NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 120. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2271.

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1863).

CLASS M.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, September 12, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of	500 are	15,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
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269 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 26, 1874.
CLASS 202.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	33	16	59	66	69	56	26	19	54	38	2	34	44

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-sixth day of August, 1874.
R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

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. mh28 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Louisiana Levee Company, until THURSDAY, September 3, at twelve o'clock M., for building the Bonnet Carre levee, in the parish of St. John the Baptist. Said levee will be some 5200 feet long, and on an average 16½ feet high, and will contain about 200,000 cubic yards.
Plans, specifications and terms can be ascertained at the office of the Louisiana Levee Company.
The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
THOMAS I. DIX,
au27 1w Secretary and Treasurer.

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. 1191 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 30,000 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

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

CAMORS' RESTAURANT,
LEON LAMOTHE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
No. 23 St. Charles street,
Will close this day for necessary repairs.
This well known establishment will reopen on the
FIRST OF SEPTEMBER,
When great improvements will be made.
Patrons of this restaurant will receive as prompt attention as in times past, and the house has extended its facilities for obtaining appetizers.
Rooms on the second floor will be finely fitted or the accommodation of private parties.
au23 30 sel

THE COTTAGE,
AT THE LAKE END PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,
(Left side, near centre of the wharf),
LOUIS MAYER, Proprietor.
Family parties accommodated on most reasonable terms and in elegant style. jel3 3m

The Baton Rouge Nominations.

The convention of "we the white people of Louisiana," before adjourning, placed in nomination the following candidates for Congress, in addition to those we have already mentioned.

In the third district Joseph A. Breaux was nominated. Mr. Breaux is, we believe, a native of Attakapas, where he has lived all his life, and is now a practicing attorney at New Iberia. We presume he will not be required to give up his lucrative practice, since no reasonable doubt exists of the re-election of Mr. Darrall, the Republican candidate.

The fourth district delegates designated W. M. Levy, of Natchitoches, as their candidate for Congress. This gentleman, we are informed, is a native of Norfolk, Virginia, but has resided in this State since early boyhood. He served in the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Richard Taylor. He was active in the Liberal movement in 1872, and is a lawyer of fine ability.

Benjamin S. Spencer, who was nominated in the fifth district for the privilege of being beaten by Mr. Morey, is said to have been born on Little river, in Catahoula parish, and is a nephew of the late celebrated General Cass, of Michigan. He was a major in the Confederate army, and is now quietly planting and practicing law in Concordia parish. Like Colonel Levy, he was active in the Liberal movement two years ago.

Joseph M. Moore, the candidate in the Sixth District, is a lawyer of Opelousas, where, we believe, he was born. He has not distinguished himself in politics, except as the local antagonist of Senator Anderson. What success has attended his efforts in that direction is shown by the immense majority by which that gentleman was re-elected to the present Legislature. However, he is not too old to make his mark in our political history in case he is given a chance.

Bouchereau's Sugar Crop Report.

We are indebted to Louis Bouchereau, Esq., for a copy of his excellent and comprehensive "Statement of the Sugar and Rice Crops made in Louisiana in 1873-74, with an Appendix." This pamphlet gives a statement of crops from 1823 to 1873, with remarks on labor systems and cost of cane culture. It also gives in tabular form, by parishes, the crops on different rice and sugar plantations in Louisiana. This publication, which is for sale at the bookstores of Ellis and Gresham, is valuable to planter and merchant.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen eleven inches at Shreveport and the Cumberland the same at Nashville. The Missouri has fallen nine inches at Omaha and Leavenworth during the week, but has risen three feet at Yankton since Wednesday. The Mississippi has fallen about six inches between Lacrosse and St. Louis, and nearly three feet at Cairo, Memphis and Vicksburg. The Ohio has fallen two feet at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, but has remained nearly unchanged at Louisville.

Coal.

