NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION EXTRAORDINARY AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

E. J. MEMORY, the Champion Walker, will walk **100 Miles in 100 Hours**, commencing each mile with the striking of the hour, a feat never before attempted. The walk will begin on WEDNESDAY, August 5, at 12 M., and conclude on SUNDAY, August 9, at 4 P. M., and be followed by a Race between the Steamers of the Fire Department, for an elegant set of Silver, valued at $150; after which, the R. E. Lee and Lone Star Base Ball Clubs will play a match for a beautiful Set of Silver, valued at $150. A full Band of Music will be in attendance every afternoon, and there will be dancing on the platform daily from 2 to 12 P. M. The Sets of Silver can be seen at Levy's, on Canal street. Booths will be sold at the Fair Grounds, on MONDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., to the highest bidder; terms—cash. Tickets, 25 cents; Sunday tickets, 50c; ladies and children free. au2 7t

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL..........$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL, **No. 22 Baronne Street.**

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh23 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE..........NOTICE.

New Orleans, July 29, 1874.
We are still paying CITY BACK TAXES on the most liberal terms. E. H. LEVY & CO.,
jy30 eod 2w No. 126 Gravier street.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL,
C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.
Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive mill in the South, and and the quality of its rice is unsurpassed.
Milling Rates—No. 1 C one cent per pound; No. 2 C one-half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to lock box No. 976 New Orleans. jy30 3m

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER,
No. 181 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
mh16 1y

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Johann Gretsch.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,353.—Whereas, Juan Micolau has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Johann Gretsch, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
au7 11 15* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Henry Wiegman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,042.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutrix administering this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jy30 au2 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Sylvanie Brochet.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,340.—Whereas Bernard Lusto has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Sylvanie Brochet, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jy30 au2 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Margaret McKay.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,334.—Whereas, John E. Hackett has petitioned the court for letters of dative testamentary executorship on the estate of the late Margaret McKay, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jy30 au2 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John Watson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,323.—Whereas, Rebecca Arbuckle, widow of John Watson, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Watson, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
jy30 au2 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Successions of Samuel Jones, Jr., and wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, Nos. 37,159 and 37,160.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of these estates should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
au2 7 11* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

RAILROADS

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
(GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.)

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express......7:00 A. M.	Express......10:30 P. M.
Mail......5:00 P. M.	Mail......8:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
fa12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	3:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:30 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily	11:00 P. M.

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Springs.
This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON, General Superintendent.
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SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's proceedings of the Republican convention now in session in this city do not show that much business was done; and this may be accounted for, to a certain extent, in the want of decorum displayed by certain members in defiance of the president's efforts to preserve order. The convention met at ten o'clock in the morning, and, the committee on credentials not being ready to report, took a recess until twelve o'clock. At that hour it met again, when a communication was received from the committee on credentials asking further time to make their report. Some feeling of disorder was manifested at this time, but it was quieted, and the convention took another recess until three o'clock.

Punctually at that hour, the president called the convention to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll. The report of the committee on credentials was then received and read. A motion was made to have the report adopted by reading over the parishes of the State and wards of this city, and taking a vote on each separately. It was, after discussion had been had upon this motion, a call for the previous question demanded, and while a vote was being taken to determine whether the main question should be ordered, that the disorder of the convention became so great that, a motion to adjourn being made, it was put and the President declared the convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-day. Order being shortly after restored, the motion to adjourn was reconsidered, and the convention made another effort to proceed with its business. The motion to have the report under consideration adopted by a separate vote of the parishes of the State and wards of the city was renewed, but before the question could be put a motion to adjourn was made and carried, and the convention declared adjourned until to-day at ten o'clock.

It is proper to say here that it has doubtless been a difficult task for the committee on credentials to so adjudicate the matter laid before them as to satisfy all individual claims, and at the same time preserve the harmony of the convention and the unity and success of the Republican party in the elections that are to take place in this State next fall. The members of the convention who are disposed to fight so vigorously to carry unimportant points there compared with the results next fall, should remember this, and conduct their proceedings in a manner that will command the confidence and respect of Republicans—and not only Republicans, but of every liberal and fair minded voter in the State. Individual interest should voluntarily give way to the great interests involved in the success of the Republican party. That party has a bitter and implacable foe to fight. Let Republicans remember this, and reserve their fire for their enemies.

Having made these remarks in the interest of all Republicans, and for the especial benefit of the representatives of the Republican party attending the convention in this city, we hope that its proceedings will be conducted with the utmost decorum during the remainder of its session. This will not only facilitate business, but it will add dignity to the convention.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Second Day.

