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THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Investigation Continued.

At the evening session of the committee, Wednesday, Mr. Bailey was called and sworn.

James Bailey sworn—To Mr. Reilly—Is son of Mr. Bailey, who is engaged in the manufacture of vinegar; Williams, a colored man, hired a shed in the yard of the factory at $6 per month for a party named Cassidy; never knew the latter person; always received the money from Williams and gave him a receipt for the same; the reason given for renting the building was to store empty boxes; knew nothing further until the seizure of the cigars was made; articles were stolen from and around his place; watched; found that an entrance was made through their warehouse into the cooper shop; made investigation and found pieces of cigar boxes in the cooper shop; endeavored to find Mr. Cassidy, but could not do so; reported to Mr. Kinsella at the Customhouse, as he did not wish to be involved in the affair; told Mr. Kinsella that he believed smuggling was going on; at first the Customhouse officials refused to credit his story, but on the Monday following the report officers were sent from the Customhouse who made the seizure and recovered the goods, which seemed to be dry goods boxes filled with cigars; there were no stamps on the cigar boxes; called on Mr. Cassidy; who is in the liquor business, before the seizure was made; he denied all knowledge of or connection with the matter; before the seizure was made Mr. Kinsella sent his son, and witness took him to the cooper shop, showed him the goods and gave him pieces of the cigar boxes, and he at once expressed the opinion that they were pieces of Havana cigar boxes; an inspector named Dan Hutchinson was provided with the search warrant; before the seizure was made a man came to witness and claimed the goods, and asked permission to remove them; witness did not tell him that he had been to the Customhouse and made a complaint; Mr. Bailey, in reply to his request, observed that the premises were under his control; that if he was the party who rented the building he had the key and could remove them if desired; the officers at this moment appeared and made the seizure; have seen this party since, within a few days, on Canal street; have also seen him in the neighborhood of Rampart street; suppose he resides on that street; witness told him he did not wish to appear before the committee; that he wanted nothing to do with the transaction, as he did not wish to be involved in it; the party observed that so far as he himself was concerned he had no objections to appearing before the committee; met him previously to the seizure near the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, at his place of business, in Masich's store; did not hear that the goods belonged to Masich; Masich is a cigar dealer; a colored drayman, named John, told witness where the party did business; went to Masich's store and asked to see Masich; he was not in; as witness went down stairs he met Mr. Masich coming up; did not know the gentlemen he met was Mr. Masich, as he never saw him before; not knowing him, he passed him without speaking to him; John assisted Williams; John was one of the colored men who was watching witness while witness was watching his premises; doesn't know that the party who owned the goods was Mr. Masich; had been careful not to know that; could not state why the person should call at that particular time and on that particular day and request to be allowed to remove his goods from a building which he rented and had the key.

Witness object in reporting to the Customhouse; was simply to put a stop to the stealing on his premises, and prevent himself from becoming involved in whatever was being transacted in the cooper shop; witness discovered stealing from his premises; his own drayman, whom he caught in the act and whom he discharged; he suspected the colored men in his neighborhood as the thieves; the goods were seized and sold; received a portion of the amount of the sale of the goods as informer.

To Mr. Woodburn—The pieces of cigar boxes had been dropped on the floor; spoke to Mr. Kinsella of the illegal entrance through his warehouse; also told him he believed the cases contained imported cigars, as there were no stamps on the boxes; Mr. Kinsella replied that sometimes seizures were made and no evidence of fraud discovered; was asked by Mr. Kinsella to make an affidavit, at first refused; Mr. Kinsella had sufficient evidence before him to make an affidavit; thought it was his duty to make an affidavit under the circumstances; it did not strike witness that there was anything wrong on the part of Mr. Kinsella when he sent his son, or that there was collusion with the party who owned the cigars; thinks Mr. Kinsella told witness that the building could not be entered without being unlocked, unless an affidavit was made by witness; asked Mr. Kinsella to send an officer to watch on Saturday night.

Mr. Woodburn—Then it was you and not the government officials that was to blame in not making the proper affidavit, that the seizure was not made on Saturday instead of Monday?

Mr. Gibson thought Mr. Woodburn was pressing witness rather hard by his last question.

Question—Did you say that one of the reasons why you made the report to Mr. Kinsella that you did not wish to become involved, yet you refused to make an affidavit which would have exonerated you, and thrown all the responsibility upon Mr. Kinsella?

Mr. Gibson observed that witness had given several reasons. Witness desired time to answer.

Mr. Reilly said he could have a month if he liked.

Mr. Woodburn wanted to know if he had a right to ask questions of witnesses before the committee.

