

(Special Correspondence of the Republic.)

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—The Roman Hierarchy and the Negro Power.

Boston, June 8, 1876.

In my letter of yesterday I gave the relations which existed between the Catholic hierarchy, New England Radicalism and the negro power and the tendency of these forces to coalesce. I showed also the danger to the cause of Protestantism in the New World, which would arise from this coalition. I now propose to discuss the counteracting force which is likely to antagonize this coalition. That force is the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. The vote of the late conference at Baltimore electing Senator Revels, of Mississippi, to be the editor of the Southern Advocate (published in New Orleans), is the first move of the Methodist brotherhood in this great conflict. It opens a battle which will soon rage in every Southern State. It is the first step in an open warfare between the Methodist Church and the Catholic party for supremacy in the late slave States of the Union. The vital bearing of this conflict in the future of the negro; in the future of Methodism in the New World, and in the future relations between the two great races inhabiting the Southern States, impart to the subject an exceptional interest. I propose, therefore, to discuss the question, from time to time, in this correspondence, as one of surpassing interest to not only your readers, but to a large class of people at the North.

And first of the Methodist Episcopal Church itself, its origin, its growth, its power, and its mission on earth, as the antagonist of the Roman hierarchy in politics and of Roman ecclesiasticism in the religious world. The Methodist Episcopal Church originated in the earnest desire of Whitfield to evangelize the Episcopacy and to bring it into sympathy with the rights of man and with reason. The Methodist Church is, therefore, not only a part of the Episcopal Church, but it has never been and never can be separated from it. It stands in the same relation to the mother church occupied by the Anglican (ritual) brotherhood on the one hand and Bishop Cummings later-day departure on the other. In a word the Methodist Church is Episcopal. It is simply "low church" made real. The growth of this wonderful body of Christians attests its power over the human heart. Its numbers, wealth and culture show that it can take in the things which pertain to progress and civilization, and yet hold in to the camp meeting and the "Mothers in Israel." Its mission in America at least is identified with the cause of civil liberty and the political brotherhood of man. As the disruption of the Methodist Church of the United States in the slavery question was the first breach in the old Union, so the reuniting of the Church North and South will be the first practical reunion between the long estranged sections of our common country. The mission of the Church is, therefore, a noble one, but a most difficult one to realize. The difficulty consists in solving the race problem at the South. The abolition of caste in the worship of God in the Southern Churches of the denomination is the one simple yet comprehensive and effective solution of the problem, and yet the very polite people in Columbia, South Carolina, for instance, who went voluntarily to the opening of the new Opera House two winters ago in that city, and voluntarily sat side by side with the representatives of African society and enjoyed Adelaide Phillips' magnificent singing and acting, are the very people who will oppose "side by side" worship of God! Of course a church which recognizes and practices such a spirit of caste as this in the worship of the deity can not long exert any influence over the "cast out" race which it wishes to embrace in its communion. Rome, with its anti-caste worship, will in such case finally hold the first position in the respect and sympathies of the negro population. As this caste issue becomes more and more discussed among the colored people the power of Rome will increase. How can the Methodist Church North approach the Southern church on this question? I fear it will fall in the attempt to bring the Southern church over to the right, at least at this time, simply because, after all, all life is found in its social relations, and the tendency of modern civilization is in the direction of social aristocracy, and the color line at the South involves a social issue as well as a political issue, both concurring in the aristocratic idea.

The probabilities are, therefore, that the Methodist Church North will take hold of the negro problem alone, in some practical way, and with a strong hand. If it does so it will finally force the Christians of the Southern wing of the church to recognize its mission work. This once done, the interest in the work will increase, and finally the original cause of the disruption of the church into sectional parties may be removed. In the meanwhile, I assume the movement as one full of significance, as it bears on the cause of humanity and the present good and future destiny of the negro. I incline to the opinion that the objective point of work by the Northern Methodist Church at the South in this matter will be in promoting home life and Christian home communities among the emancipated people. I think this work will be commenced in Louisiana, backed by the wealth of the leading Methodist Churches at the North. Whatever this noble church will do in this affair, will be conceived in love and executed in love.

New Orleans and Rio Janeiro.

La Compagnie de la Guyane Francaise

are about establishing a line of first class steamship to run in the New Orleans and Rio Janeiro trade connecting at Cayenne with the main line from that port to Havre. The first ship of the line is expected to arrive here from Havre in time to sail hence for Rio Janeiro on the fifteenth proximo.