The convention was called to order at 10 A. M., President Young in the chair.

The committee on credentials asking further time, a recess was taken until twelve o'clock.

At twelve o'clock the delegates reassembled.

The committee on credentials again asked for time, and another recess was taken until 3 P. M.

Mr. Devezin, of Orleans, notified the convention of his appointment of John Reynolds as his proxy, and Mr. Fielding Edwards, of Avoyelles, that of J. B. Lott as his.

The committee were announced as ready, and submitted their report, which was read.

The report as read seats delegations from each parish and ward entire, except the tenth ward of Orleans. In this the two delegations, Messrs. P. B. S. Pinchback and S. J. Flatow and Messrs A. B. Miller and Charles Bibb, are both admitted with a half vote each.

Mr. Ray, of East Feliciana, moved to take up the report parish by parish and ward by ward.

Mr. Green, of Orleans, moved as a substitute to adopt the report as a whole, and called the previous question.

Mr. Pinchback was accorded the floor. He said:

I suppose the motion of my friend, Mr. Green is only to cause this business to be settled promptly, and not to take a snap judgment. I would willingly support his motion if it were not for the extraordinary action of the committee on the tenth ward. I should have no objection to accepting a proposition from gentlemen who desire to be so fair as to come in on a half vote if the same policy had been applied to other contested cases. But, if this distinction is to be made, I desire to enter my solemn protest against the indorsement by this convention of the extraordinary practices of the first of August. If they be approved it will result disastrously to the Republican party. It will put an end to organization, and chaos will come again. Since these gentlemen saw fit to admit both delegations in the tenth ward, why is it that the same rule is not applied to others? I have no desire to exclude anyone from this convention—no personal aim to obtain; and if the rule be carried out, as to other wards and parishes, I should be disposed to accept what I at first considered a direct insult to myself. We demand, as Republicans, justice and fair play, and no half-way means. For these reasons I shall support the motion of Mr. Ray.

Mr. Ray being accorded the floor made a few remarks to the effect that each district ought to send its own merits and the delegates not ride into the convention on others' coat tails.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, made the point that it was customary to leave the calling of the previous question to the chairman of the committee presenting a report.

The chair ruled the point not well taken as the rules of the House of Representatives said nothing about it.

On a viva voce vote whether or not to order the previous question, the chair declared itself unable to decide.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, called for the yeas and nays. Here considerable confusion arose, which the president was some time in suppressing.

President Young ordered the calling of the roll to proceed.

At the conclusion Mr. Murrell, of Madison, demanded the calling of the vote by parishes.

The chair announced that the tally kept showed more votes cast than there were names on the roll.

The roll was then ordered to be called again by parishes.

A few parishes had been recorded when Mr. Green announced that he withdrew his substitute, and proposed to support the motion of Mr. Ray that the report be considered parish by parish and ward by ward.

The calling of the roll was therefore stopped, and the chair stated the question before the house.

Mr. Pinchback then moved that the convention adjourn till to-day at 10 A. M., and the motion was carried.

Conservative Journals on the White League.

When the REPUBLICAN published a couple of extracts from the *Inter Ocean*, showing the folly and wickedness of the White League policy, and, in temperate language, showing the inevitable reactionary effect, it did not, for a moment, suspect the dangerous abyss it was approaching. To call a journal which published so sensible an article, "conservative," seemed no misapplication of terms. Yet, the *Picayune* is horror-struck, and declares, with much feeling, that in using the word the REPUBLICAN came "very near" committing an unpardonable sin. What an escape! Suppose the adjective had been stable, or undeviating, would the *Picayune* have ever forgiven it?

The suggestion that ignorance prevents quotations from other great Northern journals is received with becoming humility, condemnation from the *Picayune* being always flattering to the vanity of its opponents, and the following morsel from the Boston *Advertiser* presented for the consideration of the *Picayune*. It can not say it is a misnomer to style this paper "conservative," for it has applied the term to it in its own columns.