Mr. Reilly said it was proper to ask questions, but not proper to interrupt witness before answering the questions.

Mr. Woodburn stated that he had not done so; that the answer required a simple yes or no, and witness wished to tell a long story.

Question—If you did not want to know the man's name, why did you go and hunt him up?

Answer—Well, I wanted the robbing about my premises broken up; did not tell Mr. Kinsella of the information received from John, the drayman; returned to the factory after giving information to Mr. Kinsella, determined to be at the factory if any attempt was made to take the goods away.

To Mr. Gibson—The drayman in witness' employ was a colored man; he lived a block beyond where witness lived; a float drove up with four or five men about one o'clock Saturday night in front of the cooper shop; was in a stable near by watching; they took nothing away that witness knew of; he gave no alarm; a horse in the stable where he was made "such a devil of a noise" that he (witness) supposed the men had an idea that somebody was in the stable.

Mr. Conger—Then the horse was more faithful in giving the alarm than you were?

The mysterious party, witness said, was dressed in light clothes when he first saw him by John's direction; he wears side whiskers, and is a short, thick set man, but is not quite sure that the person was Mr. Masich.

To Mr. Gibson—Remained in Mr. Masich's office five or ten minutes; met the gentleman referred to at the foot of the stairs; did not address him; he might be Mr. Masich, but could not swear it was him.

Mr. Reilly here referred to the "long story" which the witness desired to tell Mr. Woodburn. [The story was not a very long one, and related principally to the draying of the goods to the cooper shop. Once the witness referred to the mysterious man as "Masichs, or whoever he was," and immediately added, with a double turn of his right hand, "I'm all wound up."]

Told Dan Hutchinson, the inspector who had the search warrant, that I did not wish to testify against the party, "whether he was Masichs or whoever he was," as he had been injured enough; would rather go to the parish and make rings, which he could sell, than to testify against this man.

To Mr. Woodburn—Saw Mr. Masichs at the vinegar factory ten or fifteen minutes before the seizure was made.

Question—Did he not say at that time: "Bailey, for God's sake, let me take my things away?"

Answer—Yes, he said so.

Question—Now, did you not know that man was Mr. Masichs at that time?

Answer—Well, no. I might have met him before, but I did not know at that time it was Masichs.

Mr. Conger—Why did you try to avoid knowing or meeting this man?

Answer—Well, I hoped to be able to dodge (if the committee did not probe me too deeply) whether I did or did not know Masichs or this man.

Mr. Conger, interrupting—That is not an answer to my question. Now, how much did you receive as informer?

Answer—Sixteen hundred and some odd dollars.

Question—You got all you could out of this man, and yet you did not know his name?

Answer—No, I did not get all I could; he might have been arrested and fined, I suppose.

Question—Still, you were determined not to know this man, and yet you knew him after all?

Answer—No; I don't know him yet. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conger continuing to ask witness questions, witness told Mr. Conger that he could place whatever construction he pleased upon his answers, all the papers would would have an account of the affair at "Bailey's Vinegar Factory;" he could not help that, and he would be bothered to death; would take all the odium attached to the name of an informer. His friends had occasionally "commiserated" with him at the loss of the cigars. It was useless for witness to say they were not his, for they would reply, "that is too thin."

Mr. Conger expressed the belief that Mr. Bailey was interested in the ownership of the cigars with Mr. Masich.

Witness—There, that's it; believe what you like; examine the cooper shop to see if there were any goods stolen from me in it.

Question—Did you find any.

Answer—No, sir.

The members of the Congressional Committee resumed session yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock.

Mr. Gibson announced that he had received from General Sheldon a list of importers, merchants and ship agents, with a statement appended, that they would all testify to the same facts as the importers and merchants, etc., testified to on Wednesday, relative to the proper management of the Customhouse and the courtesy of the officers of the government, so far as they were concerned and knew.

Mr. Conger proposed that the list and statement should go on the record, to which no objections were made.

This motion was made and acquiesced in to avoid the delay of hearing their testimony.

The following is the document:

We, the undersigned, importers, merchants and ship agents, having business with the New Orleans Customhouse, most cheerfully state that during the last seven years every facility consistent with law and regulations has been afforded us in our business relations with the officers of the customs from the highest to the lowest. Every courtesy has been extended to us and attention given for the prompt transaction of business; that complaints, if made, have received a speedy hearing and remedies found, and, taken altogether, we have no hesitation in saying that, so far as we know, the customs affairs have been conducted justly and honestly in the interests of the government and the business community.

