that he had been summoned by telegram to attend the meeting in connection with Judge Willoughby, and had come entirely without preparation, but was always ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him. He said he had been reared in the doctrine of the Whig party, but had followed the doctrine of the Democratic party on the battle field, and in his humble capacity had done what he could to help the secession Democratic cause upon many a bloody battle-field, and now forsooth because I chose to accept the situation, and differ with my people upon questions of State and National policy I must be subjected to all sorts of abuse and vituperation by every "slangwhanger" of the Tilden and reform party. The Colonel went into a full and able discussion of the issues in the pending canvass, showing very clearly that the reform promised by Tilden is the merest twaddle of a demagogue. He referred to Tilden's late letter in regard to the payment by Government for the slave property of the people of the South, saying that it was clear that coming out as he does with his special pleading, it must be looked upon by the people as a bid for Northern votes, and evinced very clearly the fact of the desperation of his cause which is bound to fail in November.

TILDEN PLEADS TOO LATE

in the day to convince the people that if once in power they will not favor the payment by Government for slave property. He certainly makes a breach in his own party, for everybody knows that that is one of the fondest hopes of every late slaveholder should they ever again get into power in this country. The Colonel spoke about an hour in the most convincing and able manner. He was greeted frequently by hearty applause from his delighted hearers, particularly when he was showing-up so forcibly the iniquities of the Democratic party in the past and now under its sham pretensions of reform. He also handled most ably the questions of finance and tariff, and asked the people what all the promises of the Democratic party amounted to. They promised to reform the tariff; had it been done? No; they instead of consummating measures calculated to relieve the people of their burdens, had spent the entire session in useless investigations, having for their primary object the blackening of the reputations of prominent public men, but in all this they had failed in every instance. I am sorry that I cannot, without trespassing too much upon your space, give a more extended notice of the very able and exhaustive argument of Colonel Cochran, but I must now refer to the young man who followed the Colonel, in behalf of Tilden and reform. Mr. Taliaferro's speech occupied but a few minutes, and was neither argumentative nor brilliant. It was simply

A PERSONAL TIRADE

aimed at Col. Cochran because he had "deserted our people and gone over to the Radicals." His statements were wild and rambling, and evidently made with the intention of intensifying the prejudice that exists against the Colonel for his gallant defense of Republicanism on the stump and in the columns of his paper, the *Times*, at this place. The Colonel listened without the slightest appearance of being ruffled by this attack until Mr. Taliaferro made the remarkable statement that Col. Jas. Cochran, an ex-Confederate, had been bought by the Radicals with the appointment of postmaster at Culpeper, and had taken the iron-clad oath; then the Colonel stopped the gentleman and informed him he was mistaken; that he took the same oath that he (Taliaferro) and other ex-Confederates had taken, viz: The unmodified oath. Mr. T. saw the mistake, and corrected his statement instantly. After Taliaferro's little speech came a gentleman by the name of Burgess, who is a lawyer, and resides at Orange. He has recently returned from Europe, a very clever gentleman, but, like his colleague, full of venom, and charged the gallant Cochran in about the same strain that characterized the speech of Taliaferro. He referred to Capt. MacNulty, the ex-postmaster, who was present, saying that he appeared here as a carpet-bagger, and was the special champion of Col. Cochran, his successor in the Culpeper post office, to whom he (Capt. MacNulty) had gracefully handed over the office to accept another and better one in Washington. It will be seen that such a speech, full of such personal allusions as that above referred to, was barren of argument; in fact, neither of the speakers touched upon

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

This gentleman made, as he thought, some excellent points on us all. He referred to our esteemed friend, Judge Willoughby, as a carpet-bagger, saying that he had been appointment, under the military as judge, &c. The Judge followed in a dignified, forcible argument, paying but slight attention to the personal allusions made to him by the last speaker, merely reminding his auditors that he did not deny that he had held office as judge by military appointment in the State of Virginia, but stated that he knew some gentlemen to the manner born who likewise held office by military appointment, but who were now shouting for Tilden and reform. This fitting rebuke to the Conservative party and their two young representatives present was greeted with a storm of applause. Judge Willoughby went into an extended review of the political issues of the canvass, handling the questions at issue in a masterly manner. He demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt the fraudulency of the pretended reform of Samuel J. Tilden.