It will be seen that the article presents the same conclusions as the *Inter-Ocean*, and with equal force in language as temperate:

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The white people of Louisiana, being, it may be acknowledged, under some just provocation in view of the way things have been managed in their State, have rushed madly into the worst scheme to remedy the difficulty. Something they call the White League has suddenly become popular, and chapters or councils of it are being established everywhere. Know Nothing lodges did not multiply faster in the time when sensible people got wild about the perils of trusting the ballot to men not born in the country. The object of this White League is, of course, to combine and organize the white citizens in an effort to keep the citizens who are not white out of office. They attribute all their woes to the colored vote, and the scheme is, so far as it is intelligible, to diminish the strength of that vote. Precisely how this is to be legitimately done does not appear. The colored men are there, and the right to vote is so secured that it can not safely be denied. The only way in which the colored vote can be palpably diminished is by killing the voters or instituting such a panic of fright that they will not dare exercise their right. Things have occurred in Louisiana within the past ten years that tend to discourage any confidence that the worst outrages would not be resorted to if they were thought to be expedient. But it would seem that the State had already had sufficient experience of the policy of alienating the sympathy of people most competent to assist them in the effort to establish justice. We have made no secret of the opinion that Louisiana has been since 1872 the victim of a violent and unjustifiable usurpation. It is a great misfortune, both as a fact and a precedent. Congress has been negligent of its duty in treating the subject with indifference. There is throughout the Northern States a strong feeling of sympathy with the people subjected to a government not of their choice. No person in any degree responsible for the success of the *coup d'etat* has won additional honor on account of it in the estimation of his own party in this section. But it is also true that the Republicans of the North could have no great respect for a party which for the chance of success made an alliance with Warmoth and his set. For four years the white people of Louisiana, or at least as many of them as were Democrats, have denounced Warmoth as the incarnation of everything in politics which was dishonest, fraudulent and ignoble. When, therefore, they consented to an alliance with him for mutual advantage, he resigning the governorship to their nomination, they to elevate him to the United States Senate, the sincerity of their professions of repugnance to corruption was clouded. It appeared that the cause of their complaining was not that corrupt men were in power, but that they did not share in the profits of corruption. Notwithstanding this exposure of gross inconsistency, by which the Louisianians lost more respect than they can recover in a long term of decency, there was among the Republicans of the North no disposition to connive in a scheme of cheating them of their choice. Considered solely as a question of party policy, there is no question in any sagacious man's mind that the Republican party would stand stronger and fairer before the nation to-day with Warmoth in the Senate by Democratic votes, and a Democrat in the Governor's seat at New Orleans, than it is with the Louisiana load on its shoulders.

The peaceable submission to the situation, after a firm but ineffectual protest, did something to restore a more favorable opinion toward the Louisiana people. But its force will be quickly dissipated if they persist in this folly of a White League, the meaning of which is a perpetuation of the antagonism of races, out of which their woes have sprung. Of course it will be opposed by a Black League, and the North may prepare itself to hear of more horrible affairs like those of former years, where, upon some pretext or other, the whites have massacred the negroes, without fairness or quarter. The sequel of the White League will inevitably be a series of Ku-Klux outrages. Does it not yet appear sufficient to go to the South results from such exhibitions of bitterness? Perhaps the South does not believe it, but it is nevertheless true, that nothing will do more to destroy the growing disposition to consider war issues settled and reverse the tendency of all parties to concentrate attention and energy upon the work of redressing abuses and instituting reforms, than a revival in any part of the South of the old ferocity of hatred of the freedmen. To this the White League of Louisiana directly leads. Let the fires of negro persecution be relighted and the North will care precious little about the means that are used to keep those who are responsible for it out of power. Perhaps the massacre of negroes is considered in Louisiana a less fault than squandering public money; but the Northern mind will not excuse such a discrimination.

There is another view of this subject. While the Southern whites are constant in their professions that they deprecate a war of races and mean the freedmen no harm, their conduct is not such as to disarm suspicion. Their cue, if they want to return to power, is to convince the negroes that they intend justice, and so win their confidence and their votes. But the negroes will never be won to support a White League or those who countenance White Leagues. And this is the trouble that the whites are so impatient to obtain power that they are constantly contriving plots which defeat their aims. Confidence is of slow growth. It is not unnatural that the few citizens are jealous and suspicious, but there is only one way in which that disposition can be overcome. Time and fair conduct will overthrow it. On every account this new scheme of the Louisiana people is unfortunate. It tends to strife instead of peace. It alienates sympathy instead of fostering it. Its success would mean no good to the negro. Its failure would leave those who participate in it in worse plight than before.

Knights Templar at Biloxi.

The Sir Knights of the Louisiana Commanderies will leave the city this evening on the three o'clock train, for Biloxi, Mississippi, and will encamp for a few days by the seashore for drill practice and recreation. Tents have been erected and every arrangement made for comfort. Although not unusual in other sections of the country, an out-door encampment of Templars will be a novelty here, and will doubtless attract many visitors to the grounds.

The Tugboat Ocean.

This famous old tugboat, which has done many years' faithful service in our waters, has recently been rebuilt and thoroughly refitted at the dock yard of Messrs. Cottrell, Brady & McClellan, in Algiers, and will be launched to-morrow at noon. The public are invited to be present and see for themselves what Louisiana mechanics can do with Louisiana material, and witness the pretty ceremony of again consigning the vessel to her place on the waters.