"In times of peace prepare for war." "In hot weather prepare for weather which will be cold." These Franklin stove mottoes remind us that the great coal man, John D. Maclin, whose office is at No. 34 Carondelet street, has on hand a large supply of the best Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel coals, which he is prepared to supply to order at the lowest market rates. His depots are located at the head of Second street, in the Fourth District.

Succession of E. Mahoney.

The attention of our readers is specially invited to the sale of all the furniture and household effects, by C. E. Girardey, auctioneer, belonging to the above succession, comprising a large assortment of parlor, bed and diningroom furniture. They will be sold at the northeast corner of Camp and Orange streets to-day at 11 A. M. Sale positive. Terms, cash on the spot.

The Brig Margaret.

Apprehensions for the safety of the brig Margaret, Captain Blakeney, were allayed last evening by the receipt by William Creevy of a cable dispatch stating that the brig was off Havana, becalmed. All on board were well.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on August 26 stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 89°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 90°. Lowest point during the night of August 25, 72°.

State Registrar of Voters.

Governor Kellogg yesterday reappointed Thomas Lynne to the office of State registrar of voters.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR CITY TAXES.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, for city taxes, of improved and vacant real estate situated in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of this city. For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

The Owner of Longfellow Dead.

Uncle John Harper, the famous bluegrass turfman and owner of Longfellow, died at his home in Woodford county Wednesday. He has been ill for a long time, confined to the room and occupying the very bed in which his sister, Betsy Harper, was murdered two years ago. He was an old man, marked by many peculiar traits of character and popular among stockraisers and sportsmen everywhere. The Harper homestead, near Midway, is one of the finest demesnes in the world. It come to the family from the early settlement of Kentucky, and has never been out of it. A more old-fashioned place and a more old-fashioned master could not be conceived.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, August 22.*

The "White Man's League" of Louisiana, the corner-stone of whose organization is hatred of the negro and ostracism of the negro's friend, has the cool impudence to appeal to the colored voters to help them at the coming election. "Either help us to political power in the State," they tell them, "or prepare to take the consequences if we succeed to power without your help." This is a modification of the highwayman's demand, "Your money or your life." It remains to be seen whether the colored voters of Louisiana are such amiable and accommodating creatures as to assist their would-be executioners in adjusting the halter about their own necks.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Woman in the Case.

We are a chivalrous people. Our men can hold themselves up by straps in street cars, that women may be comfortably anchored on the seats. We shudder at the brusqueness of the British society masculine. We have a complacent vaunt that a woman can travel from Boston to San Francisco, unattended and unmolested. It is a stretched vaunt, as harried femininity, with its recollections of smirking hotel clerks and gaping conductors of sleeping cars will vouch. We call a man's wife his "lady." We permit young girls to whirl in the waltz, spin along the boulevard drive, and hold late hours at the theatre and opera with men whom they may not have known a week. We believe that unostentatious freedom in her doings enhances a maiden's attractiveness and purity. We fancy it impossible that a woman should not always have fairer treatment and a better place in our sympathies than the rougher half of human kind. In fact we are a superior sort of nation in our ideas of gallantry, and have rather finer intuitions as to the courtesy due the fragile sex than have been evolved since knighterrantry days. We are certain that a woman does as she pleases in the United States. We are equally certain that her claims to immunity from the affronts of scurrility or the venom of detraction are reverenced instinctively with us as they are reverenced by the people of no other land.

A peppery scandal has tingled the palate of national gossip for weeks. It has burnt its way into the vitals of a great reputation. It has bred a general familiarity with all that is detestable and immoral. That familiarity, in its turn, is breeding its proverbial contempt, and Omniscience alone may be able to check the universal proneness to endure, pity and embrace the evils once held so monstrous. The inevitable woman has figured in the case with terrible prominence. But, in this new Utopia of chivalry, how few have been the kindly words, how scant the sympathy for Elizabeth R. Tilton.

