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More Murder.

The lawless people of the Feliciana and Baton Rouge parishes have not yet ceased their outrages, though the dispatches received omit the customary conclusion to the killing of negroes of "All is now quiet."

This time the affair culminated at Port Hudson. The accounts are conflicting but the following is probably an accurate statement of the events of the week.

Monday or Tuesday night W. Y. Payne, a colored man, of East Baton Rouge, was taken from his home, at Holt's place, at night, from his bed, and was afterward found hung to a tree, two miles above that place, on the plank road near White's bayou. He had committed no offense; all had been quiet, but he was the secretary of the Third Ward Republican Club of that parish. He was therefore "bulldozled," which is of late the local name of the actions of the "Regulators." Besides this many other negroes have within a few days been taken from their homes and brutally whipped and beaten, a milder means of correction sometimes adopted by the bulldozers. These outrages were especially aggravating because, though the majority were of course white, all faces were blacked, and it was more than suspected that some negroes were of the party.

Saturday there was a mass meeting, a picnic or barbacue at Port Hickey, and these matters were discussed among those present. One colored man was imprudent enough to boast that he had taken part in the whippings, and this caused some indignation. With the examples of the white citizens fresh in their minds, the negroes were foolish enough to think they could punish one of their own race in the same manner they had been treated. Some of them found him and beat him severely. They did not kill him.

If this negro had been a Republican nothing would have been done more than to chronicle the fact as "another negro row." But he had said he was a Democrat; had said he was a "bulldozer," and this was probably true. His white friends immediately arrested all the innocent negroes they could lay their hands on. Failing to fix any act of violence on any of them, they armed themselves, as usual, with the extra artillery of a warrant, and went hunting for more.

The negroes were collected together. The whites demanded the surrender of those named in the warrant. Past experience of the amount of protection such documents afford unfortunate negroes, who imagine it puts them in the custody of the law, made them refuse. They had no desire to see their friends "rescued" by a greater force than the ostensibly legal posse, and strung up or filled with lead.

Firing then commenced, and a singular circumstance varied the monotony of similar previous conflicts. Several whites were wounded and the report says no colored man was. By some it is stated the negroes were ten to one and had a cannon. All agree that the horse was shot, and the whites stampeded and sent to Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara for reinforcements—using the word of the commander of a detachment of sixty men, that came down on the Katie—"complete the business in hand."

The only official information on hand yesterday afternoon at the State House was the following dispatch from Sheriff Foreman, of East Baton Rouge:

Rumors of serious trouble at Port Hudson. I am just starting up with a posse to ascertain what the trouble is.

By later but more vague reports it seems that not only he, with a posse, but the sheriff of East Feliciana with a posse and reinforcements of various independent posses, together with all the posses that had previously assembled, marched on the negroes, on the favorite day for such work—the Christian Sabbath. The accounts all agree again that the negroes fled to the swamp and the whites were in full pursuit, thus ending the affair in the orthodox manner. Some were captured, and, it is said were not harmed, but the best evidence of that will be their future existence. One circumstance casts doubt on it. A negro was taken from a boat and hanged. Who he was no one knows.

Associated Press dispatches last night detail the return of the sheriff of East Baton Rouge from Mount Pleasant with fourteen prisoners. It is said no negroes were killed or wounded. Thirty passed Baton Rouge on the opposite side of the river going toward Plaquemine. An armed body of whites started on a tug to capture them, but returned on being informed the negroes had been disarmed by the whites at Brusle Landing, five miles below Baton Rouge. The dispatch ends, "All quiet now."

The results seem to be, two negroes hanged, thirteen taken prisoner, thirty unarmed wandering in a strange parish, and twice as many more in the swamp now being hunted down. Probabilities—Terror among the blacks, their homes abandoned, their summer labor lost, their families destitute and the parish abandoned by hundreds.

At the Passes.

The steamship City of Havana arrived down at Southwest Pass Sunday, and took on a pilot. At three o'clock in the afternoon she went to the bar, and shortly returned to the station and anchored. At half past five she left for the head of the passes, and anchored until morning, when, at half past six o'clock, she went to sea through the jetties. She drew sixteen feet ten inches.

The ship Oracle was fast on the bar at Southwest Pass Sunday morning, and went to sea Monday morning, drawing eighteen feet three inches.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at South Pass bar Thursday morning last. After reconnoitering she went around to Southwest Pass and came in over the bar at a quarter to twelve o'clock, drawing seventeen feet.

The Jetties.

The St. Louis papers of the seventeenth instant announce the arrival in that city of Captain Eads, from the jetty works at South Pass. He represents that there is eighteen feet six inches of water on the bar at South Pass, and that "the action of the current confined by the matresses wears out and deposits in the depths of the Gulf a mass of earth estimated at 3,000,000 cubic feet per diem."