Freak of Lightning.

In the parish of St. Bernard during the storm of Monday night, in the third ward, about a mile below the courthouse, Alexander St. German was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The electric fluid set fire to his clothes and took off his shoes.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on August 6, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 85°; at 2 P. M., 93°; at 6 P. M., 91°. Lowest point during the night of August 5, 76°.

Third Congressional District.

The delegates to the State Convention from the third congressional district are notified to meet in the office of the Secretary of State, at nine o'clock this morning.

How the New York Herald was Picayuned.

We published some days ago, with appropriate comments, an impossible story concerning the adventures of a New Orleans clergyman in New York. The *Herald* of Monday last contains the following explanation:

A communication from Amenia, Dutchess county, has been addressed to the *Herald*, contradicting in several material points the information given to a reporter and published in yesterday's issue, under the head of "Another Clerical Romance." From this letter it appears that the person who figures in the report as a Methodist Episcopal clergyman and pastor of a large congregation at New Orleans, is not and has never been a clergyman of any denomination, being a bricklayer by trade, and for years a follower of "Boss" Shepherd at Washington. The entire account of his meeting with the second wife is fabulous. There was no flight, no clandestine marriage. The meeting between the two wives was not of the boisterous nature described. Their behavior attracted some attention in the neighborhood, and on this slender foundation was based a story given to the *Herald's* representative which tends to make the misdeeds of a commonplace bigamist compromise the reputation of a church.

The Late Colonel DeKlyne.

The following feeling tribute to the late Colonel DeKlyne is from the Galveston *Mercury* of the fifth:

The host of Louisianians in Texas will be shocked to learn that Colonel T. W. DeKlyne, for many years chief deputy marshal, and more recently clerk of the United States Court for the District of Louisiana, died yesterday of small-pox in New Orleans.

Young, amiable and ambitious, possessed of wonderful suavity, and no small degree of ability, he was one of the few Republicans in Louisiana who endeared himself to all classes. Throughout the triumphant career of Marshal Packard, Colonel DeKlyne has been his firm and faithful colleague, and it seems particularly sad that, at a moment when both were about realizing their highest ambition, and enrolling themselves among the really good and great men of the State, death should have snatched one of them away. A lovely and most estimable widow, a native of Louisiana, and an interesting family, mourn the loss of one who, as a husband, father and friend, has been rarely equaled. Their happy home has been rendered forever desolate. To this bereaved family, and to the stricken friends, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

A Baffled Barber.

A traveling friend of the *Observer* was at Rochester the other day, and he dropped into a barber shop near the Osborn House to get shaved. After he had been divested of the useless hair upon his face, and a portion of his skin, by a garrulous and clumsy knight of the razor, the tonsorial artist tossed the ends of his hair lightly, and the following dialogue ensued: "Have a cut?" Victim—"No, it was cut last week, and I'm in a hurry." Artist (looking at the clock)—"You have plenty of time before the train goes East!" Victim—"I'm not going East!" Barber—"Oh, then you are in no hurry! Had your dinner?" Victim (rather gruffly)—"Yes." Barber (still toying with our friend's waving locks)—"Which way are you going?" Victim—"West—if I ever get out of this shop!" Barber—"How far!" Victim—"Buffalo." Barber—"Oh, ho! Buffalo, eh! You can't get your hair cut decently in Buffalo. There is only one good barber there and he's drunk half the time. Shall I cut it? The train don't leave for half an hour!" Victim (thoroughly enraged)—"Look here, you wooden-headed numbskull, and listen. I don't want my hair cut! I don't want a shampoo! I don't want a tonic. I don't want bay rum! I don't want anything but to get out of here, without any more conversation, information or impudence! I do want you to finish this job; and if you don't close your infernal lather-box, and let me out of this chair, I'll saw your thick head off with one of your dull nutmeg-grating razors! Do you understand that?" The astonished nuisance comprehended.—*Utica Observer.*

Work as a Woman's Cure.

Professor Huxley says: "We have heard a good deal lately about the physical disabilities of women. Some of these alleged impediments, no doubt, are really inherent in their organization, but nine-tenths of them are artificial—the products of their mode of life. I believe that nothing would tend so effectually to get rid of these creations of idleness, weariness, and that 'over-stimulation of the emotions' which, in plainer spoken days, used to be called wantonness, than a fair share of healthy work, directed toward a definite object, combined with an equally fair share of healthy play, during the years of adolescence; and those who are best acquainted with the acquirements of an average medical practitioner will find it hardest to believe that the attempt to reach that standard is likely to prove exhausting to an ordinarily intelligent and well educated young woman."