She who has needed the general pity has had only the general sneer. No matter on which banner the victory of public indorsement may at last perch, she is a conquered, blasted sufferer. If the world shall side with the priest, she is to be recorded as having weakly encouraged her husband to shatter one of the grandest characters of the age. If the verdict comes finally in her husband's favor, she is to be remembered as the woman who blighted an almost ideal home at the beck of a monster clerical imposter. A woman of far more than common culture and sensitiveness, she racks in the horrible knowledge that her name is a flappant by-word for a broad hemisphere. Circumstances have tended to so place her in this mammoth scandal that reproach must always be upon her, no matter how the battle may go. But the contemptible gibes of "chivalric" men, and the gleesom stabs of women, are working her a wanton harm which perverse fate could never have the heart to shape.

Mothers, think of the mother alienated from her children, some of whom she knows are being trained to forget her, if possible; to hate her if they can not forget. Wives, think of the wife estranged from her husband, a guest under the roof of those who entertain her only to spite that husband or please his priestly enemy. Think of the torture wringing her soul at the knowledge that half the wives of America are being taught to dispise her as a hideous example of wifely perfidy. Think of her, pity her, pray for her. You but squander your condolence on the husband, your sympathy for the priest, when, in the same breath, you heave a virtuous execration at the name of her who suffers more than either.

Men of America, you do but sham manly attributes when you range your compassion on one side or the other of this misery, and fling only your contempt at the woman. There is no chivalry in dodging to the outside of a promenade so that your simpering companion may have the inner edge of the walk, when you bandy muddy jests at the character of the Brookiyn sufferer, with your male friends in private. There is no courtesy in giving your seat in an omnibus to a smirking school girl, when you crack coarse conundrums, at your office and on the streets, at the mention of Mrs. Tilton's name. The mark of the true gentleman is not in pretentious exhibitions of what your dancing master, or your "Manual of Good Behavior," may have taught you. A kindly thought, and a tender word for her whom you have never seen, but whom you know is among the most miserable of earth's women, will be a better badge of your innate gentility than the bow of a Chesterfield, or the gracious dignity of Sir Roger de Coverly.—*Chicago Times.*

Unreasonable Subscribers.

The editor of the Abbeville *Meridional* has been so treated by his Democratic friends that he has been obliged to give them a little plain, home talk, which he does as follows, in an editorial addressed "to the Democrats of Vermilion parish:"

We have got several numbers of our paper returned to us after having been perused three or four times and welcomed too by our citizens.

We know that the gentlemen who returned them thought that we were going to cringe and be a servile tool of their ignorance, but we must tell them that we are not to be deterred from our path of duty to accommodate them. We intend to accommodate ourselves, and if any old fogy, or any old garrulous women, are not satisfied of our course of action, we will set out our big guns for them, and we will find out which one of us can shoot the best and the furthest.

* * * *

We know that these numbers of the *Meridional* were sent back from the fact that my publisher in the office is a Republican or Radical. Good God! can ignorance, petty passions and prejudices go that far. If so, then, if there was still a ray of hope left for the salvation of our down-trodden State, it will certainly be darkened, nay, extinguished by narrow-mindedness. Gentlemen, you complain that my publisher is a Republican or Radical. Will you be pleased to furnish me one out of the ranks of the now Democracy who will do the same work for me, thereby enabling me to support my family, or will any of you, in your furore of patriotism, come and attend to the job for me.

I do not employ him to please you and a great many others who would do as you do, but can't help themselves, poor fellows! Why you must be dreaming, and please my good fastidious friends. In every daily transaction you are relying upon the Republican or Radical, from the primer that your child reads at school to the plow you use in the field and the clothes you wear. If you wish to be consistent why not discard these and go to home manufacture of these articles as well as of immaculate Democratic typos. I am a Democrat, but not of that narrow prosciptive disposition that will discard worth and ability for ignorance. Should I ever reach such a point of mental abberation, I hope I will have one friend left to have me sent to the insane asylum.