Marine Items.

The American bark Surprise was chartered yesterday to load oilcake for Liverpool. She was towed from Algiers to Gretna, where her cargo is all ready at the Union Oil Works. There are now only six American vessels in port not chartered.

The steamship Haytian, of the West India and Pacific Line, leaves this port for Liverpool on the twenty-fifth. The Haytian is a first class new ship of 2000 tons burden. This is her third voyage, two of which she has made from here to Liverpool in sixteen days. Her accommodations are superb—something of the style of the famous White Star Line. Those who contemplate a voyage across the Atlantic could not find a more safe, swift or comfortable steamer, even out of the port of New York.

On Saturday morning several of our towboat magnates embarked on board the Rio Grande, of the Eclipse Line, for a trip to the jetties, the passes, Pilot Town and all points of note at the mouth of the river. The weather being delightful, they soon dropped anchor outside the jetties and at daylight all hands were piped to haul sein. The first haul being successful, a large number of choice fish being secured, all hands repaired on board and at half past seven o'clock Sunday morning sat down to a fish breakfast fit for the gods.

After breakfast the old substantial stevedore Joseph Cooper—who had espied the tall tapering spars of his pet ship, Baden, lying inside the bar at Southwest Pass—would give no one any rest until the Rio Grande was headed that way. Captain Doane, of the Baden, was visited, and after a bon voyage was drank in a parting glass of sherry the excursionists headed for Pilot Town, where they spent a pleasant hour with those hardy, sunburnt toilers and their dames. Leaving Pilot Town in the evening they arrived at the city early yesterday morning.

Among the party were Messrs. W. H. McLellan, L. Lacomb, of J. A. Bryson & Co., Joseph Cooper and Tom McLellan.

The Rio Grande passed through the jetties without touching the bottom; draft, four feet.

The School Teachers' Pay.

There have been many complaints of late of delay in paying the apportionment of Orleans into the school treasury, and consequent delay in payment of the teachers. There is but one answer to these complaints, and that is that there is nothing in the State treasury to apportion, and was none on the first Mondays of March and June.

There has been an impression current that one-half of the sum of $40,000 paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company belonged to the school fund. This is erroneous. Only once, the first quarter of 1875, was such a division made. The appropriation act of 1876 bestows it on the Charity Hospital. Another reason for lack of funds is the payment to the same institution of what has been collected of the poll tax by authority of the same act. A greater deficit is caused by the appropriation out of the current school fund, by the same act, of $50,000 for the interest on the money accrued and invested from the sale of the school lands instead of from the free school fund.

The books of the State Treasurer show the following condition of the school finances: Collections in 1876 from current school tax $1880 14, mill tax $57,165 08, poll tax $1420 87; total $60,466 09, these three items making the current school fund. Of this amount there has been disbursed $53,848 33, leaving a balance of $6617 76 only.

The last report of Mr. Superintendent Brown sets this matter forth very clearly and shows why the apportionment is so light.

Trade with Brazil.

Messrs. Miller, Dolhonde & Co. announce, by private circular, that the first of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at intermediate points, will leave this port at the end of July. This line will prove of the greatest importance to New Orleans and the West. It is shorter than any other route, and will charge the same rate to Rio as the New York and Baltimore lines, but less rates to the intermediate ports. To these ports the time will be from six to ten days, against twenty to forty-five on the other lines. An opportunity is offered to contradict the impression that Western flour does not keep sweet in South America after a voyage. The consumption of flour, lard, hams, pork, beef, etc., in these ports, amounts anually to $20,000,000. Grain in bulk will be delivered from the barges on board the steamers by floating elevators for one cent per bushel.

Is Pinchback's Cranium Tender?

Mr. Pinchback, in his zeal to subserve the interest of his especial friends, seems to have allowed his judgment to get the better of his discretion. The position assumed by Mr. Pinchback in his reputed remarks at Cincinnati yesterday is altogether untenable. He declared that the colored race had not been justly dealt with, and as a panacea for their troubles he announced his intention to remain a passive spectator in the approaching political conflict. Mr. Pinchback may as well be taught the lesson now that only as a supporter of the general principles of the Republican party can he hope to retain his hold upon the colored population of Louisiana. They will follow his dictation when he is right, but it is reasonably safe to assume that they will not be guided by him whether right or wrong. It will require but a limited stretch of the imagination to convince Mr. Pinchback that his threatened disaffection to the Republican party will not be more damaging to the same than was that of Greeley and his colaborers in the campaign of 1872. Moreover, there are striking instances in the South where colored politicians of but slight intellectual inferiority to Mr. Pinchback have ceased to be influential with their race when they departed from the principles of the party which did so much for them. Conspicuous among this class is Mr. Cardozo, of South Carolina, whose Republicanism seems to have vanished as his purse became full. We scarcely think, however, that in his reflective mood Mr. Pinchback will endeavor to disaffect his race from the party which transformed them from human chattles into citizens of the United States. His efforts in such an attempt will most assuredly prove abortive. His failure to get the seat to which we thought him entitled in the Senate was greatly deplored by us. His manly bearing during the trying ordeal excited our admiration, and the philosophy with which he accepted his defeat led us to expect better things of him than are reported now from Cincinnati. We gave him credit for more hard sense than the genus sorehead.—*Washington National Republican.*

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Examination.