J. H. Oglesby,	Fredericksen & Harte,
E. J. Hart & Co.,	G. W. Dunbar & Sons,
McStea & Value,	J. L. Lyons,
Louis Grunewald,	A. F. Cochran & Cazeres,
Smith Brothers & Co.,	C. T. Buddecke & Son,
Wallace & Co.	B. Piffet.
Peet, Yale & Bowling,	John Frank & Co.,
G. R. Finlay & Co.,	Rareshide & Maes,
Jackson & Manson,	August Koenig & Brother,
J. Levois & Jamison,	A. A. Maginnis & Sons,
Mullan & Holloway,	Thomas H. Handy & Co.,
Folger & Co.,	A. Baldwin & Co.,
S. N. Moody,	A. Peiser & Co.,
J. Doussan,	Herman Isaac,
P. Boisseneau,	E. Delisle & Co.,
Marks Brothers & Co.,	A. Dagoret,
D. L. Ranlett & Co.,	E. Molinie,
Katz & Barnett,	C. & G. W. Weingart,
H. Closterman & Bayle,	Hebert & Co.,
Hoffman, Marks & Co.,	Leon Pierre & Co.,
A. Doussan,	Briel Sembre,
M. Seseler,	S. Hernsheim & Bro.,
Koch & Dreyfus,	Mayer Brothers,
Philip Leber,	Bornio & Brother,
Navra & Offner,	P. L. Casachs,
Gueble & Nippert,	F. Charpaux & Co.,
D. H. Holmes,	E. Levy & Co.,
John Turpin,	Viple & Peret,
F. A. Gonzales,	P. E. Bulstour,
A. Gonzales,	Paul Gelpi & Bro.,
F. A. Haber,	Chaffraix & Agar,
A. Carrouche,	J. B. Solari & Sons,
E. Troiegros,	Lafitte & Dufilho,
U. Bassetti,	A. Rochereau & Co.,
Martin Druhan,	Amedee Couturie,
U. Marinoni,	C. Cavarec & Son, agents,
A. Carriere & Sons,	E. Dubois,
Woodward & Wright,	Fernandez & Villa,

hdw. A. Yorke, agent Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Line,
John A. Stevenson, agent Mississippi Valley Transportation Company,
Pim, Forwood & Co., per Pro. J. C. Ryley,

NEW ORLEANS, May, 1876.

We, the undersigned, importers and ship agents doing business with the New Orleans Customhouse, respectfully state that every facility consistent with law and regulations has been afforded us in transacting the same by the officials in charge:

Charles A. Whitney & Co., agents Morgan line.
Decan, Zerega & Co., agents steamship line.
Norton & Bell, ship brokers.
William Creevy, steamship agent.
Avendano Hermanos.
M. W. Evans, agents Opposition Towboat line.
Lovell & Bailey, ship brokers.
C. J. Shepherd & Co.
Hall & Vaughan, ship brokers.
Meeker, Knox & Co.
Alf Moulton, agent Cromwell Steamship line.
DeWolf, Powell & Co., ship agents.
Rareshide & Ives, ship brokers.
J. M. Witherspoon, agent Alexander Line.
Joseph Kelly, No. 169 Gravier street.
I. K. Roberts, President New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company.
Shultz & Co., ship brokers.
Ed. F. Stockmeyer & Co., Agents North German Lloyd.
A. K. Miller & Co., agents State Line.
J. A. Bryson & Co., as ship agents only.
C. M. Soria, agent Mandeville, Covington and Pensacola steamers.

John D. Crawford, entry clerk at the Customhouse—recalled for the defense—

To Mr. Whitaker—Explained the error in the custom charges relative to the cargo of salt on the ship Pericles in 1870; the broker (Mr. Bonzano) for the parties who owned the salt placed the amount of eighteen cents in the columns set apart for the rate of duties, when he should have inserted twenty-four cents per 100 pounds; the assistant entry clerk at that time, a colored man, had but recently been appointed to the position, extended the rate of duty as the broker had entered it; the same mistake was made at the naval office; the error was subsequently discovered and within one month the deficiency in the duty was paid; witness had no knowledge of the smuggling of cigars on the steamship De Soto, as represented in William Hall's testimony; in 1869 the De Soto traded via Havana, but in 1870 made direct trips; witness also had no knowledge of the seizure of certain goods on the levee, as testified by P. Finnegan, and knew of no application on the part of Finnegan for the informer's share. Relative to Collector Wicker's testimony, Mr. Crawford stated that on August 3, 1872, nine cases containing 54,300 cigars, and two cases containing 195 reams of paper, were received on the steamer Margaret; they were properly entered and the duties paid. Relative to the testimony given by George W. Ferguson before the committee at Washington, the counsel for the defense desired witness to state all he knew of the twelve cases of guava jelly which Ferguson had sworn had gone through the Customhouse as such, and contained cigars; on March 17, 1875, twelve cases containing guava jelly were entered; the duty on jelly and marmalade was originally fifty per cent; the duty on the latter was reduced to thirty-five per cent through the perseverance of Mr. Solari; the assistant entry clerk entered the duty for the whole at fifty per cent, when half the cases contained marmalade, and should have been entered at thirty-five per cent; the mistake was corrected on the appraiser's return, and rectified at once. Witness said all duties were paid on Leon McCarty's importation of cigars; the Merida steamship did not enter this port in 1875, as sworn to by Ferguson; there was also no irregularity in the importation of the Domingo cigars; importers are always notified to be present on the opening of their goods for inspection.