A Western Sorrow.

They order these things better in Illinois. In Logan county they have a "sorrow," the "abstract and brief chronicle" of which, up to date, is to the following effect: Young Dunlap made a "suggestion of impropriety" to Mrs. Stonaker. Mrs. Stonaker's magnanimity having been neglected, she did not continue to associate very intimately with Dunlap. On the contrary, she was exasperated and she told Stonaker as soon as he came home. Stonaker is one of your gruff, uncultivated and illiterate beings, who do not seem to be capable of cosmopolitan or philosophic views of marital affairs, and so he does not go around for five or six months with his grievance locked in his bosom.

He simply walked out to where young Dunlap was at work with his father and two brothers, and undertook to put "a ragged edge of anxiety" on the offender. But young Dunlap was not that kind of a chap. He did not feel disposed to "humble himself before" Stonaker, and he did not seem to care a cent whether Stonaker would "remember all the other breasts that would ache" or not. He simply organized all the Dunlaps present into a committee of inquiry, and together they proceeded to cross-examine Stonaker with pistols.

Stonaker realized that the committee was prejudiced and retiring with considerable suddenness he hurried home where his wife was absorbed in the perusal of "Griffith Gaunt." Pshaw! she was working over the butter, and when Stonaker had informed her what shape the "scandal" had assumed "the heavenly vision dawned upon her," she picked up a shotgun and started out to give Dunlap something that would take him out of the jurisdiction of a council of ministers.

Stonaker went along, carrying a revolving "thunderbolt"—one of Colt's pattern—and when the parties were within range of each other they proceeded to deliver their respective statements with a point blank directness that left little to be inferred as to their mutual relations. When the investigation was concluded it was discovered that old Dunlap's breast ached with a charge of small shot, and that one of Stonaker's children had been "blighted" by a shot in the leg. The investigation will doubtless be reopened as soon as the wounded recover.

How General Concha's Body was Carried off the Battle-Field.

You have already heard in detail how the General met his death in animating his army to the attack on the Carlist entrenchments of Monte Muro. Shortly before he climbed the spire of Abarzuza church to take a *coup d'œil* of the line of battle. He was accompanied by a member of his staff, to whom he spoke seriously and confidentially. It seemed as if he had a presentiment of what was to happen, for he remarked that if any untoward event occurred in the action about to be commenced, he wished it to be borne in mind that, though he had intrusted his plans to nobody, the remaining in Estella, when taken, formed no part of them. He intended merely to garrison it against future attack, and then to pass on with the army into all the Carlist lairs one after the other. Descending from the tower, he walked along the high road till close to the fatal Monte Muro, where he observed the final repulse of one of his divisions before the impetuosity of the Carlist defense. The road at this point becoming very bad, an aide-de-camp said to him, "General, had you not better mount?" His horse being close by, he seized the mane, and had his foot in the stirrup when the fatal ball struck him, and he fell senseless to the ground, all that he could articulate being "*Muerto en las guerrillas!*" Quick as lightning the young lieutenant of hussars, Montero, lifted the inanimate body across his own horse, and, putting spurs to the animal, literally fled with it in the direction of Abarzuza, followed by one or two chosen companions. The Carlist cavalry in full pursuit the moment they perceived what was going on. On went Montero with his precious burden. Once or twice his horse slipped over the rugged highway; but, true to the hand and the spur of his gallant rider, he was up again in a moment. "*Date! Date!*" (Give it to us!) And here came a Carlist in pursuit, and a hand to hand struggle ensued between the Carlist and the republican soldiers who rode after Montero. Just as the latter reached the army lines the body slipped off the saddle, but he was instantly replaced and carried into the little inn. All that I have narrated passed within five or six minutes. In five minutes more the Marshal had ceased to breathe.—*Madrid Correspondence London Times.*

The Alabama Democracy.