The agent in the city and has engaged the services of Mr. Charles Nathan, who, it is expected, will superintend the freight and passenger department. His office is No. 25 Carondelet street.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Investigation Continued.

The Congressional investigating committee on the case of the witnesses yesterday morning at ten o'clock. All the members were present, except Messrs Darrell and Reilly, who were engaged in the examination of vouchers at the Customhouse.

John Usher, sworn—In the latter part of 1869, was sent for by General Sypher and Governor McComb, and asked to run for Representative from the district which he decided, as witness was a school teacher, and would have no time to spare to electioneer; General Sypher said he could fix that all right, and he then received something outside school hours; signed a paper in the Customhouse, and received some money; was not employed by the government; in 1870 signed a document in Deputy Collector Herwig's room, received \$1000, thought at the time it was payment for campaign purposes.

To Mr. Conger—No one connected with the committee influences witnesses to appear and give his evidence; received more than one payment of money; does not remember whether there was an oath to be sworn to printed and handed out by the collector; impressed with the idea that P. F. Herwig was the treasurer of the campaign fund; wrote to Collector Casey, reminding him of the printed paper to give him employment out of school hours.

To Mr. New—About one month after the letter was written, witness received some money from Mr. Herwig; Collector Casey did not answer the letter; no allusion was made to it in the interview which followed.

To Mr. Vance—Received no money from United States officials since that time; was not employed as an inspector in 1874; did not know that his name was on the pay rolls of the Customhouse that year.

Philip Neff sworn—Is employed in the Customhouse; has now there eleven years; witness is unable to report furniture made to work of all kinds; have made furniture since being in the Customhouse; made a small armor for Mr. Herwig with front and sides of brass; cost about \$15; it generally took five or six days to make one; made also some trifling articles occasionally for Mrs. Herwig, such as mousing, obnoxious and mounted; witness is not a stockholder in the Transfer Company.

To Mr. Conger—Eight hours was a day's work; but worked over hours sufficient to make up for the time occupied for private work; did not know who placed on the collector or his deputy during business hours; whatever was made for them was during leisure hours; when making these articles did not receive any money from the government, as he worked on other occasions, including Sundays, enough to make up for that, which he could prove.

To Mr. Gibson—Witness favors to keep in the good graces of Collector Casey and Deputy Herwig; got the lumber from Mr. Brown out of the lumber yard; has no remembrance of doing work for other persons in the Customhouse; witness is not a member of the National Republican newspaper; witness agreed to give Mr. Herwig a check on his next month's pay for that amount.

John Woodburn—Was last employed on the steamboat Flota as captain of that boat; witness was president of a secret organization called the Knights of Syria; that was the name he went to get the men on the pay roll.

Messrs. Reilly and Darrell here arrived and submitted their report to the committee. They called on the Customhouse; did not see Collector Casey, but saw Deputy Herwig; asked to see duplicates of vouchers for payment of money from 1870 to 1874. Mr. Herwig replied that he had seen the originals in Washington, and supposed that duplicates were kept. Mr. Herwig asked to see the originals, and to furnish to the committee an account of all the moneys received for seizures and the disposition of the proceeds; also an account of disbursements in the construction department, together with the disbursements each year since March 4, 1869; also the pay rolls of men employed in the construction department for 1873, 1874 and 1875. Special Deputy Herwig promised to furnish the same.

The sub-committee then stated that they had examined Mr. Aikman, auditor of the Customhouse, relative to his supervision of the accounts of the Customhouse. Mr. Aikman, requesting him to furnish the committee with a statement of the number of persons employed, etc., but as yet he received no answer from the committee.

W. B. Henderson, sworn—Was a clerk in the house of Jackson & Anderson; in 1871 was a partner in the house of Jackson, Kilpatrick & Henderson.

To Mr. Gibson—Found a deficit of six cents charged for Customhouse dues on the cargo of salt by the ship Pericles which arrived here in December, 1870. Mr. Jackson's attention was called to the fact by witness; Mr. Jackson said it would be made all right; witness shortly after left the firm, there he was at that time employed as book-keeper in the office of Secretary Boutwell of the irregularities; received no answer from the Secretary; the affair was subsequently adjusted under the supervision of Mr. Usher, the auditor of the treasury; witness, previous to this, had made affidavits that frauds were perpetrated in the salt business; with Mr. Kincaid, collector of the port, and Mr. Jackson & Anderson; the entries C. H. W. and C. H. J. amounted to about \$2500; often saw Customhouse officers in the store; did not know what their positions were.