The annual examination of the pupils in the public schools commenced yesterday in the Sixth and Seventh Districts. The several schools and their departments were visited by the Superintendent, C. W. Boothby, Esq., and members of the board, during the day, and an examination made in grammar, geography, spelling and arithmetic. The attendance was good, and the parents and friends of the scholars in these districts evinced a most commendable interest in the exercises by their presence.

Seventh District.

JEFFERSON NO. 2.

Mr. T. R. Preston, principal; Miss C. W. Bentley, first assistant; Miss G. Anderson, second assistant; Miss N. J. Kelly, Miss A. M. Dart, Miss M. E. Talfaierro, third assistants.

Average attendance, 235 pupils. A class of five is preparing for the High School. The standard of this school has been materially elevated during the last year. The exercises were entertaining, consisting of declamation, dialogues, compositions, etc. It is hoped that the parents in this district will assist in making Jefferson No. 2 a "Grammar A," as has been talked of, by sending their children to this school, and thus increase the number of pupils, and render the institution deserving of the honor of promotion.

WASHINGTON NO. 2.

Miss L. D. Watson, principal; Miss W. H. Craft, first assistant; Miss M. Mason, second assistant; Mr. N. B. James, Miss M. C. Hayes, Miss J. E. Baptist, third assistants.

Average attendance, 285 pupils. The parents and friends of the children attending this school appeared to take a more than usual interest this year in the exercises, judging from the increased numbers present. The exercises were of a similar character to those of Jefferson No. 2.

Sixth District.

BROADWAY SCHOOL—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Miss M. E. Slay, principal; Miss L. Keyes, third assistant.

Average attendance, sixty-five pupils. Exercises, declamation and dialogues.

This school has flourished during the past year under the management of the two energetic lady teachers mentioned above, and has attained a high standard of excellence. As the City railroad will soon run its cars near the school there is no doubt of its further increase and assured prosperity. Especially must this be so, since the nearest car to the school is now distant eighteen or twenty blocks.

BERLIN—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Miss H. Woods, principal; Mrs. M. E. Washington, second assistant.

The exercises in this school consisted of declamation, dialogues and compositions. The school is in a flourishing condition. Several of the parents and friends of the children were present at the examination yesterday.

GREENVILLE—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Miss J. Dore, principal; Miss M. C. Dore, second assistant.

Average attendance, eighty-five. The usual exercises at the yearly examination were gone through with at the school to the satisfaction of the teachers and the admiration of parents and friends. After vacation, one third more scholars, it is hoped, will be counted on the roll for the coming year.

LINCOLN—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Mrs. E. Clark, principal; Miss S. M. Duffy, first assistant; Miss S. Bell, second assistant.

Average attendance 125. A class of nine are preparing for the High School. Heretofore two was the highest number for entry to the High School. Among the most notable features of the examination was the rendition of the following:

"Wealth"—Miss J. Karstein.

Composition—"Perseverance," Copes Diboll.

Recitation—"Over the River," L. Mundinger.

Compositions—"Past and Present," Miss J. Kaiser; "Labor," Richard Downing; "Languages," Felix Voisin; "Home," Bennie Karstein.

Recitations—"Hohenlinden," Fearn Patten; "The Continentals," Allan Douglass, of the second class.

LEONTINE—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Mrs. N. S. Torrey, principal; Mr. T J. Flannagan, first assistant; Miss S. H. Evans, Miss S. Payne, third assistants.

Average attendance, 124. One scholar preparing for the High School. Decided improvement and greater interest exhibited by the parents. The discipline is excellent.

JERSEY—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Mrs. R. Railton, principal; Miss M. E. McLaughlin, first assistant; Miss M. Mulligan, second assistant; Miss G. T. Young, Miss A. Thiel, third assistants.

Average attendance, 200. A fine programme was prepared as the exercises of the day for the pupils of the school, but time prevented the superintendent from hearning more than the following: "Bride," composition by Lucia Pennington; "Vacation," by Wilhelmina Vasterling; "Boys' Rights," recitation by Gowan Harris; "The Spelling Class," a dialogue; "They Didn't Think," recitation by Eva Liedenheimer. This school is one of the best conducted in the city.

M'DONOGH NO. 6.