The platform adopted by the State Convention of the Democrats of Alabama is almost wholly occupied with a consideration of the negro. That sable bugbear continues to frighten the white Conservatives in the sunny South, who appears to be in danger of being distanced by his colored competitor in the race for office. It is stoutly affirmed in the above document that the "Radicals" have "inflamed the prejudices and passions of the negroes," and have "made it necessary for the white people to unite" in defence of "white civilization"—whatever that may be. While admitting, in so many words, "the rights of all classes of men under the constitution," the Democracy of Alabama are indisposed to admit the civil rights of their former slaves, and declare that they will not be "coerced" into the acknowledgment of such a doctrine. According to their showing, these colored laborers of the white men of Alabama are "an ignorant and barbarian race," and yet they have lived with them for more than a century without apparently desiring their improvement. Under these circumstances it is rather cool in the Democracy of that barbarian clime to pass a resolution, extending "to all our (white) race a cordial invitation to come and settle among us." If the manifesto just sent forth from Montgomery means anything, it means that if the Democracy get full sway in Alabama, the negroes will have to submit to every species of oppression, or run the risk of murder. Their white opponents continually predict a war of races, and seem to desire it. In such a case it would be folly to advise emigrants from the North to seek a home where free speech may become an impossibility, and the name of "Radical" will provoke the steel of an assassin.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Death of a New Orleans Man in Mexico.

Died, in this city, on Wednesday, the first instant, Mr. Daniel W. Gagarn, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, a director of the works on the Mexican railway. The deceased had been afflicted for some time past with a serious malady, which finally caused his death. The funeral took place on Friday. Mr. Gagarn was highly esteemed by all who knew him, for his integrity, his amiable and unobtrusive manners, and his decease, although without much demonstrative exhibition is deeply lamented by numerous warm and attached friends.—*Two Republics.*

"I never get tired of studying the London boy," writes the Danbury *News* man. "He is always on the street, and always in the way. I never saw such a boy in any other city. He is not quarrelsome, nor saucy, not addicted to smoking, and I never heard one of them swear, even under the most favorable circumstances. To tell the truth, I never heard them say much of anything. He is a helpless youth, addicted to store windows, rubbing against buildings, and toppling over obstructions. He has a dreadful tendency to be always backing up against something, and always missing it, to the detriment of his bones. Only they do not fall with sufficient force to break a bone. I have seen one of them slide from the side of a lamp post, turn a part summersault, recover himself, slip up against the post again, slip off the curb, and gradually get down on his back in the gutter—taking in all some dozen seconds to do it, while an American boy would go down and stave a hole in the back of his head, and make a doctor's bill of $18 in less than a second."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Out of Office.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Steamboat Supervisor Smith was removed. His successor has not yet been named.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer has resigned his place as representative of the Treasury Department among the centennial commissioners.

Secretary Delano.

Mr. Delano has returned.

Exchanged.

National bank notes amounting to $500,000 were exchanged to-day.

NEW YORK.

Sale of Gold.

NEW YORK, August 6.—One million and a half of government gold was awarded to-day at from 109 72 100 to 109 88-100.

Specie Shipments.

The specie shipments to-day were over $500,000.

The Tweed Bill of Exceptions Signed.

District Attorney Phelps to-day signed the bill of exceptions in the case of William M. Tweed.

Havemeyer's Profane Pledge.

Mayor Havemeyer said to-day he would be dashed if ever he would sign a warrant for money for the Brooklyn bridge swindle.

The Beecher-Tilton Case.

Frank Moulton requires until Saturday night to arrange and copy the Tilton-Beecher papers. He will give the committee copies if they desire. If subjected to personal examination and cross-questioning he will demand the presence of his own stenographer. The general tone of Moulton's letter is not kindly toward Beecher. Moulton calls it a miserable business.

Tilton sent the following note to his wife yesterday:

"MY DEAR ELIZABETH—I send you this note, inclosing a letter from our daughter Florence.

"Yours, affectionately, THEODORE."

The Plot Thickens.

A Chicago dispatch says the *Tribune* prints a letter concerning the connection of Miss Anthony with the Beecher-Tilton case. The writer is a lady residing here, and is well known in philanthropic and reform circles; her statement is made at her request:

"Three years the past winter in January I saw Miss Susan Anthony for the first time in my life; on that occasion she urged me very strongly to become identified with the suffrage movement in this city. I replied that as long as the then almost scandalous divisions between the New York and New England factions existed (the divisions now happily healed), I felt no attraction toward either party. She then proceeded to say that the blame of this strife rested largely on the New England faction; that they had falsely accused her of holding free love doctrines, while some of their own number were guilty of not only holding, but practicing them. For instance, Mr. Beecher, the first president of the Boston Society, was criminally guilty concerning a certain married woman of Brooklyn, whose name I did not ask nor she give. She continued: 'Mr. Beecher will never attack us, the New York wing, again.' This was the reason: She said that when the Boston wing began to abuse Mrs. Stanton, she, Susan B. Anthony, knowing facts about Mr. Beecher, went to him and asked him if he proposed to stand by a party that so accused a woman he knew to be pure as Mrs. Stanton. Then she went on to tell him that she knew of his practices. He made no denial of these charges, but came down at once and said, 'Susan, what do you want me to do?' 'You know,' she said to me, 'he was Henry Ward Beecher and I could not tell him he should resign at once, but I did tell him his support from that faction, and that he should not suffer himself to be re-elected and that he should utterly withdraw his support from that faction, and,' said Susan, 'from that moment he has never squeaked.'"