To Mr. Woodburn—The amount of the duties were not paid until a month after the entry was made; witnesses know of no other transaction of this character made by that house.

James C. Warren sworn—To Mr. New—In 1874 acted as United States deputy marshal; a commission was furnished witness through the influence of T. T. Blaine, Senator; was employed as such two or three days in East Baton Rouge before the election; Senator Allain paid witness for the service rendered; did not accompany Allain through the parish election; was paid \$75; the commission was signed "S. B. Packard, United States marshal."

To Mr. Conger—Had some idea of the law relative to the appointment of deputy United States marshals on the application of the citizens of the parish.

To Mr. New—Several other deputy marshals were also employed in East Baton Rouge before the election.

Cross, sworn—To Mr. Gibson—Had no contact with the general government, but Dennis Cross, Jr., a nephew of witness, had with Colonel Hays, who represented the government, the contract was renewed.

STATE NEWS.

MORNING.

From the Bastrop Republican, June 8.

On Thursday evening last Mr. John Marable, who lives a short distance from Bastrop, was out practicing with his pistol. Thomas Jenkins, colored, chanced to pass. Jenkins, seeing him shoot, remarked that he had a short pistol. Marable, who thought that he had shot at him, pointed the same at him (Jenkins) and at the same time pulled the trigger and his great surprise the pistol fired. The ball passed through the left arm and into the body, near the lower ribs, and almost through the back, but Marable pursued when he saw the damage that he had done, and brought him back to his home, rendered him all the assistance in his power, but the man died of the wound on the next day.

From the Shreveport Times, June 10: The community was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday morning by the report that a young man named Rosenblatt had committed suicide by cutting his throat, literally from ear to ear, with a razor. The report was soon confirmed. Deceased was a young man, about 25 years of age, near the intersection of Milan street. The house has three rooms, a back room running the length of the building, while the front is divided into two rooms, one of which is used as a store, and the other was occupied by the deceased. An old paralytic named Appleby, on the night of the suicide, was sleeping in a corner of the store, and when he awoke, he saw the blood, and he thought that he was leaking. He called to Rosenblatt, but received no answer, when he awoke the stepdaughter, when he thought something was leaking. She got up and examined, but could find nothing leaking, when she became alarmed, thinking something had happened to her father, as the dripping could still be heard. Appleby suggested that she call a shoemaker by the name of Hartkorn, living next door, who would be able to tell her what was the matter. The three entered Rosenblatt's room, and found him lying on the bed dead, with his throat cut, and his right hand resting on the bed. The razor was found near the body, and the bed was saturated with blood, and the spectacle presented was a most horrible one.

There were vague rumors on the street of foul play, as it was by some thought probable that a man could have indicated upon himself such terrible wounds. Dr. Rosenblatt was a young man, and was of the opinion that he could have easily been indicted by deceased. There were three wounds, which went through the neck, and the razor was found in the hand, penetrating to the bone of the neck. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that it was a case of self-destruction, and that the weapon used was a razor.

About twelve o'clock on Friday evening a widow sister of Mr. Fred Brewer, of this city, who died some six months since. He leaves a stepdaughter and two young children. The father of the widow of his wife has been drinking hard, and had delirium tremens the night of his death. He fancied that Brewer, with whom he was on good terms, was outside the house with a party of men to kill him. That night, or some time during the day he was handling some pistols, which the stepdaughter succeeded in getting from him.

The bond of W. B. Hall, ex-harbor-master, was canceled.

The following appointments were made: East Baton Rouge—C. A. Le Sage, member of the board of control of the State Penitentiary, vice A. Jackson, removed; D. Anderson, trustee of the Blind Asylum, vice De Gray; O. H. Foreman, trustee of the Blind Asylum, vice Gas.

C. H. Ewell was appointed branch pilot. Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Police Commissioner L. T. Murdoch.

The Congressional Committee. The congressional committee, in executive session yesterday, passed a resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday evening next at five o'clock, unless any evidence of an important nature be developed in the meantime; in which case, if necessary, the resolution will be rescinded, and the committee continue their investigations. Witnesses for the defense will be examined by the committee to-day.