It will not be possible in the short space allotted me here to follow the Judge in his speech. It was well received by the large audience present, and was lustily cheered. His points against the Democratic party were strong and forcibly put.

Captain MacNulty followed Judge Willoughby in a speech of considerable vim and spirit, and in reply to the statements of Mr. Burgess said he was sorry that gentleman had, with his companions, left, evidently not being able to stand the stunning blows administered by Judge Willoughby and Colonel Cochran, and so far as his being there as the special champion of Colonel Cochran, he would say that Colonel Cochran had demonstrated there to the people in his speech that he was amply

ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF,

and certainly needed no man to come there as his special champion. He referred to his former official course in the county when he was in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, of having erected a school-house there for the colored people, and said he was willing to put such a record against that of the men who sought the overthrow of the Government. This spirited rebuke to the sham reformers was warmly applauded. The meeting adjourned with much enthusiasm.

The Republicans of Orange will give a good account of themselves on election day, though the Democrats are largely in the majority. To-day has been a regular field-day for old Culpeper. On the arrival of the train from Alexandria, Col. M. D. Ball and Hon. I. C. O'Neal were met at the depot by Colonel Jas. Cochran, Judge Willoughby, Capt. MacNulty and Mr. J. O. Hawley, who gave them a hearty welcome. Repairing to the town-hall meeting, which was a large and enthusiastic one, it was called to order by the chairman of the county committee, Mr. Wm. H. Eggborn, who introduced Mr. O'Neal, Republican candidate for Congress in this district. Mr. O'Neal spoke with ability upon the issues of the canvass, and his speech carried conviction to all. He is

HONEST, ABLE AND WELL FITTED

to represent us in Congress, and the people would act wisely if they elect him.

Owing to the lateness of the hour Colonel Ball, editor of the Alexandria *Sentinel*, did not speak as long as he would have done. His argument was a scathing rebuke to the sham reformers, and was frequently applauded. His manner is frank, eloquent and forcible.

Loud calls were made for Col. Cochran, Mr. Eggborn and Capt. MacNulty, but owing to the lateness of the hour these gentlemen did not speak, but will do so during the coming week.

The Republicans of Culpeper are as full of enthusiasm as ever, and will give Hayes, Wheeler and O'Neal a good, earnest and undivided support. I will inform you in a few days of other discussions which will take place in the county. A REPUBLICAN.

A Democratic Forgery.

The New York *World* of yesterday prints what is asserted by that sheet to be a letter from the secretary of the National Republican Committee in New York to Judge Edmunds, giving much importance to the influence of John Morrissey. The letter purports to have been "picked up" in Washington and telegraphed to the *World*. It bears on its face the evidence of forgery, but the following settles the point:

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 8:15 p. m.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The letter printed in the *World* of today, and said to have been written by the secretary of the Republican National Committee, is a forgery. R. C. MCCORMICK.

New Churches.

A new church, to be known as the Salem Baptist church, was organized last Sunday, at the corner of Eighteenth and Cedar streets northwest. Rev. Saunders Howell is pastor; James H. Scott, clerk and treasurer; Annanias Lomax, Wm. T. Scott and Essex Banks, deacons for one year. Rev. Sandy Alexander and Rev. Wm. Waring officiated.

The Bethlehem Baptist church, at Potomac City, was dedicated on the same day. Rev. Robert Johnson, of the Fourth Baptist church of this city, preached the dedicatory sermon, and the choir of the Third Baptist church, of South Washington, furnished the music.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG OPENED

ADDRESS OF EMPEROR WILLIAM

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED

Another Fatal Railroad Accident

ARREST OF LOUISIANA OUTLAWS

AN AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED BY MEXICO

GERMANY.