Judge Morris' Opinion.

Judge Morris, counsel for Tilton, said today he has never seen a case so strongly fortified at all points as his client's. He exhibited to the reporters a variety of letters which show that down to May, 1870, there was no vindictiveness on the part of Tilton toward Beecher. Morris also showed the receipt of William Page, dated February 25, 1869, for a portrait of Beecher purchased by Tilton, and now hanging in Moulton's house, saying that the following year, 1870, after Mrs. Tilton informed her husband of her guilty relations with Beecher, her mother threatened to cut the canvas into slits, and Tilton, unwilling to see a work of art destroyed, removed it to Moulton's house, where it still remains. Morris also said that Mrs. Tilton's statements concerning her husband's cruelty, and his locking her in a room, like a prisoner, his freezing and starving her, will be shown to be fictitious, and if there be any insanity in the family at all, the charge will lie, not at the door of Tilton, but of his wife.

The Beecher committee of investigation did not meet this evening, but will be in session to-morrow evening. Frank Moulton is busy preparing his statement to be laid before the committee on Saturday. It is stated he denies his having engaged General B. F. Butler for counsel, and announces his intention of conducting his own case before the committee.

DISASTER.

The Late Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—About two weeks ago a negro thief was detected by a watchman on the burned steamer, Pat Rogers, who fired at him, but missed him. This negro took deck passage on the Rogers when she left the wharf, on Tuesday, and was heard to say to several negroes, before starting, that he would make it as hot as hell for that watchman before the boat reached Cincinnati. The opinion is expressed by one of the officials of the line here that this negro set the boat on fire and cut the tiller rope.

Additional Names of the Lost—Full Particulars.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Among the additional lost is A. M. Boats, North Carolina, and F. M. Stone, North Carolina, was badly burned.

The greatest misfortune consisted in the fact that the fire occurred in that particular point of the river, for just there the river was at such a stage that it was impossible for the boat to reach the shore, drawing as much water as she did. The limit of time between the first alarm and when everything was lost is said not to have been over fifteen or twenty minutes.

At the time there was dry land on the starboard side only thirty yards distant, but a wall of flame intervened. On the larboard side land was a long distance away; the wind was blowing toward the nearest shore and drove the flames in that direction. Many who got to the shore are disfigured for life, the exposed part of their body being actually roasted by the excessive heat.

One of the most thrilling and miraculous escapes was that of Miss L. J. Williams, of Louisville, who threw away her valise and extra clothing, and after receiving the services of a gentleman in throwing overboard a crate of peaches, she leaped into the water after it with a life preserver. When she attempted to cling to the crate it revolved like a reel, and for two terrible hours she struggled with the crate, and had just closed her eyes in despair, when she was drawn into a skiff by Mr. Huff, who rendered services in several other cases.

Miss Rowden, of Louisville, jumped from the boat toward the Indiana shore, and hungry tongues of flame licking along the surface of the water horribly burned her hand and face. She had no life preserver and only secured one end of a plank by clinging to a pantaloon leg, which swam past her. She says that while moving through the water several gasping, drowning wretches tendered their hands toward her, some even grasping her hair and tearing it out by handsfull.

The last living object seen on board was a little child three or four years old running about screaming with fright, surrounded by flames, and its legs, arms and face exposed to the terrible heat. The negro crew behaved badly, hurrying off the boat before there was any imminent danger, and monopolizing all the available means of safety. Two colored men and one white man rowed away in a lifeboat that could have been used to carry twenty or thirty persons to the shore. The river is being dragged for bodies this morning.

The bodies of Ferdinand Metter, Mrs. Smith and Miss Cook, of Madison, Indiana, have been recovered from the river at the scene of the Pat Rogers disaster, near Aurora. Further investigation has shed no additional light on the origin of the fire, except to dissipate the suspicion which rested on a negro man discharged from the boat's employ.

The number of lost, all told, is supposed to have been seventy-two to seventy-five persons; an exact list can not be had. Reports of the lost have ranged from sixteen to twenty-eight people, probably twenty-five is the number nearest to the fact. The citizens and passengers do not attach any blame to the captain and officers; at all events it has not been expressed. Suspense and uncertainty as to the fate of the missing has added intensity to the painful interest felt in the calamity here. At this time forty-five persons are known to have been saved.