The following are some of the prices paid for American horses: Kentucky, $40,000; Norfolk, $15,000; Lexington, $15,000; Kingfisher, $15,000; Glenelg, $10,000; Sumggler, $15,000; Blackwood, $30,000; Jay Gould, $30,000; Dexter, $33,000; Lady Thorne, $30,000; Jim Irving, $30,000; Goldsmith Maid, $20,000; Startle, $20,000; Prospero, $20,000; Rosalind, $20,000; Lulu, $20,000; Happy Medium, 25,000; Clara G., $30,000; Pocahontas, $35,000; Edward Everett, $20,000; Auburn Horse, $13,000; Judge Fullerton, $20,000; Mambrino Bertie, $10,000; Socrates, $20,000; George Palmer, $15,000; Mambrino Pilot, $12,000; George P. Daniels, $8000; J. G. Brown, $12,000; Flora Temple sold, when aged, for $8000, for a brood mare; $20,000 was offered and refused for Tom Bowling last summer; $30,000 was offered and refused for Bassett in his three years old form; $25,000 will not to-day buy Baywood or Asteroid; $40,000 was offered and refused for Woodford Mambrino, and $20,000 for Thorndale.—*New York Mail.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

LANSING, Mich., August 26.—The Republican State Convention assembled to-day. The following are the nominations: Governor, J. J. Bagley; Lieutenant Governor, H. H. Holt; Secretary of State, E. G. Holden; State Treasurer, W. B. McCreery; Auditor General, Ralph Ely; Commissioner of State Land Office, L. A. Clapp (renominated); Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. D. Briggs (renominated).

The preamble and resolutions adopted by the convention as a platform were as follows:

We, the delegated representatives of the Republican party in Michigan, assembled in convention on the the twentieth anniversary of the year of its organization, appear before the people of the State and the Union, after the uninterrupted exercise by that party of all the responsibilities and power during its entire existence, offering no apologies, deprecating no criticism, invoking no charity in the construction of its acts, but challenging a faithful scrutiny of its record through the vicissitudes of war and peace, and the candid judgment of all just men. In no spirit of vain glory, but in simple deference to the history of truth, we assert that since the Republican party raised its banner at Jackson in 1854, it has never failed, under trials more severe than have beset the history of any other party since the organization of the government, to stand in the advance line of human actions and progress during the turbulent years before the war, throughout the war, and in the unprecedented perplexities which succeeded it, has forfeited none of its pledges to humanity, to its sister States, nor to the interest of our own citizens. It has promised the protection of good laws, and a faithful administration of them; it has legislated wisely for the development of our abundant resources; it has been liberal in the encouragement of learning and bountiful in providing for the unfortunate. It has persistently cultivated a better civilization, and there is no malignant hand that can point to any of its legislation which may be used to make man worse. At the same time it has been prudent and economical in expenditures, has kept down taxation, has been and is steadily reducing the public indebtedness, and the financial credit of the State under its management is of the highest standard in all the commercial cities of the world. We shall regard it as a good reason for acceeding to the statement of our opponents that the mission of the Republican party is ended when we are pointed to a political organization more beneficent in aims or more devoted or comprehensive in its patriotism; but as long as it leads all other parties as it has done in the past, as it still does, in the advancement of good works, in the investigation of grievances and in the redress of wrongs, we can discover no reason for surrendering the reins of power into the hands of a party whose last public service was to drag the country into civil war, to disgrace its financial credit and to leave the government on the very brink of dissolution, and which made its last effort to regain the confidence of the people under the lead of its life-long enemy in the most brazen, bare-faced and shameless coalition ever known in the history of parties formed solely and avowedly on the basis of spoils alone.

Upon the financial record of the Republican party alike in the nation and the State, we confidently challenge comparison with any other party which ever held power in either, pointing with just pride to the great and steadily increasing reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of the national credit, accompanied by an equally remarkable reduction of taxation and of expenditure on administering the government. With all this our material interests and general prosperity have enormously increased, and our citizens are better clothed, better fed and better paid for their labor than any other people in the world