Opening of the Reichstag—The Imperial Address.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The German Reichstag (Imperial Parliament of the whole empire) opened to-day. The Emperor, in his speech, says: "Germany's foreign relations, notwithstanding the difficulties of the present political situation, are fully accordant with the Emperor's pacific policy. His constant endeavor is to preserve friendly relations with all Powers, especially those connected with Germany by ties of neighborhood and history, and, so far as peace may be endangered among such, to preserve it by friendly mediation. Whatever the future may have in store Germany may rest assured that the blood of her sons will not be sacrificed or risked only for the protection of her own honor and interests."

The Imperial speech mentioned the general depression of trade and industry in Germany and throughout the world, and states that the object of the Government's commercial policy will be the protection of German industry from the prejudicial effects of one-sided customs regulations in other countries. This object will be kept specially in view in impending negotiations for the renewal of commercial treaties. The Emperor's speech was read by Herr Hofmann, His Majesty being absent on account of indisposition.

FRANCE.

Adjournment of the Legislative Bodies.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 30.—The session of the Chambers was opened to-day. There was no speech by President MacMahon. The Senate adjourned until November 6 and the Chamber of Deputies until the 3d proximo.

A Naval Review.

FORT MONROE, VA., Oct. 30.—The marines and sailors of the United States ships Hartford, Adams and Shawmut were landed at Fort Monroe this afternoon for the purpose of being reviewed by General Barry. Two companies of marines, six companies of sailors, one company of pioneers, and one company with four boat howitzers, formed a battalion of about four hundred men, headed by the band of the flagship Hartford. They passed in review in quick and double-quick time, and were much complimented by General Barry for steadiness and good drill and appearance. On his arrival at the reviewing stand General Barry was saluted by the howitzers with thirteen guns, which was immediately returned by an equal number of guns from the field battery in the fort, manned by Battery K, 3d artillery, commanded by Major Calef.

City Treasurer's Account Short.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 30.—In July last Auditor General Temple ordered a general investigation of the accounts of the county and city officers with the Commonwealth. Pursuant to this order B. M. Mead and John McMurray, two of the clerks of the auditor general's office, having examined the Philadelphia mercantile appraiser's list, have made their report to the auditor general, which alleges that there is a deficiency of some $300,000 in the accounts of the Philadelphia city treasurer. The statement of the account has been sent to the State treasurer for approval.

Louisiana Regulators Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Deputy United States Marshals Murphy and Thompson arrived this morning on the steamer Governor Allen, from Bayou Sara, with fifteen prisoners whom they had arrested in West Feleciana parish, charged with conspiracy and intimidation of negroes in July last. The prisoners, all of whom are white men, were arraigned before Commissioner Southworth, and held to bail in the sum of $1,500 each to appear before the United States court at the November term.

Railroad Hotel Burned.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 30.—The Palace hotel, in which were the offices of the Kansas Pacific railroad, was burned last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the hotel has been closed for some months, the first floor only being used as an eating-house. The furniture, which was stored in the second-story, mostly saved. Loss not ascertained.

A Mexican Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Collector Casey received letters from the mate of American schooner St. George, announcing seizure and imprisonment of Captain Gundy by the Mexican officials of Coatzacoalco, Mexico. The mate states the schooner papers were correct and had been approved by customs officials.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 30.—The total number of interments to-day was five, of which one was from yellow fever.

EASTON, PA., Oct. 30.—Allen C. Laross, convicted of poisoning his father in May last, was to-day sentenced to be hanged.