To Mr. Reilly—The officers in the appraisers' department were the only ones who could possibly know the contents of imported cases by actual inspection, that being their special duty.

To Mr. Conger—Complaints in regard to customs and duties since Collector Casey came into office, have all received prompt attention.

The routine of the manner in which imported goods passed through the Customhouse was then given by witness.

David Jackson, sworn—Testified voluntarily relative to the error of the custom dues of eighteen cents instead of twenty-four cents per 100 pounds on the ship Pericles, which arrived in this city some time in December, 1870; the witness said he had no knowledge of the mistake until several days after; informed certain parties and the officials, and was told the mistake would be rectified; relative to the initials or private marks C. H. W. and C. H. I., witness told Mr. Kinsella that they stood for carriage hire, warehouse and other expenses, and further, that it was none of Mr. Kinsella's business, as it related to his (witness') private affairs; witness knew Mr. Masich; he was a dark, stout man; could not remember whether he wore side whiskers or not. Mr. Masich was an importer of cigars.

Gustave Drewes, sworn, to Mr. Whitaker—Is a confectioner; knows G. W. Ferguson.

Question—State what you know of him relative to perjuring himself.

Mr. Stevenson objected to any witness giving testimony going to show that a witness before the committee had at a previous time committed perjury.

Mr. Woodburn observed that if the committee had followed the rules of evidence and the law, but little testimony would have rewarded their labors, as the mass of the testimony was hearsay evidence.

Mr. Reilly begged to differ with Mr. Woodburn.

Mr. New said he would oppose embodying hearsay evidence in the report of the committee, when that report was submitted to Congress. This committee, clothed with inquisitorial powers, had seen proper to take a great deal of hearsay evidence, but in his opinion this was done for the purpose of arriving at or reaching the main facts.

J. M. Davis, sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Is an inspector of cigars in the Customhouse; has filled that position during the last six years; recollects about the twelve cases of guava jelly and marmalade sent into the cigar inspection room by mistake for cigars; these cases and cigar cases resembled each other so much that almost any person might make a mistake, unless close examination was made; from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of cigars have been imported in the city during the time witness has held that position. Relative to the statement of Ferguson, that a case containing 38,000 cigars had been passed through the Customhouse without paying duties, witness testified that it would be impossible to manufacture a case to hold this number that could be handled without being broken to pieces by its own weight.

Mr. Conger—Have you ever seen a case that would hold 38,000 cigars?

Answer—No, sir.

Question—How large would such a case be?

Answer—About half the size of this room.

Witness referred to Parlor P, in which the committee holds its sessions, and which is one of the largest rooms in the St Charles Hotel.

To Mr. Reilly—To get a box of cigars out of a case tied and sealed would require a space to be pried open of six or seven inches; one inch pried open would break the rope, seal or case.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Reilly—If you can find out how Ferguson got that box, I would like to know. The importation has been largely increased since Collector Casey's administration. Relative to Ferguson's statement that he had pried open and taken out of one of these cases of guava jelly a box of cigars, witness said that was impossible without breaking the seal, or showing such unmistakable marks upon the case that it could be easily detected; Ferguson could not have entered the room in the night, without permission of the storekeeper, and that officer would scarcely admit any employe of the Customhouse in the inspection room, either before or after office hours; Ferguson could not have entered that room from the outside of the Customhouse. Witness testified to having received a letter from Ferguson, dated New York, April 27, in which threats were made against certain Curtomhouse officials; had the letter at home; would lay it before the committee at the evening session.

To Mr. Reilly—Had never known a case of imported cigars or other goods broken open after arriving in the Customhouse, and a portion of the contents stolen; had opened cases, where cigars were 400 or 500 short. The robbery must have occurred in Havana in the packing, as the vacant space would be filled with paper.

James Morrison, sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Is employed in the appraiser's department of the Customhouse; assisted in the examination of the twelve cases of guava jelly; examined them all; one half was jelly and one half marmalade; two other appraisers were present at the time; there was an iron hoop around both ends of the boxes containing the jelly and marmalade.