Miss A. M. Nahar, principal; Mrs. M. A. Baby, Mrs. M. F. Baptiste, first assistants; Mrs. L. G. Aucoin, Miss L. Kelly, second assistants; Miss M. U. Chateau, Mrs C. L. Gould, Miss K Grennan, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. M. E. Washington, third assistants.

Average attendance, 150. This is the school Dom Pedro visited, and exhibited such a great interest in, by remaining upwards of one hour. The fact that colored boys and girls could read and write and spell with the proficiency of white children, and tell the Emperor as much of the geography of the country he came from as he knew himself, perfectly amazed that gentleman, as he remarked, "It is very strange ze black can write as well as ze white children and write ze figures on ze board." This fact set the Emperor to thinking that if the black people of America could be taught to read and write, why should not also the black people of Brazil? And the Emperor departed a wiser and a better man, for he determined the question at once in favor of educating the colored race in his dominions.

Miss A. Wall, one of the teachers, was asked by the superintendent how her class (an elementary one) was getting along. She replied: "Very well indeed, sir. They are attentive, obedient and persevering." This speaks well for a class which supplies the higher classes of the school with scholars.

The reitation by Richard Williams of Tennyson's "Sunset Bugle Song" was worthy of special mention.

In relation to this school it may be as well here to state that on Wednesday evening last the sum of $53 was collected at an exhibition given for the purpose of raising sufficient money to purchase a piano.

The McDonogh School is provided with an able corps of teachers. The building is new, large and well constructed, handsome in appearance, roomy, and has ten apartments.

NAPOLEON AVENUE—GIRLS.

Mrs. E. S. Rossner, principal; Miss M. L. Moody, first assistant; Miss L. Wall, Miss M. Ferguson, second assistants.

Average attendance, 130, with eighteen candidates for the High School. When the city superintendent and the representative of the REPUBLICAN arrived at the school, they found the principal room in the building so filled with the young ladies undergoing their examination, that their parents and friends were compelled to listen at and look through the doors and windows. The rooms are not only too small, but the buildings old and dilapidated, and fast going to decay. It is understood a new building will be erected within the next few months on the site of the old one, of the same style as McDonogh No. 6, except that it will be larger, having twelve rooms. This would be consolidating three or four schools in the immediate neighborhood that have as dilapidated looking an appearance as Napoleon Avenue School. It is as well to state here in relation to this consolidating idea, that public schools are within a radious of eleven squares. When consolidated, the Napoleon Avenue School will take in the Jersey and Marengo Schools. Mayor Leeds and Administrators Pilbury and Brown, commissioners, favor this must proper disposal of a portion of the McDonogh fund.

The exercises this year, in this school, were more literary in their nature. The following is taken from the programme for special mention: "Salutatory," by Matie Cole; "The Bell of the Atlantic," recitation, by Olive H. Moody; "The Blue and the Gray," finely rendered by Katie Angell, who is quite a little girl; "Our School Dictionary," a spicy composition by Katie Southmayd; "Guilty or Not Guilty," recitation, by Emma Southmayd; "Original Poetry," by Edith Buhler, from the first assistant's room; "Letter Written by a Mystified Quaker," by Stella Sutherland; "The Angels of Buena Vista," a battle piece, by Julia Merriam; "The True and False Religion," and "Woodland Echoes" also deserve special mention. The "Valedictory" was by Jennie Buhler, who it is well here to observe is "first in her class."

MARENGO—BOYS.

Miss M. C. Kilgrove, principal; Miss A. Gainnie, first assistant; Miss L. Prest, Miss F. J. Dart, second assistants; Miss S. M. Ball, Miss L. Sterling, Miss M. E. Grice, third assistants.

Average attendance 250, with six candidates for the High School. No arrangements were made at this school for a public exhibition. The first class has made a decided advancement, and the school generally has improved materially within the year.

COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court.

Court met at Opelousas Monday, June 12, with a large attendance of the bar.

F. L. Gates, John E. King, B. A. Martel, E. Simon, D. Coffery, George H Wells, F. R. King and Thomas H. Lewis, Esqs., were appointed a committee to examine candidates for admission to the bar.

Messrs. John B. Kuntz, of Orleans; Arthur Simon and Lessaline P. Briand, of St. Martin, P. Laurent Renoudet, of Iberia; W. K. Wilson, of Lafourche; E. D. McLaughlin and Morin Normand, of Avoyelles, and Joseph E. Houston, of the University of Louisiana, were admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

Superior District Court.

Mrs. Emma F. Weeks, widow of Robert H. Weeks, vs. New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.—Action for $50,000 for injuries to deceased received May 8, 1875, on the track on Jackson street, caused by the car being driven at an unlawful speed. On trial with a jury.