In this State Republican management has secured the same blessings of light taxation, economical administration and rapidly diminishing debt, while our State institutions have been literally built up until they have become the pride of the people: education, public morals and the various branches of industry have been fostered, crime has been repressed, suffering alleviated and the unfortunate provided for; large and important improvements have been projected and are in process of completion, and every State interest has been generally and econominally cared for with such scrupulous honesty in every department of the State government, that even partisan calumny dare not bring a specific accusation against any one. We fully appreciate the extraordinary character of the financial difficulty through which the country has recently passed, and regard it as inevitable that able and patriotic representatives should have differed, like their constituencies, as to what were proper remedies in circumstances wherein they were without specific precedent for guidance. We indorse as wise and timely the measures finally agreed upon by Congress between conflicting interests and opposing theories. While we recognize in the greenbacks and national bank notes a circulating medium far superior to any paper currency heretofore existing in the United States, saving as it does the people directly and indirectly, many millions of dollars annually over the old State bank system in exchange and discounts, we demand that in all financial legislation Congress shall keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payment, to the end that at the earliest day practicable the promises to pay of the government may be equivalent in coin in like amount throughout the commercial world. We believe that banking under a well founded national system should be free, the volume and locality of issues being regulated by the business law of demand, and we denounce repudiation in every form or degree, holding the pledged faith of the republic sacred and inviolable, in both letter and spirit. We would not forget the claims of the colored people of the South to the nation's fostering care and protection. Wrested from their masters' control, with freedom conferred on them by the government as a war measure and in aid of the Union cause, giving the elective franchise as the means not alone of protection to themselves, but of protection to the nation, it is now the high duty of the government, from which it can not shrink without incurring and deserving the execration of mankind of all time, to protect the rights and privileges of their enforced citizenship. Their ignorance is not their fault. Errors of theory, mistakes in conduct, are but the legitimate fruits of their former enslaved condition. The government assumed the responsibility for evils resulting from this when it clothed them with the full rights and privileges of citizens. We appeal to the national government, as the good name and fair fame of the nation is dear to it, to protect these people in their civil and political rights and in their persons, property and homes, and to provide and secure them in the enjoyment of all educational advantages and privileges.

The following resolution was offered as a minority report, but was not accepted:

Resolved, That we believe that the return to a goid basis should be speedily made: we approve and adopt the principles of finance embodied in the veto message of President Grant, to what is known as the Senate currency bill, and affirm that part of the thirteen resolutions adopted at the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1872, relating to resumption of specie payments.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 26.—The Democratic State Convention, in session here, made the following nominations: Secretary of State, William Bell, of Licking; School Commissioner, C. S. Smart, of Picaway; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga; member of Board of Public Works, Martin Schiller, of Ross.

Ex-Governor Walker Nominated for Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., August 26.—Ex-Governor G. C. Walker was to-day nominated by the Conservative Convention to represent the Richmond district in Congress.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

PITTSBURG, August 26.—The Democratic State Convention met at Library Hall at eleven o'clock this morning and was called to order by Dr. Andrew Nebinger, chairman of the State Central Committee.

There is a large majority of delegates present. Hon. William A. Wallace was chosen temporary chairman.

William H. Witte presented a resolution that a committee of one from each senatorial district be appointed to which all resolutions are to be referred without debate and that the chairman appoint a committee to open telegraphic communication with other conventions now in session in other States.

Committees on resolutions and permanent organization were selected, after which the convention adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon.

Indications are that the convention will not adjourn before to-morrow.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled shortly after 4 P. M.

The committee on permanet organization presented their report, recommending Hon. William A. Wallace for permanent chairman, with a large number of vice presidents and secretaries, which was adopted.

The report of the committee on resolutions was called for, but it was announced that they would not be able to report until to-morrow morning. The convention then proceeded to ballot for the nomination of a candidate for Supreme Judge. Five ballots were taken, which resulted in no choice. The first ballot stood as follows:

E. L. Dana 6, J. H. Graham 23, Silas M. Clark 12, George M. Dallas 36, J. T. Trunkey 33, W. B. Ross 37, S. B. Wilson 11, R. J. Woodward 40, J. R. Ludlow 46.