George Washington (colored), sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Is in the appraiser's department; opened twelve boxes containing gauva jelly and marmalade; Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Morrison and others were present at that time.

To Mr. Reilly—No one spoke to witness about the evidence given in Washington relative to these boxes.

To Mr. Conger—A blind man, the witness said, could tell a box of gauva jelly from a cigar box, although some of the boxes of the former were in size about the same as the latter.

To Mr. Vance—American nails, four or five inches long, were used in nailing the boxes; the boxes were so securely fastened that it took witness some time to open one with a hammer and chisel.

The committee then adjourned until seven o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Examination for the defense resumed.

Charles E. Ingalls, sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Is an examiner of imported goods; remembers the arrival from Havana of twelve cases of guava jelly and marmalade; was present when the cases were opened; they all contained guava jelly or marmalade; there were no cigars in any of the cases; it was impossible to mistake boxes of jelly for boxes of cigars; all cigars imported go through government warehouse No. 1 to the cigar room, and be inspected and stamped before they can be removed to any warehouse.

To Mr. Reilly—Was in the cigar room when all the boxes were opened; could not swear positively that cigars were not in the cases, but was perfectly satisfied in his own mind as to the contents of the boxes; saw six or seven of the boxes emptied; there were no cigars in them and the appearance of the remaining when opened was precisely the same.

Mr. Reilly—Suppose Mr Masich had received these cases which you say contained guava jelly and marmalade, and told you that those cases contained cigars, would you believe him?

Witness, promptly—No, sir.

Mr. Davis here handed the chairman of the committee the letter which he received from George W. Ferguson. The letter is written in pencil. The following is a copy:

NEW YORK, April 27, 1876.

J. M. Davis, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I left New Orleans on the night of the sixteenth and arrived in Washington on the twentieth. I saw Mr. Darrall and he told me that Mr. Wilson, solicitor of the Treasury Department, wanted to get some strong hold on Herwig and have him removed at once. General Gibson's committee will leave for New Orleans in a few days, and I have been provided a place on it at $8 per day and expenses, and will accept it if nothing better turns up. I will commence to make a copy of my day book as soon as I return to Washington. The Customhouse at New Orleans never treated me right, and to put me down to $50 per month and give a boy $60 who had not been there but a few months, was more than I could stand from men that I have in my power to send to prison, and my family has not had the necessaries of life for the last four months. I have some cigars with me that were bought of F. Masich, and have his receipt for the money; so you see I have not started on a fool's errand.

I will send you what money I owe you in a few days. Excuse this. As soon as I get a room I will write again.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Don't show this to anybody.

G. W. F.

While the letter was being read, and particularly that portion relating to his being promised a place on the committee, Mr. Stevenson objected to its further reading as it cast reflections upon and was an insult to the members.

Mr. Gibson desired to state, that, as the chairman of the committee, he knew of no resolution being introduced to give or appoint Mr. Ferguson to the position he referred to; the chairman then asked the date of the letter; on being told, Mr. Gibson said, "Why that was before the committee was appointed."

Mr. New said if Mr. Ferguson could make such a false, willful and malicious charge against the committee as embodied in the letter, it should in justice appear upon the record.

"And," Mr. Conger added, "that each member of the committee state positively, so far as he is individually concerned, the statement is untrue."

No objections.

Mr. Whitaker stated that he had not read the letter or known of its contents; it was handed to him by the chairman to read; he saw it for the first time this evening.

J. J. Flatley, recalled—There were no stamps on the boxes of cigars seized at Bailey's vinegar factory.

Dan. J. Hutchinson, sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Was an inspector in 1873 and is acquainted with the circumstances of the seizure of the cigars at Bailey's vinegar factory; the cigars were evidently smuggled, as there were no stamps upon the boxes; when witness arrived at the factory with a search warrant, Mr. Bailey tried to prevent his entering the yard in which was the cooper shop, where the cigars were stored in dry goods cases, although Mr. Bailey had made the complaint to Mr. Kinsella and requested an examination of the premises; offered to give Mr. Bailey $100 if he would tell witness the name of the person who owned the cigars; has never ascertained who Mr. Cassidy is; was on the premises about three hours; arrived there about three o'clock in the afternoon; reached the Customhouse with the cigars about dark; there was no direction or marks upon the cases or boxes of cigars.

To Mr. Conger—Mr. Bailey evidently wished to prevent witness from making the seizure.

To Mr. Whitaker—There was no case containing 38,000 cigars. Witness (smiling)—That would have to be a pretty large case.