George C. Norcross vs. Widow Mary B. Locke.—Petitioner alleges that he purchased from N. C. Folger, tax collector of the First District, certain property, August 17, 1875, for $620 90, the amount of the taxes; that defendant has not redeemed it within the prescribed six months; that the Auditor has issued a full title to him, and prays for possession. Rule to show cause fixed for June 26.

William H. Aymar et al. vs. Consolidated Association of Planters.—Petition sets forth incorporation of defendant act March 16, 1827; judgment of forfeiture of charter November 17, 1842; act of 1835 providing for liquidation two years from June 30, 1848; act of 1847 creating liquidating directors to serve until 1866; that the liquidation is at an end, and there are no legal persons to administer the affairs; that the State of Louisiana is now liable on the bonds; that the bank is in debt; that large sums are due it; that litigations are pending; and prays that a receiver be appointed.

The court appointed Benjamin F. Flanders, Esq., on a bond of $20,000.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Bridget Early, Ellen Blunt, William Ping, Francis Savinges.

CONVICTED.

John Brown, of assault by willfully shooting at; Estelle Johnson, of malicious mischief.

ACQUITTED.

John Shultz, of entering a schooner, etc.

SENTENCED.

John Henry, for larceny, one year.

Second District Court.

Successions of Anatole M. Esteves and Juan Raoul Esteves, opened.

Fourth District Court.

George W. Sintell & Co. vs. John Meax.—Default confirmed for $900.

Juan Esteva & Co. vs. Leon McCarthy.—Judgment on note for $3200 in gold.

The Ticket.

The action of the Cincinnati convention yesterday was something of a surprise, but it will command the approval of a large majority of Republicans, and the ticket will have the cordial support of the whole party. Governor Hayes is a man of whom it is impossible to say a word of evil. Personally he is not only above reproach, but above suspicion. There are no dark corners in his history which need investigation or have ever set the tongue of scandal wagging. He has been a distinguished soldier, an incorruptible Congressman, an able and popular Governor. Outside of Ohio he has been almost unknown until very recently; but the high regard in which he is held by his own people is the best testimony to his private character. The *Tribune* certainly, which supported him so strenuously when he was fighting his gallant fight for hard money against the Allen and Cary madmen last year, can find no fault with his nomination now. The Liberals and independent reformers who lent all their strength to his canvass in 1875 will sustain him in the trials of a broader but easier field. The reform element of the party will feel that its just demands have been consulted in his nomination; and those who believe in good money will see in his name a better pledge for speedy resumption than any resolutions of a convention could give, and an ample compensation for the vagueness of the platform.

Mr. Wheeler, like Governor Hayes, is a sound Republican from conviction, and not from the love of office. Like Governor Hayes, also, he is a thoroughly and conspicuously honest man, to whom investigation can bring no embarrassment, but only brighter credit. While he is in full accord with his party, he is remembered with honor by the Independents for his admirable conduct in the Louisiana investigation, and the dignified and temperate report in which he rebuked the errors of the administration in dealing with that unfortunate State. His name is the very strongest that could have been chosen for effect upon New York.

The combination, indeed, is one of the most formidable that have been suggested on either side, and although it can not be said that the course is entirely clear, while the Democracy have yet to be heard from, it seems almost certain that Hayes and Wheeler are to be the officers inaugurated next March.—*New York Tribune.*

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows:

June 18—At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 84°.

June 19—At 8 A. M., 79°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 6 P. M., 85°.

Lowest point during the nights of June 17 and 18, 68°.

The Naming of Hayes in the Cincinnati Convention.