Off for Cincinnati. The congressional committee yesterday granted leave of absence to Hon. C. B. Darrell until Sunday next, in order to allow the gentleman time to attend the Cincinnati convention, to which he is a delegate from this State. Mr. Darrell left for Cincinnati last evening.

NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BONDS AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12:30 P. M., this day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, ninety-seven bonds of \$1000 each of the Jackson railroad and levee bonds; sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern. See the advertisement.

New Orleans University. This flourishing institution, at the corner of Camp and Race streets, has closed the academic year. The anniversary was held Wednesday evening, June 7, in the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. E. Williams pastor. Dr. Godman presided. The house was crowded with an interested audience.

The programme of exercises was as follows: Prayer.—Rev. J. D. Adams. Music.—"The Martyrs of Science."—Eugene Malan. Music.—"The Martyrs of Science."—Eugene Malan.

For Vice President—Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio. The following is a guess at the first ballot, we hear that the number of votes is necessary to a choice 379 votes: Blaine.....200 Hayes..... 75 Conkling.....120 Sewall..... 20 Hartranft.....118 Total.....376

On the second ballot the break of courtesy admitted, will then, it is supposed, bring forward the candidate he has in reserve, and will endeavor to carry the convention by the choice of the convention. The result will be, however, that whatever votes Blaine may promise, he can not deliver them; so his following will then break all apart, and the election will be left solitary and powerless. The result will be, however, that whatever votes Blaine may promise, he can not deliver them; so his following will then break all apart, and the election will be left solitary and powerless.

It is an open secret here that when Mr. Blaine told a Tribune reporter that the man he most feared was the "Great Unknown," that he had since become famous—he supposed that this unknown was Rutherford B. Hayes. In this, however, it will doubtless be proven that he made a mistake, for the second ballot will in all probability stand about as follows: Conkling.....250 Hayes..... 50 Morton.....150 Sewall..... 20 Hartranft.....118 Total.....379

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

The "Mobile Line," composed of Morgan's side wheel iron steamers, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad, the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, Mobile and Montgomery railroad of Alabama, Atlanta and West Point railroad, and the South and North Alabama railroad, is the great combination through route between Matamoros, Galveston, New Orleans, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, making the unprecedented quick time of sixty hours and eleven minutes between New Orleans and New York, which takes the fast United States mail and great Southern Express. For through tickets and sleeping berths apply at the ticket office of the "Mobile Line," corner of Camp and Common streets, and for further reliable information to Norman C. Jones, the general agent, at his office under the St. Charles Hotel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CINCINNATI

BLAINE'S FRIENDS SANGUINE

OTHER CANDIDATES CONFIDENT

Caucus of Louisiana Delegates

DIVIDING OUT THE HONORS

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

CINCINNATI, June 13, 1876. Favorable reports of Blaine's condition have considerably strengthened his chances to-day. His friends count upon 377 votes on the first ballot. They are accordingly very confident.

The friends of the other candidates, on the other hand, declare that Blaine will poll his highest vote on the first ballot. It is difficult to understand upon what grounds such an opinion can be based.

The Louisiana delegation held a close caucus to-day and agreed upon the following recommendations: S. B. Packard for the committee on permanent organization.

G. Y. Kelso for vice president from Louisiana. Henry Demas for committee on resolutions. C. E. Nash for committee on rules. Governor Pinhook for member of the national committee. T. G. T.

CINCINNATI.

The Morton Men in Better Spirits.—The Alabama Contest.—The Programme of Organization.—Blaine's Friends are Alarmed at His Condition.—His Speech on the First Ballot.—Bristow's Hope.—Blaine's Friends are Alarmed at His Condition.—His Speech on the First Ballot.—Bristow's Hope.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Morton men, starting with the assumption that Blaine would not recover in time to secure in convention the vote otherwise not be obtained, presented there at all, in much better spirits to-day than yesterday, claiming the danger of the defeat of their candidate has lessened, and that what danger he has is now coming from a new source, not yesterday, from Conkling, but from Hayes.