Mr. Whitaker—And you did not leave behind you when you removed the cigars a case containing 38,000 cigars?

Witness—I did not leave a cigar behind; I am sure of that.

Thomas H. Wynn, sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Is an inspector in the Customhouse.

The testimony of this witness was the same as that given by Mr. Hutchinson in every particular.

C. F. Glaudin, sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Is an inspector in the Customhouse; relative to the seizure at Bailey's vinegar factory witness knew nothing.

To Mr. Gibson—Knows no member of the Legislature in the employ of the Customhouse.

J. J. White, sworn—To Mr. Whitaker—Is a messenger in the deputy collector's office at the Customhouse; was never employed at Mr. Herwig's house as cook; his salary is $600 per year; no boy named Jo has worked for Mr. Herwig around his house, or who did his marketing.

The committee, at ten o'clock, adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Explosion on the Lower Coast—Loss of Life—Steamboat Oriole Blown Up.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock while the lower coast steamboat Oriole, Captain J. T. O'Pry, on her way from the Live Oak Plantation, was at Stella Landing, twenty miles below the city, a terrible boiler explosion took place.

The cabin boy, named Allen, and two deck hands, whose names were not ascertained, were instantly killed.

The chief engineer, Mr. John Boyer, and his assistant, a colored man named Hunter, are missing. Both are supposed to have been blown overboard and drowned. The mate, Mr. Shaw, has both arms broken.

Mr. Henry Kounz, son of Captain John Kounz, the owner of the boat, who was on board, had a leg broken.

Captain J. T. O'Pry, Mr. John Estopinal, the first clerk, and Mr. Tremoulette, the second clerk, are severely injured.

A messenger arrived last evening to notify Captain Kounz of the loss of the boat.

Murder in Iberville.

On Thursday, May 26, a most fiendish murder was committed in the parish of Iberville by a colored man named Jackson, who was in the employ of Messrs. Murray, Graham & Dumonville in getting lumber from the woods. They were camped in the De Glaize swamp, in the northwestern portion of the parish, and it was here that he murdered Graham and McCardle, and after rifling their pockets and setting fire to the huts fled to the woods.

Although hunted for, no trace of his whereabouts was known until Wednesday morning last, when he was seen and chased but succeeded in getting away. He met a colored woman in a field carrying food to her husband a short distance below the town of Bayou Goula, where he is employed in chopping wood. She was attacked by Jackson and killed by a stroke on the head from a blunt instrument. He then took the food and fled to the swamp, but a posse of citizens had gone in search of him at last accounts and his speedy capture is probable.

Republican Parish Executive Committee.

The special meeting of the above named committee, called for last evening, took place at the Crescent Club House, No. 70 St. Louis street.

Present—Colonel James Lewis, president, in the chair; Secretary C. A. Baquie, and the following members: Messrs. Anderson, Claiborne, Devezan, Diaz, Dibble, Falls and Green, sixteenth ward; Howard, Lewis, Labostrie, Sayers, Wilson.

The president stated that this special meeting had been called at the request of a number of the Republicans of the tenth ward, who protested against the action of a meeting held on the thirteenth instant, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Boswell, and urged upon the committee to grant them relief in the premises.

The committee, after deliberation, referred the subject matter to a special committee composed of Messrs. Claiborne, Dibble, Wilson, Green and Howard, with instructions to report at the regular meeting this evening.

The committee then adjourned.

Maritime Matters—Trade Looking Up.

It is now nearly two months since freights went down so low that it was impossible to move a ship without a loss. And those of our shipmasters whose ships were empty and idle, began to chew their tobacco finer, reduce the steward's market money, take in ropes, and put out chains, cockbill their yards, cover their boats and decks, and make all snug for the summer.

And strange to say the most of these toilers of the sea who were in port when the bottom dropped out, as they call it, are our oldest and best know traders—those who have been caught in the same fix in their younger days, and had promised better things. But here they are again, and up to the beginning of last week they had made up their minds to endure our genial climate until the latter part of June, when they would put a ship keeper on board, and hie to their happy homes on the rock-bound coast of Maine, there to bask in the sunshine of fair wives and children under the shade of the maple and birch until the Natchez or Lee should be reported with their first hundred bales of the season.

With the coming of the present week, however, the plans of several of these weather-beaten tars have been knocked overboard to leeward.

Freights having advanced a little, the ships Virginia, Western Empire, Crescent City and Lawrence Brown, and barks Rome, Wetterhorn, Enrique and Sheffield are all loading, and their masters jubilant over the thought that they will soon be on old ocean, and "monarch of all they survey."