Fifth ballot—Dana Graham and Wilson withdrawn; ballot as follows: Clark 6, Dallas 28, Trunkey 39, Ross 89, Woodward 44, Ludlow 40.

On the fifth ballot the vote for Ross was one-third of the total vote cast.

During the balloting considerable excitement prevailed. After the announcement of the fifth ballot a motion to adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning was offered, which was resisted by the Ross element, but was carried by a vote of 135 against 100. Convention adjourned.

Among the important features of the platform which it is believed will be adopted are the demanding of restrictions upon national banks, and denouncing the attempt to procure decisions from the Supreme Court adverse to the new constitution, and determinedly opposing mixed schools, believing that the coeducating of the whites and blacks would be detrimental to both races.

Illinois Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, August 26.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon to-day and effected a temporary organization by electing George W. Armstrong chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees, a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

Up to 10 P. M. the committee on resolutions of the Democratic State Convention had not reported. The principal difficulty is understood to be the financial plank.

MISCHIEF.

A White League Victory in Tennessee—Sixteen Negro Prisoners Taken Out of Jail and Killed.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Dispatches from Humboldt and other offices along the line of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, in Gibson county, near the scene of disturbances Saturday, say a perfect reign of terror exists in consequence of excitement growing out of a mob taking sixteen negroes out of the Trenton jail last night and killing them.

The blacks and whites are arming, and such is the dread of a conflict ensuing that the railroad officials find it difficult to prevent employes from leaving the road. Further news is anxiously expected.

The Excitement Subsiding—Full Particulars—An Attempt to Palliate the Lynching.

The *Appeal's* special from Humboldt tonight says the excitement in Gibson county is subsiding. No further bloodshed is anticipated. Women and children have been coming in there during the day, and the wildest excitement existed throughout the country, owing to rumors of the negroes marching in force on Pickettsville, and rumors of their having murdered two women.

On the other hand the negroes were terribly alarmed and many fled to the woods fearing the fate of those taken from Trenton jail last night. The origin of the troubles occurred at a barbecue near Pickettsville, some five weeks ago, in a difficulty between a white man named Joe Hale and Josh Webb, colored, about the payment of a half dollar, since when the negroes made numerous threats of violence.

On Saturday night last, while two young men, named Monroe Morgan and James Warren, were riding along the road some three miles from Pickettsville they were fired on by some thirty or forty negroes, hiding in the woods. The young men abandoned their horses, took to the woods and escaped to the town. The citizens becoming alarmed at the firing, in view of the reports that the negroes were organizing armed companies, and suspecting a negro named Ben Walker of complicity in the shooting, a constable with a possee proceeded to his house, where they captured a negro named Ben Ballard, who confessed they had met on Saturday night and organized to protect Colonel Webb, colored, from the Ku-Klux, and after that to kill Burrell Butler for divulging their plans to the whites; but after meeting and firing on Morgan and Warren, they separated. He also gave the names of a large number engaged in the plot.

When Ballard's confession was made public, the greatest excitement spread, and the citizens gathered at Pickettsville, and a meeting was called at which Esquire Burnett presided. It was decided to summon a posse and arrest the following negroes, who, according to Ballard, were the ringleaders: George Green, Steve Bryant, Dan Williams, Bob Love, Dick Shaw, Dug Jamison, Hays Peebles, Jarrett Bunins, Alf Williams and Nick Ivey, which was done, and they were brought to town. On Sunday night a band of masked men rode into town and demanded the prisoners, but the marshal refused to give them up, and the maskers left.

Monday they were arraigned before three justices on the charge of shooting with intent to kill and inciting a riot. One of them, Jarrett Burows, turned State's evidence, and related the history of the cause, origin, purposes, expectation and extensive organization among the negroes in the county, which was corroborated by Nelson McGhee, colored, who also said it was rumored for some time past that President Grant would back the negroes in whatever course they took against the whites, and, acting on this belief, the colored people determined to extirpate the whites to obtain the lands, etc., but had not agreed on the time for the butbreak. This measure was agreed to by all except Burrell Butler, of Pickettsville, and because of his opposition they intended to kill him Saturday night, for fear he would tell the whites. Burrows also gave the names of several other persons who were to be killed Saturday night, and told where the negroes met in a railroad cut and organized by electing Wesley Shields captain, until they reached Colonel Webb's house, who was to take command.