LEBANON, PA., Oct. 30.—William Lewis, superintendent of Rausch creek colliery, was struck by a train of cars in the slope to-day and killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—Clinton Smith (colored) was found guilty of manslaughter, to-night, for killing Frank Thornton, in August last, and sentenced to eight years in the State prison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The anti-Tammany county convention met to-night and indorsed the nomination of Smith Ely for mayor. The other nominations will be referred to the conference committees.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Adelaide Neilson commenced her American tour at the Walnut-street theatre to-night in the character of Juliet. The house was crowded, and her reception a brilliant one.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The mills of the Mersey Seed Crushing Company were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is one hundred thousand dollars, and over three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Third district Democratic convention to-night nominated General Thomas S. Dakin for Congress, in place of John W. Hunter, who declined. The Republicans of the Eleventh district nominated Levi P. Morton for Congress.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 30.—The German brigantine Amer Buesch, loaded with logwood, from Milk river, Jamaica, for Queenstown, on orders, was abandoned at sea in the recent hurricane. Her officers and crew were brought to Mobile by the schooner Alice T. Boardman.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—A quantity of glycerine in a magazine, situated on a crib on a lake below the east pier at Port Colborne, exploded to-day. A man named King was blown to atoms. The crib was shattered, and a number of houses in the neighborhood damaged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Geo. Williams, aged twenty-one, son of Charles Williams, a master mechanic in the Pacific railroad shops, was shot and killed yesterday by an unknown man, who took offense at some remarks made about a horse he was driving. Two men have been arrested.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Oct. 30.—On Saturday evening an altercation took place between a party of men at Locustdale, and subsequently one of the party, named John Boshin, was waylaid and shot dead. Three men, named Laughlin, Lennan and Collegen, have been arrested as the assassins.

SPAIN.

Appearance of Insurgents.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Reuter's telegram from Bilboa says that small bands of insurgents recently appeared in the neighborhood of Ecartaciones, but they have dispersed.

NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

BARCELONA, Oct. 30.—Admiral Francisco Llano, commanding the port of Barcelona, has been appointed to the command of the squadron which is to co-operate with the troops in Cuba. The frigates Navas De Tolosa, Villa De Madrid, Leon and Concepcion have sailed for Cuba with four battalions of infantry.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Persons Killed and Thirteen Injured.

GOLDSBORO', PA., Oct. 30.—The 9 o'clock train from Scranton, consisting of seventeen cars, was run into by the Summit coal train one mile and a half north of Goldsboro' station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, this evening. One car was burned and two telescoped. Five persons were killed and about thirteen wounded. A corps of surgeons from Stroudsburgh attended to the wounded. Full particulars of the accident cannot be learned at present.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Steamer Belgic, with advices from Hong Kong, the 2d, and Yokohama, the 11th, arrived up-day. The United States ship Kearsarge has returned from Vladwostock to Yokohama. British ship Thesus, Manila for San Francisco, wrecked September 11 on one of the Loo Choo Islands. Capt. Toogood, first mate and eight of the crew were drowned. The diplomatic corps has returned to Peking. The newly appointed Ambassador to England has requested to be relieved from the port.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $590,189.92, and from customs, $329,477.51. At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, $18,250,367; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,865,000; coin, $74,090,133; including coin certificates, $32,855,000; outstanding legal tenders, $368,494,740.

Decisions of the Secretary of the Interior Under the Swamp Lands Act.

In the case of Vincent against Fagan, yesterday decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, it is held that oral testimony cannot be received on the trial of a cause to impeach a patent for swamp lands from the United States to the States, issued under the act of 1850; and it is said that it was the intention of the act that the Secretary of the Interior, as head of the land department, should determine as to the lands, under the act, and that his decision on the subject should be final. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

The Measure of Damage in Patent Cases.

In the case of Birdsall and others against Coolidge, decided in the United States Supreme Court yesterday, which was for an infringement of a patent for an improvement in machines for amalgamating gold and silver, it is held that juries in an action at law for the infringement of a patent are required to find the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the unlawful acts of the defendant. Power is given to