Those who are left are watching the coming and going of their broker as they would watch a sleepy mate, and for the good reason that business has so perceptibly picked up within the past few days that no vessel of the present fleet expects to be obliged to lie the summer out. Orders have been received from abroad to buy cotton, tobacco, staves, grain, etc., and they are being shipped as soon as purchased.

The trade between this port and Havana is quite brisk at the present time, the steamships City of Havana, C. W. Lord and Margaret having arrived in the last two days with full cargoes of sugar. The City of Havana brought nearly 3000 sacks of sugar from Havana, via the Mexican ports. The C. W. Lord left for Havana on her return trip Wednesday evening with a full cargo, chiefly of breadstuffs, while the Margaret leaves on Thursday evening for the same port with like success.

Our merchants are highly pleased with the new quarantine law, which provides that the resident physician shall determine the time necessary to detain the vessel to disinfect, thereby doing away with the ten day system. The improvements in fumigation and disinfection have been so rapid and perfect that a few hours suffice to perform what took days a few years ago. Four hours at quarantine, with the present fumigating process, will kill every living thing under deck on shipboard, from a roach to a man.

Street Costumes.

The *Bulletin* is merry over the suit for a suit brought by ex-Adjutant General Street against the city. Whatever of glory belongs to the White League soldiers for their performances on the fourteenth and fifteenth of September, 1874, is not denied them. It is not denied that 150 policemen, in endeavoring to do their duty, were overcome by 3000 citizens of the city of New Orleans who were armed, well organized and officered on a military basis. The purpose of this army of citizens has been declared to have been that of overthrowing the existing State government. Ex-Mayor Wiltz testifies that it took possession of the City Hall. It did take possession of the police stations, a tax collector's office, and other strategetic points. Arms and State property were captured. Papers of the Governor's office, public and private; were tumbled into the street. Various depredations and unwarranted acts were committed in the office of the adjutant general. The crime should not be measured according to the value of the private property taken away or destroyed. The act of trespass and larceny would have been complete if the victors had only taken a tooth brush or bottle of hair dye, instead of a military uniform and equipments. The suit is to determine how far the city is responsible for the unwarrantable acts of its citizens and damage to plaintiff. It is anything but a joke, and sarcastic comment on the injured party in no way condones the offense, or makes heroes of the guilty men.

Tender Memories.

The following lines will touch a sympathetic chord in many hearts:

I saw my wife pull out the bottom drawer of the old bureau this evening, and I went softly out and wandered up and down until I knew she had shut it up and gone to her sewing. We have some things laid away in that drawer which the gold of kings could not buy, and yet they are relics which grieve us until both our hearts are sore. I haven't dared look at them for a year, but I remember each article. These are two worn shoes, a little chip hat with part of the brim gone, some stockings, pants, a coat, two or three spools, bits of broken crockery, a whip and several toys. Wife, poor thing, goes to that drawer every day of her life, and prays over it and lets her tears fall upon the precious articles, but I dare not go. Sometimes we speak of little Jack, but not often. It has been a long time, but somehow we can't get over grieving. Sometimes, when we sit alone of an evening, I writing and she sewing, a child in the street will call out as our boy used to, and we will both start up with beating hearts and a wild hope, only to find the darkness more of a burden than ever. It is still and quiet now. I look up to the window where his blue eyes used to sparkle at my coming, but he is not there. I listen for his pattering feet, his merry shout, and his ringing laugh; but there is no sound. There is no one to search my pockets and tease me for presents, and I never find the chairs turned over, the broom down, or ropes tied to the door-knobs. I want some one to tease me for my knife; to ride on my shoulder; to lose my ax; to follow me to the gate when I go, and be there to meet me when I come; to call "good night" from the little bed now empty. And wife she misses him still more. Here are no little feet to wash, no prayers to say, no voice teasing for lumps of sugar, or sobbing with the pain of a hurt toe; and she would give her own life, almost, to awake at midnight and look across to the crib and see our boy there as he used to be. So we preserve our relics, and when we are dead we hope that strangers will handle them tenderly, even if they shed no tears over them.—*Rochester Union.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONVENTION

GETTING UNDER HEADWAY

A Proposition to Postpone the Vote till Friday.

The Platform First, Nominations Afterward.

Blaine's Friends Oppose this Movement

PROMISE OF A PROTRACTED STRUGGLE

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1876, 11:30 A. M.

The convention is getting under headway. There is skirmishing on the part of the opponents of Blaine to put off the final vote until to-morrow. They hope to concentrate on some candidate to beat him.

The convention is debating a motion that the report of the committee on resolutions and platform be disposed of before voting for candidates begins.

It is opposed by Hale, of Maine, and other friends of Blaine.