They also expected to meet a company from Humboldt under the charge of John Regan, which failed to come. Their object in organizing thoroughly was to shoot the Ku-Klux, whom they understood were raiding the country to persecute the negroes. After examination they were committed to jail at Trenton, and the result was as already announced. The lynching of the prisoners causes much indignation here. The sheriff of Tunica county, Mississippi, has arrested thirty-four of the ringleaders of the late riot at Austin.

Particulars of the Massacre.

A special from Trenton to the *Avalanche* gives the following additional particulars regarding the slaughter of colored prisoners: After about 100 of the maskers had obtained possession of the prisoners they tied them together and marched off on the Huntingdon road. Half a mile from town six of the number were cut loose and ordered to escape, and as soon as that command was given a full volley was fired on them, killing four and wounding two others, one mortally; the remainder were carried up the river two miles and killed. Their remains were collected and are being taken care of.

The circuit court was in session at this place. On the assembling of court this morning several speeches were made by members of the bar, denouncing the conduct of the disguised men, who were from the country, and urging upon the judge to give the grand jury an extra charge, ordering them to send out for witnesses all along the road from here to Pickettsville, to arrest and punish the criminals.

While the charge was being delivered, runners arrived in hot haste with the report that a large body of negroes, well armed, were marching to Trenton, which caused the adjournment of the court. Scouts were sent out, but returned reporting all quiet. There is no mistake but that the negroes are well organized in this county and ready for action. Two companies from Union City have arrived here, and other dispatches report everybody under arms.

Outlawry in Gibson County.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—A number of negroes at Pickettsville, Gibson county, six miles from Humboldt, threatened a riot last Saturday and Sunday, on account of some fancied wrong done them, and manifested a strong desire to kill two or three citizens and fire the town.

Yesterday sixteen of the ringleaders were arrested, taken to Trenton, and placed in jail for safe keeping.

About one o'clock this morning between seventy-five and 100 men entered the town, and riding up to the jail demanded and compelled the sheriff to deliver up the keys thereof. They then took the sixteen negroes from the jail, and after killing four and mortally wounding two in the confines of the town, rode off with the remaining ten, and are supposed to have killed them.

Nothing has been heard of the party since they left.

Considerable excitement exists among the negroes, and the whites are taking steps to defend themselves in case of an outbreak.

Later—No Armed Negroes—The Disorders all on One Side.

The following specials to the *Union and American* were received:

TRENTON, August 26, 3 P. M.—Armed men are pouring in from the country to find all quiet. Scouts say they can't find an armed negro. Two of the six negroes found shot last night are still alive.

HUMBOLDT, August 26, 5 P. M.—All quiet.

PICKETTSVILLE, August 26, 6 P. M.—The men are resting on their arms. All rumors of armed negro bands and fighting in the country are believed to be false.

The Trouble in Owen County, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—Forty United States troops left Frankfort this morning, for Gratz and Monterey, the seat of war in Owen county. The United States marshal and Governor Leslie have held a consultation, and the militia and the United States troops will act together in arresting the contending parties. The State troops have thus far been pursuing both parties of offenders. Thirty-five additional militia will leave here for Gratz to-morrow morning. All is quiet at Lancaster, but the State troops remain to insure order. Forty-five rioters have been arrested.

NEW YORK.

The Fenians in Convention.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session here two days, and continues deliberations in secret.

A Cuban-Spanish Duel.

It is now stated that the duel between the Cuban General Rosado and Deconta, of the Spanish paper of this city, took place this moring, resulting in the fatal wounding of Deconta.

The Dishonest Emigrant.