On Thursday afternoon, nominations being in order, and Ohio being called, ex-Governor C. W. Noyes, of Ohio, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—On behalf of the forty-four delegates from Ohio, representing the entire Republican party of Ohio, I have the honor to present to this convention the name of a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the country; one held in high respect and much beloved by the people of Ohio; a man who, during the dark and stormy days of rebellion, when those who are visible in peace and invisible in war were uttering brave words to cheer their neighbors on, himself in the fore-front of the battle followed his leaders and his flag until the authority of our government was re-established from the lakes to the gulf, and from the river around to the sea; a man who has had the rare good fortune, since the war was over, to be twice elected to Congress from the district where he resided, and subsequently the rarer fortune of beating successively for the highest office in the gift of the people of Ohio Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton and William Allen. [Prolonged cheers.] He is a gentleman who has somehow fallen into the habit of defeating Democratic aspirants for the presidency, and we in Ohio all have a notion that from long experience, he will be able to do it again. [Cheers.] In presenting the name of Governor Hayes, permit me to say we wage no war upon the distinguished gentlemen whose names been mentioned here to-day. [Cheers.] They have rendered great service to their country, which entitle them to our respect and our gratitude. [Applause.] I have no word to utter against them. I only wish to say that General Hayes is the peer of these gentlemen in integrity, in character, in ability. They appear as equals in all the great qualities which fit men for the highest positions which the American people can give them. [Cheers.] Governor Hayes is honest [cheers]; he is brave [cheers]; he is unpretending; he is wise, sagacious, a scholar, a gentleman [applause] enjoying an independent fortune. The simplicity of his private life, his modesty of bearing, are a standing rebuke to the extravagance, the reckless extravagance, which leads to corruption in public and private places. [Cheers.] Remember, now, delegates to the convention, that a responsible duty rests upon you. You can be governed by no wild impulse; you can run no fearful risks in this campaign. You must, if you would succeed, nominate a candidate here who will not only carry the old strong Republican States, but who will carry Indiana, Ohio and New York, as well as other doubtful States. [Cheers.] We care not who the man shall be other than our own candidate. Whoever you nominate, men of the convention, shall receive our heartiest and most earnest efforts for success. [Cheers.] But we beg to submit that in Governor Hayes you have those qualities which are calculated best to compromise all difficulties and soften all antagonisms. [Cheers.] He has no personal enemies. His private life is so pure no man has ever dared to assail it. His public acts throughout all these years have been above suspicion. I ask you, then, if in the lack of those antagonisms, with all those qualities, living in a State which holds its election in October, the result of which will be decisive, it may be, of the presidential campaign, if it is not worth while to see to it that a candidate is nominated against whom nothing can be said, and who is sure to suceed in the campaign? [Cheers.]

In conclusion, permit me to say that if the wisdom of this convention shall decide at last that Governor Hayes' nomination is safest and is best, that decision will meet with such responsive enthusiasm here in Ohio as will insure Republican success at home, and which will be so far-reaching and wide-spreading as to make success almost as certain from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Cheers.]

The Chair—Need I name Ben Wade? [Applause.]

Mr. Wade—After what has been said by my colleague there remains but very little for me to say. In fact, General Hayes needs no second to name him as a nominee for President. [Applause.] He is well known in Ohio; he is well known by the Republicans of Ohio, and respected by all the Democracy of Ohio. [Applause and laughter.] He is a gentleman about whom nothing can be said to his discredit; a man who will run without opposition; a man who will enter the field without the fear of any opposition whatever. We of Ohio know him well. He is not unknown in official life. He has occupied high and responsible official positions not only in the State, but in the nation, and in the whole period of his official life he has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of those who have placed him there. [Applause.] And one year ago, when the Republican flag seemed to be trailing, when the Republicans stood in the fear that their cause might temporarily be lost, he was the man that we put to bear the standard of this great State in face of the nation, when the eyes of the whole people were upon us, looking at us with the most intense anxiety. I need not tell you, in whatever portion of the United States you reside, that the result of this canvass cheered the hearts of Republicans in every part of the Union, and turned the tide of victory against the Democracy. General Hayes has ever been a sound Republican, never deviating from his course when others have fallen, and always abetting the cause of Republicanism, spending his fortune and his power and strength to promote its interests. An undeviating Republican in whom there was never mistrust, he stood by the Republican party in the blackest hour of our peril. He stood by it in council in peace, and he stood by our guns in war, and we intend to stand by him as he stood by us. [Applause.]

The chair introduced Mr. Gustavus W. James, of Missouri, who said:

I raise my voice from the State of Missouri in support of the name of R. B. Hayes, of Ohio. While I would never say aught reflecting on the illustrious names that have been presented, yet I must say that in the present state and condition of the country it is the duty of the Republican party and this convention to reflect upon the selection of a standard-bearer. I will say that in the nomination of R B. Hayes, of Ohio, a response will be heard from not only the great valley of the Ohio, but the still greater valley of the Mississippi, that has not been heard for many contests since the Republican party was organized. [Cheers.] The man that has been known as the citizen-soldier and afterward so honored by the great State of Ohio, and thrice to have defeated the Democratic party, will assuredly fulfill all the expectations of the Republican party with regard to a presidential candidate. When the State of Ohio rested under the cloud of defeat he was the only man to rescue her. [Cheers.] Give us R. B. Hayes, and, gentlemen of the convention, there will be a response of the whole element of the Republican party, and a consolidation of the disaffected elements which I believe no other man can consolidate on the ticket. [Cheers.] You would hear no more of Liberal Republicans or of Reformers. It would be a general rising of the Republican party upon its feet, and it would be the most triumphant victory since the days of the illustrious and immortal Lincoln. Give us R. B. Hayes, the champion of honest money and popular education, and a shout will be raised through the land that no other candidate can cause. Give us R. B. Hayes. There is the candidate of the Republican party, and there is no such thing as defeat.