They assert that the efforts made by the Conkling men to secure Southern votes, that being necessarily the most vulnerable quarter, have failed, and that the delegates from that section, colored and white, remain as yet faithful to those whom they were pledged to support. The chief anxiety of Morton is on occasions which it is believed will come to him from the Blaine men of the Northwest and Northeast. Should it be found that the latter were not nominated, it is claimed that a third of the portion of Wisconsin, share of Michigan, fraction of Illinois, and a pretty full vote from Maine will go for Morton when Blaine is not a factor in the contest.

The number to be obtained from Illinois is not as large as has been claimed by some. Colonel Ingersoll and about five others will probably make up all that can be obtained from that State, rather to the disappointment of Indianians. The delegation from Indiana seem to be determined to stick to Morton to the bitter end, and to second choice.

The contest between Blaine and Hayes will be the first matter before the convention which will create any discussion. It will be preceded only by formal business.

The convention will be called to order by Governor Morgan, of New York, chairman of the National Central Committee, who will make a brief address, not exceeding five minutes in length. Then Judge Stanley will address the convention, after which committees on credentials, resolutions, etc., will be appointed. The report of the former on the Alabama case will be the next order of business, and will be followed by the report proposed by some to settle the difficult point by admitting neither, but the feeling among Blaine, Morton and Conkling men is in favor of the latter course.

Blaine, since none of its members will vote for Bristow, who is considered the common enemy. Each of the three candidates named hope for strength from the Spencer delegation.

Owing to Mr. Blaine's attack on Sunday aggressive warfare on the part of his friends is not very active to-day, much of their time being necessarily spent in receiving delegates who are alarmed at the tone of some of the dispatches received from Washington. These apparently unfavorable telegrams are not understood by the Blaine family. It can not be safely said yet that any votes are lost to him by reason of his sickness. Should his condition remain unimproved twenty-four hours more, however, there are said to be several who would support him only on informal and possibly the first formal ballot. This evening Senator Logan claimed that Blaine will have 393 votes on the first formal ballot, and the second will secure enough of wanderers to put him through. Senator Logan denies the statement that he is at heart for Conkling, asserting that the choice of the convention must be between Blaine and the Senator from New York, and he is strongly in favor of the former.

The Bristow men are making claims that they will have 300 votes on the first formal ballot, and they say instead of two votes formerly allowed Bristow in Illinois, they have six, and after a ballot or two nearly all of the Missouri voters will unite on him. They admit their force is chiefly made up of scatterers, but claim those will stand firm against all pressure and persuasion, and not allow themselves to be coerced into joining the other party as a unit. Yet many of them now enter vainly in Bristow's nomination, saying that after Blaine is disposed of Morton and Conkling will unite to elect Bristow, in no other way, by giving the nomination to Hayes. There was a meeting of Bristow men to-day, with Solicitor Wilson present as the leading spirit. They counted up 160 votes, which they claim carry Bristow on the first formal ballot.

Ohio men have grown to be very enthusiastic for Hayes. They had two meetings after dark last evening, at which reports were made by prominent members of the delegation, who have been in conference with other delegations, going to show that there is a general feeling of confidence in the ultimate nomination of Governor Hayes as a compromise candidate. It was stated at the meeting that, with Blaine out of the way, a majority of the Missouri voters will unite to elect Hayes, and the remainder to Morton. Prominent Massachusetts delegates, it was also said, have assured Ohio delegates that all they desire is that Ohio should stand firm on the ballots and Massachusetts would finally come to the support of Hayes.

The Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia, 125 in number, arrived this evening, accompanied by a band, and marched to the Burnside House. The members are uniformed, wearing black cloth suits and white dress hats, and a handsome portrait banner of their favorite candidate. Among the men who are prominent in the party were General William H. Mann, William R. Leeds, General H. B. Bingham, Postmaster Fairman, Major Stockley and Gibson Clarke.

The New York delegation took a vote. George William Curtis and A. A. Low are for Bristow, the remainder for Conkling. An endeavor to force the delegation to vote

as a unit failed. There was considerable heat in the contest.

New York, June 13.—The Tribune's special from Cincinnati says probably the most striking fact of news from Cincinnati is that friends of Conkling, who are working hard and are trying to break down Blaine's support by arguments derived from his sudden illness. Only the Vermont and Michigan following of Blaine, however, is now present; the vast majority of the third ballot is predicted. Conkling is gaining Southern delegates, and taking away votes from Morton. It is now certain that only a few votes from Pennsylvania can be added to Conkling.