THE WAR PATH.

Indian Mischief Near Fort Sill.

GALVESTON, August 6.—A *News* special from Dallas says: "Captain Beall just from Fort Worth, brings the information that the Indians had captured two mail stages, one going and one coming, between Wichita and Fort Sill." There were only three passengers, all of whom were killed, with the two drivers, and then scalped.

The Indians carried off the stage horses. Captain Beall received this information from Mr. Rouson, agent of the Leavenworth and Galveston railroad, whom he met at Fort Worth.

Mr. Veal, of Palo Pinto, says the Indians are in his section, having stolen numerous horses.

Wheeler's Expedition.

DENVER, August 6.—Lieutenant Wheeler's exploring expedition are fully equipped for defense against the hostile Indians.

POLITICAL.

The Election in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—The election to-day was unusually quiet. The interest manifested in the election by the merchants was never witnessed before, nearly all the stores being closed and the proprietors and clerks at the polls, working for the Conservative ticket; and, notwithstanding the lines between the blacks and whites are strongly drawn, more colored men voted the Conservative ticket than ever before. It is generally conceded that the Conservatives have swept the city, and will carry the county, and elect the entire ticket by fifteen hundred to two thousand majority. The official vote will not be known before to-morrow evening.

The Result.

The election to-day passed off unusually quiet. Business generally suspended. It is generally conceded that the Conservatives have swept the city, and will carry the county for their entire ticket by 1500 to 2000 majority. The official vote will not be known before to-morrow evening.

The Democracy Jubilant.

The city is wild with excitement to-night over the result of the election to-day. The *Avalanche* and *Appeal* offices are illuminated, guns being fired and a great display of fireworks over the Conservative victory. It is believed now that the Bartlett ticket was carried in the city by over 2000, and the majority in the county will reach 3000. Telegrams from the surrounding counties show heavy Democratic gains.

North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, August 6.—The election, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Congressmen, judges and solicitors, members of the General Assembly and county officers, in this city passed off very quietly until nearly time for the polls to close, when James Horton, a noted Republican politician, created a disturbance and successfully resisted the power of the city to arrest him for some time, being backed by a negro mob of several hundred. The whites took no part in it, but the negroes fill the streets and excitement runs high. A few precinct returns received show that the Conservatives gain from the vote. The great interest here centres on the election for judge of the fourth district, the candidates being David L. Russell, Republican, and the present incumbent, and A. A. McKay, Conservative.

The Democrats Claim the State.

The State election to-day passed off quietly, as far as heard from. Democratic gains are reported in every section. Wake has probably gone Democratic entire, there being large Democratic gains in the city and precincts adjoining over the vote of 1872. The State has undoubtedly gone Democratic by a vote variously estimated at from five thousand to ten thousand, with seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight.

Conservative Victory in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 6.—The election passed off quietly as far as heard from. A very heavy vote was polled. Partial returns indicate regular Conservative and Democratic ticket elected by a large majority.

Kansas Independent State Convention.

TOPEKA, August 6.—Among the resolutions of the Independent State Convention was one that States have the exclusive right to control their own domestic institutions.

FOREIGN.

The American Ball Players.

LONDON, August 6.—The cricket contests between the visiting Americans and the Englishmen were renewed this morning, by the commencement of a game between the Princess Club and twenty-two of the Americans. The Americans won the toss, and sent the English to the bat. The game was suspended for luncheon, at which time seven wickets had fallen for nine runs. The game will be resumed at three o'clock this afternoon.

It is probable the Americans will gain an easy victory because all the crack players of the Princess Club are out of town.

Upon the conclusion of the Englishmen's inning in the cricket match this afternoon, a game of base ball was played between the Red Stockings and Athletics. Red Stockings 14, Athletics 11. Upward of 4000 persons gathered to witness the game, including a number of the nobility. The Athletics were crippled, McMullen pitching for that nine instead of McBride.

Later.

6 P. M.—The game of cricket between the eleven of the Princess Club and twenty two Americans was resumed at 3 P. M. The English finished their inning with the total of twenty-one runs. The crowd at the Princess Grounds, when the game began, was smaller than that gathered to witness the match with the Marylebone Club, at Lord's Grounds, but is increasing fast.

Countermanded.

The order for the British Mediterranean squadron to proceed to the coast of Spain has been countermanded.

The Public Worship Bill.

The Commons receded from the amendments to the public worship bill, which may be considered law.

To Sail for Spain.

The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatros will sail for Spain.

Arrest of a Mutinous Crew.

The crew of the bark Folkvang, from

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]