J. W. Davis, of West Virginia, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I heartily second the nomination of the gentleman who has preceded me. The character of Governor Hayes is irreproachable and irreproached. As a soldier he inspired enthusiasm among his followers and respect among his foes. He has filled the highest offices of the State—military, legislative and executive, State and national—and on every occasion he has been found equal to the situation which he has filled. [Applause.] His devotion to the principles of civil liberty is such that his election would be a guarantee of the freedom of every citizen of the United States. His hands would hold firmly the reins of government. Nominate him here to-day, and he will surely be elected. Elect him, and you have a President that every American citizen, at home or abroad, will be proud to call his President. [Applause, and cries of "Time! time!" "Go on!"] Without saying anything against anybody else, I feel sure that the nomination of R. B. Hayes is an assured fact. His election is just as certain as that the sun is to rise to-morrow morning. Nominate him, and he will be the President of the United States when the next Presidential election shall occur. [Cheers.]

Crook's Expedition.

A letter in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, written from the camp of the Big Horn expedition, on Tongue river, at the mouth of Prairie Dog creek, Wyoming Territory, June 15, gives the following interesting sketch of the movements of General Crook against the savages:

This expedition arrived here June 7, and went into camp on Tongue river, a few miles south of the Montana border. Until the day before yesterday no Indians had been seen by the command. Captain Van Vliet's detachment of the Third Cavalry that left Fetterman, May 27, to go to Powder river and meet the Crow Indians, joined the expedition at old Fort Reno on the second, and reported that no Crows had been seen. Captain Meinhold, with two companies of the Third Cavalry, left the expedition May 30 at Sage Creek to scout the country for Indians, and returned on Powder river with the same result. On June 2 the guides Frank Gruard, Louis Reichard and Baptiste, left the expedition for the Crow village to obtain Indian scouts, and have not since been heard from. It is feared they have been either killed or captured.

We arrived at old Fort Phil Kearney June 5, and at this camp two days later. A courier from Fort Fetterman arrived here yesterday bearing dispatches for General Crook. He reports 120 Indians on the way to join the expedition as scouts and guides, who will be here in a day or two. He also reports that 3000 warriors have lately left the agencies for the Crazy Horse village battle ground, to fight Crook, and that eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry have been ordered to the agencies. Five or six Indians approached this camp night before last, and from a half-breed obtained the information they wanted and went away.

Last evening about six o'clock a large war party, variously estimated at from fifty to 150 warriors, fired into the expedition from the bluffs on the north side of Tongue river and commanding the camp. For about half an hour the Indians, all of whom were well mounted and well armed with long range rifles, poured volley after volley into camp. Four companies of the Third Cavalry, A, E, I and M, under Lieutenant Lawson, Captain Sutorious, Captain Andrews, Lieutenant Foster, Lieutenant Paul and Lieutenant Schwatka, all under Colonel Anson Mills, charged the hills where the Indians were concentrated, and, by aid of the skirmishers of the Second Cavalry and Ninth Infantry, dislodged them. Private Collins, Company B, Second Cavalry, and Sergeant Warfield, Company I, Third Cavalry, were slightly wounded, and the Indians succeeded in killing several horses and mules. One Indian was killed and several severely wounded, but were conveyed from the field. Private F. Tierney, of Company B, Third Cavalry, was accidentally shot May 20 and died June 7 from the effect of his injuries.

Gold was discovered in the bars and flats on Crazy Women's Fork and Clear Fork by several miners accompanying the expedition. Color was panned out west of our trail and toward the Big Horn mountains. A number of Black Hillers have been seen en route to these and other new placer mines. It is claimed by old miners that there is gold in these creeks in paying quantities. The colors are coarse and easily saved. The diggings are surface. The creeks have a fine head of water and a good fall, and the valleys are quite broad.

The Good, Old English Language.

As a newly engaged commercial traveler was about starting on a drumming trip from his place in Chicago, the other day, he suddenly turned to his employer, a grave old merchant, and inquired: "I say, boss, what shall I do when I get out of soap?"

"Soap?" said the old gentleman, "why, save your samples, and then you won't get out."

"But I mean what shall I do when I get out of grease," continued the young man.

"Grease? grease?" pondered the old man, "why, you don't need any grease—you are not working for a lubricating estab—"

"Oh, but you don't understand me," chimed in the youthful employe, rather embarrassed. "I mean what shall I do if I run out of spondulix—stamps—wealth?"

"Spondulix? stamps? wealth?" echoed the mystified merchant, looking at the young fellow over his glasses, to see if he had gone crazy.

"Yes, currency—greenbacks," exclaimed the drummer; "cash, money, you know?"

A light seemed to dawn on the old gentleman's mind at this moment, for gazing upon the creature before him with a look of contempt and pity, he broke forth: "Young man, what are you giving us? I rather guess you needn't go out, for I don't believe our class of customers could get along very well with you—they all speak English. Pull down your vest, step up to the cashier's desk and get your sugar. Now cheese it, cully, you're bounced."