That gentlemen, however, is now claimed to be a sure second in strength to Mr. Blaine.

It is said Morton will be dropped entirely early in the battle.

How Blaine's Name Will Be Presented. Other special says Blaine delegates from various sections had a meeting and voted that Blaine's name be presented in the convention by Frye, to be followed by H. Howe, of Illinois, and if necessary J. H. Ingell, of Wisconsin, a nephew of the Senator.

A Mass of Germans who Want Reform.—Bristow's Estimate.—How the Delegates are Divided up. Cincinnati, June 13.—Two hundred Germans, with nearly every State in the Union represented, organized in the interest of the reform cause, met at the convention. A committee on resolutions was appointed.

The Herald bureau tabulate the first ballot—Blaine 379, Morton 119, Bristow 116, Hayes 45, Conkling 94, Wheeler 1, Hartranft 58, undecided 20.

The Kentucky delegation decided to urge Harlan for permanent president, indicating a break among the Blaine men. There is but little hope of Blaine recovering Michigan; the vote will be divided between Bristow and Hayes, with a few scattering. A trade was made between the Blaine men and the Vermont delegation is probable, based upon the support of Ohio for Jewell for Vice President.

The latest statements are—North Carolina—Blaine 12, Conkling 4, Bristow 2, Morton 2. Missouri—Blaine solid. New Hampshire is claimed solid for Bristow.

Virginia—Blaine 17, Morton 3, Conkling 2, Tennessee—Morton 18, Bristow 1, blank 1. The canvass among the Southern delegates about changes in favor of Conkling. His friends are negotiating with Hayes for second place, pursuing the same tactics with Logan's friends for second place.

Blaine and Conkling are working with Pennsylvania for votes when Hartranft is withdrawn. It is stated the Bristow men from Massachusetts will go solid for Blaine when Bristow is out of the field.

The Pennsylvania delegation met and resolved to stick to Hartranft; if persisted in, Blaine will be defeated. Massachusetts will vote for Bristow, Vermont and Rhode Island are for Bristow, also Connecticut after Jewell is dropped. Michigan stands Bristow 11, Bristow 1, undecided 2.

Alexander McClure says the Pennsylvania delegation passed by a majority of forty-four over Don Cameron the following: First ballot for Hartranft, then if the delegates desire to elect a permanent president, the delegation for consultation. These forty-four, McClure says, are for Blaine.

The Illinois delegation voted Blaine 34, Bristow 1, Wheeler 3, undecided 2. Mr. Blaine writes to Congressman Wright with his own hand the following: Eugene Hale, Cincinnati: I am entirely convalescent, suffering only from physical weakness. I impress upon my friends the necessity of the general appearance of confidence of Blaine's nomination on the third or fourth ballot. They worked assiduously during the morning to unify some of the important delegations.

Blaine's friends are confident of his success in Illinois. Logan made a strong Blaine speech to the Illinois delegation, saying the men who sought to destroy the Union by arms are now endeavoring to kill off the men who saved the Union.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll followed in an appeal for his personal friend Blaine. Blaine was the man who was wounded by the rebels when they were fighting for an party, and for that to desert him would be an act of treachery which would damn the party forever. The record of Blaine was mentioned by the orator, that of the Republican party.

The result was two Washburne men who represent Washburne's district promised to vote Blaine, one, however, reserving the right to vote first for Wheeler, if there was any chance of his nomination.

One of the Bristow men also went over on the ground that Blaine was the preference of his district, to which he would yield.

The State will probably vote Blaine forty, Bristow two. If it should happen Blaine should be elected, the delegation will be broken, Bristow getting seven or eight, Morton ten or eleven, Hayes seven or eight, Wheeler two, Conkling possibly one or two, the rest uncertain.

Hartranft has resolved to vote solid for Blaine. This and Illinois votes Blaine four additional votes, and with good news regarding Blaine's health, more than offsets the defection in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations.

Later developments in Pennsylvania are more favorable to Blaine. He may with some confidence count on forty-eight after Hartranft is dropped. In Pennsylvania, however, is working hard for Conkling. Negotiations are going on all the time between Conkling and Hartranft men, but it seems confident that Hartranft will have one number of votes. Hartranft will have one solid vote. Whether dropped before the second or third ballot will be determined to-morrow.