Theople Georges Kerstern, alias Meyer, arrested on Monday charged with robbing the Royal Credit Bank of Culm, Prussia, of $180,000, and committing forgeries in that place to the extent of $30,000, was this afternoon brought before United States Commissioner Stillwell. The commissioner said he could not hold him, as there were no papers, but suggested the Prussian consul should act in the matter. Kerstern is still held in custody.

Novel Revenge.

A woman and six children, each with a placard affixed to them charging a well known broker firm with robbing them of $5000, were arrested on Wall and Broad streets to-day, as they marched back and forth. A large crowd gathered around them.

THE TURF.

The Races at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 26.—In the first race to-day for all ages, three-quarters of a miles eleven horses started. Warminster won, Century second, and Minnie Mac third. Time—1:17½.

In the second race, for the Stewart cup, valued at $500 in gold, for three year olds, mile heats, the first heat was won by Ida Wells by a nose, Mollie Darling second, and the Julius colt third. The second heat and race was won by Ida Wells, Mollie Darling second, the Julius colt third, and the Hooker, Valdine and Lutitia in the rear. Time, 1:47½, 1:47¾.

The third race was a hurdle race for a purse of $500, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third horse, mile heats, over four hurdles. The first heat was won by Bullet, Limestone second, Vesuvius third, Harry Booth fourth. Time—1:53. The second heat was won by Vesuvius by half a length, Limestone second, Bullet third. Time—1:54¼. The third and deciding heat was won by Bullet, Vesuvius falling at the last hurdle. Time—1:54¼.

Betting on the four mile race, which takes place to-morrow, has already begun. One bet of $10,000 on Fellowcraft against $8000 on the field has just been made. Smaller bets at the same odds have also been booked.

THE WAR PATH.

Colonel Davidson has a Fight With the Savages.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Dispatches have been received here giving an account of a fight between four companies of the Tenth United States Cavalry under Colonel Davidson and the Indians Oconees, Kiowas and Comanches at Wichita agency. The Oconees were off their reservation without permit and after a talk with Colonel Davidson promised to return, but instead of doing it attacked the soldiers, in which the other tribes joined. Many Indians were killed, several soldiers badly wounded and four citizens killed.

Affairs in the Osage Nation.

Colonel Adair, of the Cherokee Nation, arrived here to-day in the interests of the Osage Indians, and had a long interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is direct from the Osage Nation, and says the fears of hostilities by the Osages against Kansas, as recently expressed by the Governor of that State in a telegram to President Grant, are groundless, nor is it true that those Indians have recently in council declared war.

Adair relates that the Osages are the aggrieved party. About twenty of them were on buffalo hunt west of the Arkansas; on their return they saw in the distance about 100 soldiers, when two Indians were dispatched to ascertain the reason for the appearance of the troops.

These Indians were captured, and therefore not returning to their friends, four more Indians were sent forward to learn what had become of their companions.

They, too, were captured, together with four more, who had been sent on a similar errand. Thus one-half the hunting party fell into the hands of the troops. The other Indians were beckoned away by the captives, four of whom were killed, but Colonel Adair does not know the particulars of the tragedy or the causes which led to it.

FOREIGN.

Earthquake at Porto Rico.

HAVANA, August 26.—Advices from Porto Rico to-day report a terrific earthquake on that island this morning. Houses rocked frightfully to and fro for two minutes, and the inhabitants rushed from them in the wildest alarm.

The Brig Margaret.

A letter was brought to this city to-day by a fisherman from the captain of the American brig Margaret, which sailed hence on the first instant for New Orleans, reporting that the vessel is again off the Morro. On the twenty-fifth instant she had been becalmed and drifted about the ocean. At one time she was near Abaco, when one of the seamen, who had become insane, jumped overboard, and before a boat from the Margaret could reach him he was picked up by a Spanish coasting schooner and carried off.

Conference of Steamship Men.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—Another conference of the proprietors of steamship lines between this port and New York, was held to-day. On the competition question there are hopes of a settlement, but nothing definite is stated as to the results of the meeting.

Cricket.

LONDON, August 25.—The cricket match at Dublin was continued this morning, with the Irishmen at the wicket, and finished their first innings