And that is the way the high toned kid got bounced—all through the pernicious habit of slinging slang.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Treachery of a Duelist.

A melancholy action is being tried in Paris. It will be remembered that after the recent duel at Longwy, which resulted in the death of M. Olivier, one of the combatants, it was stated by the surgeon in attendance and the mayor of Longwy, that a considerable part of the body of the deceased was protected by a broad steel girdle. The surgeon added that the girdle in question was unlike anything of the kind with which he was acquainted; and, further, that M. Olivier suffered from no infirmity which would account for the presence of such an article. The inference was more derogatory to the memory of the dead as M. Olivier was a professional duelist, the encounter in which he lost his life being the eighth in which he had appeared as principal. On the facts being published, the mother of the deceased laid the blame upon M. Lafenilhrade, her late son's antagonist, and sent a letter to several of the newspapers upbraiding him with traducing the memory of the man he had slain. M. Lafenilhrade felt compelled to respond by publishing a letter which he had received a month earlier from the two seconds of M. Olivier, in which these gentlemen stated that they were forced to confess, after the expose referred to, that their principal had been guilty of treachery and felony. On the publication of this letter Madame Olivier has based an action for defamation of the character of her son. In the trial the advocate for the defendant has expressed the sympathy of his client, Mr. Lafenilhrade, with the bereaved mother, and has forborne insisting on the results of the inquiry made by the surgeon and the mayor, contenting himself with merely pleading that the mother of the deceased has no legal right to bring such an action. The point is a curious one in law, and the tribunal has reserved its decision for a week.

Personal.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to S. P. Henry, parish judge of Cameron.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate insisted upon referring the amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill, and asked a committee of conference.

The committee reported adversely on a large number of bills extending patents.

The impeachment court decided to proceed with the trial of W. W. Belknap, July 6. It was further ordered that trial can only proceed while Congress is in session, and that the Secretary of the Senate shall subpena such witnesses at the expense of the United States as shall be allowed by a committee, and that subpenas for all other witnesses for respondent shall contain a statement that the witnesses therein named shall attend upon tender on behalf of respondent, of their lawful fees.

House.

Mr. Cox was again chosen Speaker pro tem.

Mr. Southard asked leave to ask the Secretary of the Treasury why he had failed to furnish a list of defaulting revenue collectors.

Mr. Kasson objected.

The army appropriation bill was resumed, and passed without important amendments.

District matters were considered. Among the bills passed was one for paving Pennsylvania avenue. A resolution to appoint a commission composed of two non-residents and one resident to frame a form of government for the District of Columbia passed. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Return of Secretary Cameron.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Secretary of War has returned.

General Reynolds.

General Reynolds, commanding the Department of Texas, is here, and will testify to-morrow before the War Expenditures Committee.

A Crooked Cable.

Mr. Hicks, cable clerk of the Ocean Telegraph Company, appeared before the Judiciary Committee and submitted five telegrams, among them one signed Philadelphia, commencing "Dispatch received; cable this immediately to the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington." Then follows the precise language which Mr. Knott received from Josiah Caldwell. It is addressed to Tavo, London.

Ratification Meeting.

The ratification meeting was addressed by Senators Sherman, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Judge Taft and General Butler. The President was on the platform.

Appropriation for the New Orleans Customhouse.

The Committee on Appropriations to-morrow will report $29,000 for the New Orleans Customhouse building.

Bristow's Successor.

There is no intimation as yet concerning the successor to Secretary Bristow.

Governor Kellogg, Governor Hahn and Marshal Packard at the White House—The President Gives His Views Freely—Peace to be Maintained in Louisiana—What the President Thinks of Warmoth.

Governor Kellogg, Governor Hahn and Marshal Packard, with Secretary Chandler, waited on the President to-day. They represented to him the necessity of peace and quiet during the present year in order to secure a fair election in Louisiana. He replied that he would give all necessary aid to secure a fair election; that he had less hesitation in doing so now that he was not a candidate.

The President is represented as very earnest and emphatic. Referring to the report that Warmoth was a candidate for Governor, the President said he could not believe that the Republicans would nominate him, and if they did he hoped that all Republicans who wanted an honest Governor would not support and vote for him.

Marshal Packard was requested to return in an hour. The marshal is reticent as to what transpired at this second interview, but it is believed to have related to the subject of the candidate for Governor. He also had an interview with the Attorney General who gave him assurance of protection to colored voters.

Governor Kellogg also had a long interview with the Secretary of War, and received every assuranne that there would be such disposition and arrangements made as would enable the State authorities to keep the peace in case of any exigency, and insure a fair election. The three gentlemen leave for home to-night.

Hope for Henderson.

They were also assured that the President would do the best he could under the circumstances for Mr. Henderson