During the evening the Blaine men have been showing signs of settled confidence which had an effect on the supporters of other candidates. Notwithstanding the losses, they claim to have gained enough to counterbalance all that and give their candidate between 390 and 300 votes on the first ballot. It has been decided to have no informal ballot.

What Blaine's Friends Rely Upon.

The following estimate is made out by the Blaine committee, and they claim that they have rigorously eliminated all votes which could in any way be considered doubtful: On the second ballot they claim they will gain fifty from delegations outside of Ohio and Pennsylvania; they expect that when that gain is seen there will be enough immediate changes to insure the nomination on that ballot. They are confident that when Blaine is so successful there will not be lacking delegations who will struggle for the honor of

ing first to change to him. As regards the somewhat contradictory telegram concerning Blaine's condition, they explain it by stating that the doctors who are attending him are homeopaths, and that those from the blacker reports come belong to a different school of medicine, who could not do so unprofessional a thing as to admit that the diagnosis of their rival was correct.

The Erie line is to be put in nomination by Colonel Ingersoll, and the friends of the former have great hopes of the result of the colonel's oratory. It is believed by them that it will be difficult for the susceptible delegates to resist his eloquence. If any attacks be made in the convention upon Mr. Blaine's record, he is to respond to it and carry the war into Africa, if need be.

What Morton's Friends Claim. As Blaine went up, Morton naturally went down. Claims made yesterday were repeated to-day, but the air of confidence with which they had been asserted had disappeared. Hopes entertained of gains from Blaine in the Northwest and Northeast vanished when it became apparent that Blaine had no intention of getting out of the way. Their claim to-day for the first or second ballot is only Indiana and the votes conceded to them from the South, asserting, however, that they have been using Blaine no intention of getting out of the way. They claim to-day for the first or second ballot is only Indiana and the votes conceded to them from the South, asserting, however, that they have been using Blaine no intention of getting out of the way.

The Conkling men are quiet and an demonstrative to-day, as they were yesterday, but the experienced politicians among them have not been waiting their time. There are rumors that they have been using money and not in vain, but that transactions are not carried on in daylight, and can be verified only when the voting actually begins in the convention. Until then it can not be known.

Mr. Conkling's friends are busy, saying that what they call Morton's collapse only indicates that the fight in the convention will give after Blaine is out of the race. New York; that of the two the latter is the only one who can carry the Empire State, but this reasoning does not seem to have made any impression upon a single delegate.

The Erie road has reduced the fare to New York; that of the two the latter is the only one who can carry the Empire State, but this reasoning does not seem to have made any impression upon a single delegate.

Up to the present time it is believed the Bristow men have kept aloof from any resembling conferences with the friends of the other candidates. Last night or early to-morrow morning there will be a consultation of the Conkling, Bristow and Morton leaders, to see if they can not agree to a truce, and if not, it becomes apparent that Blaine's defeat can be accomplished in no other way.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Hancock introduced a joint resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of relieving domestic bears from the tax on their skins.

Mr. Wells introduced a bill in relation to land claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri.

Mr. Hardenberg introduced a bill extending the signal service.

The bill authorizing details of additional army officers as professors of military academies passed and goes to the President. It extends to the 31st of August.

Business to-morrow will be confined to general debate on the army appropriation bill. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Blaine's Condition Improving. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Blaine continues to improve. He slept naturally a part of the morning. The doctors are still greatly encouraged. He appears to be able to sleep, and will, it is believed, read to him. The physicians keep him quiet, but he is really convalescing.

Speaker Kerr's Health. Mr. Kerr is much improved. No Cabinet session to-day. The President has gone to Baltimore. General Sheridan has gone to Red Cloud Agency on a tour of personal observation.

Rosemond De Armas has been appointed ganger of the first district of Louisiana.

NEW YORK.

Reduced Fares. New York, June 13.—The Erie Railroad Company announces the following reduction in fares, to take effect to-night: To Rochester \$5.50; to Buffalo via Niagara Falls \$6; excursion tickets \$11; to Dunkirk \$7; to Elmira \$8; to Albany \$10; to Buffalo via Erie \$11; to Columbus \$2; Indianapolis \$12; Cincinnati \$11; Louisville \$15; Kansas City \$12; St. Louis \$17; Milwaukee \$16; Quebec City \$28; Omaha \$25; San Francisco \$125.