There is considerable suppressed excitement in the convention, which promises a protracted struggle. T. G. T.

SECOND DISPATCH

RECESS VOTED DOWN

CREDENTIALS CONSIDERED

A MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT

Blaine's Friends Support the Former

CONVENTION HALL, Cincinnati, June 15, 12:15 P. M.

A motion to take a recess for twenty minutes has just been voted down by a decided majority.

The report of the committee on credentials is under consideration.

The majority report in favor of Jere Haralson, from Alabama, and against Fred Douglass, from the District of Columbia.

A vigorous minority report makes opposition on all points.

This, like the matter of the recess, is something of a test question.

The friends of Blaine support the majority report. T. G. T.

THIRD DISPATCH.

THE MAJORITY REPORT ADOPTED

The Haralson Delegation Seated

A SUBSTANTIAL BLAINE VICTORY

CONVENTION HALL, Cincinnati, June 15, 2:40 P. M.

After an exciting and protracted debate, the convention seated the Haralson delegation, from Alabama, by a close vote—twenty-one majority. This is regarded as a substantial Blaine victory. T. G. T.

FOURTH DISPATCH

DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM

ENTHUSIASM OVER THE SCHOOL PLANK

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER

Jewell, Bristow, Morton, Hayes, Conkling, Blaine and Hartranft Named by their Friends.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES MADE

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT A VOTE

MR. BLAINE'S NOMINATION PROBABLE

COMBINATIONS MAKING AGAINST HIM

AN INHARMONIOUS OPPOSITION

HOW LOUISIANA VOTES

PACKARD ENTHUSED

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1876, 12:25 A. M.

The convention adopted the report of the committee on resolutions and platform, after considerable debate.

The resolutions recommending an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of public money for the support of sectarian schools, elicited the wildest enthusiasm.

After the adoption of the platform the president of the conventfon announced nominations in order for President and Vice President.

Upon a call of the States the chairman of the Connecticut delegation nominated Marshall Jewell; General Harlan, of Kentucky, B. H. Bristow; R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, O. P. Morton; Governor Noyes, of Ohio, Rutherford B. Hayes; Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, Roscoe Conkling; General Ingersoll, of Illinois, James G. Blaine; the Pennsylvania delegation, Governor Hartranft.

Governor Pinchback seconded the nomination of Morton; Frye, of Maine, that of Blaine; Ben. Wade that of Hayes; George William Curtis that of Bristow.

The speeches were very impressive and eloquent, especially those of Ingersoll, Woodford, Thompson, Frye and Noyes.

The convention then adjourned without a vote, as it was growing late and there was no gas in the convention hall.

The opponents of Blaine concede, if the convention had come to a vote, he would have been nominated, but hope something will turn up before morning to break the great prestige he now has. Such an event may happen, but it now looks exceedingly probable he will be nominated on the second ballot.

The vote of the Louisiana delegation on the resolution to seat the Haralson delegation from Alabama instead of the Spencer delegation was seven for and nine against, showing that five of our fellows have come over to the side of Packard and Loan in the support of Blaine.

Packard came as near becoming excited as he ever does, when the golden-tongued General Ingersoll was presenting the name of Mr. Blaine as a candidate, in one of his most effective speeches.

The Ohio, Indiana and a portion of the New York delegations are working to combine upon some candidate—Morton or Washburne, for instance—to defeat Blaine; but there is such a want of harmony among them that success is not promising.

T. G. T.

CINCINNATI.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The roll of States was called alphabetically, next Territories, and then the District of Columbia. The Territories have two votes each.

The report on credentials will be disposed of before the platform committee report. The platform and resolutions shall be disposed of before the nomination of candidates. When any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in numerical error.

A ten minutes' speech is allowed on each nomination.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and then moved that Mrs. Sayler J. Spencer be heard ten minutes. There was applause at the conclusion of her speech.

The committee on rules reported.

There was a minority report in the Alabama contest. The vote on the adoption of the minority report was yeas 354, nays 375. Rejected.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, from the committee on resolutions, reported.

The platform sets out with a history of the party and a statement of its duty to protect the rights of all people and the enforcement of the amendments.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. [Applause.] The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional power for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil and public rights. [Applause.] To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until the results are placed beyond dispute or recall. [Applause.]

Fourth—In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant the national government assumed to remove any doubts of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. [Cheers.] Commercial prosperity, public morals national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments. [Loud and long continued cheers.]

Fifth—Alludes to civil service reform.

Sixth—Refers to schools and embodies Mr. Blaine's proposed amendment to the constitution.

Seventh—The revenues necessary for current expenditures, and the obligation of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importation which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth—Opposes further grants