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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Word Which Will Not Return Unto Him Who Sent It Void.

BOSTON, June 15, 1876.

Political faith and religious faith are with the New Englander interchangeable principles, or, more correctly speaking, they are one and the same thing. The New England man carries his politics into his religion and his religion into his politics. He believes that the divinest thing on earth is humanity itself, and that nothing which concerns humanity can be indifferent to God. Looking at the influences most potential in the formation of character, he recognizes as foremost education and the political institutions of a free government, where civic liberty and the diffusion of general intelligence combine to promote the highest and best form of social culture and civilization. On these principles the forefathers of New England founded the wonderful civilization which has been developed in these barren Eastern States of the American Union, a civilization the "bottom condition of which," to use the phrase of a New England man, "is far above the topmost condition of the slave South."

Aside from any disposition to enter upon religious controversy or inflict a sermon on your readers, it seems to me a proper time for recurring to the animating force-principle which has made New England what she is. That force-principle is simple faith in God and faith in man, without regard to externals either in worship or society. Whatever of Divine guidance and Divine approval there is on earth, above and upon any human institution, must be the result of faith in Divine government and belief in Divine things. I know that this statement will be at once accepted as a simple truism, even by men who do not "profess" to live in God or for God (and yet a great many of these "non-professing" men are the grandest workers for God the world has ever seen). It is not faith as illustrated in the monastery. the convent or the church priesthood of which I speak. Nor is it the faith of the recluse, the monk or the devotee. The faith of which I speak rolls up its sleeves, spits on its hands, cuts its cord of wood a day, drives in the cows, fetches the water for the "old woman" and lies down to rest at night, after a hard day's work, with a prayer as earnest and sincere as ever ascended from the music-echoing and incense-filled cathedral of an ornate symbolical worship of God. I shall never forget the first time I ever attended a "prayer meeting" (it was here in Massachusetts), and heard one of these "plain people," as Mr. Lincoln called them, talk, as it were, to God, face to face, as "friend talketh to friend." The man just asked for what he wanted. He asked in particularity. He named the very things he wanted. Among the things asked for was a blessing on the head of the "stranger in our midst," that he might find the way of life, be useful in his day and generation, honor God, serve his fellow men, and live for the things which perish not with the using. The stranger in that case was your correspondent, and I have never forgotten the prayer or the man who offered it, although much cathedral worship survives in the memory of my senses as does a great deal of opera music. Another illustration of this type of man was Lewis Tappan, the famous abolitionist of Brooklyn. I knew Mr. Tappan well, and a nobler, purer hearted man never lived. He has long since gone to his rest, and to his reward also. He and Calhoun understand each other better now than they did when on earth. He was also a man of faith, and of prayer. I have stamped in my memory one short prayer of Mr. Tappan's which shows the kind of character of which we are speaking. I was on a visit to him as his guest and arrived at his residence just before dinner. When we took our seat at the table he sat up as straight as if he was about to entertain the family with his brilliant conversation. Placing one arm over the back of his chair, he said a grace as if talking to a personal friend. His very language, as well as I can remember, was about this: "We thank Thee, Oh! God, that Thou has permitted us to meet once more in the land of the living, around this family board. Keep us and bless us." That was all! It was a "welcome to the stranger within thy gates" in the form of prayer to the Common Father of All.

Now, a civilization founded in such a sense of personal union with God becomes a tremendous force because of this faith relation to Divine power. It involves that subtle principle in nature which is a religion in itself, and upon which so much of oriental mysticism is based, that is, that man's will power makes him whatever he thinks he is, and subdues all nature to his will. Be the creed of the New England Evangelical church, therefore, what it may, the church itself rests in God. It is a church of God. It is a church also of humanity. It is composed of men and women who work as well as pray. It believes in schools. It believes in temperance. It believes in industry. It believes in "saving." Its leaders pray, among other "graces" to be bestowed upon "folks," that these same "folks" be free-handed, watchful and ready for the hour of duty, come when the hour may and cost what it may. There is a tremendous amount of downright matter-of-factism in this faith and the religion born of it, I admit. But this very matter-of-factism, with all its tendency to irreverance, gives the New England church peculiar power for the work laid upon it to be done by it on earth. It is, in brief, the right thing in the right place.

The providential relation of this New England church to the cause of the negro is a fact so well understood that it needs no proof to sustain its assertions. But the character of New England civilization itself in its strong, self-asserting self-reliance, in its wonderful contrast to the easy, pleasure-seeking and pleasure-loving negro is the fact which is less understood, but which imparts such peculiar significance to this Providential alliance between the Puritan and the African. Under this alliance the negro will take in more and more the high moral fibre he so much needs. He will give back to New England on the other hand a softer and more delicate spirituality as time goes on. Thus the two will blend into a civilization which will yet dominate the tropical world. So we see how the lines of the Divine arrangement for carrying out God's purpose on earth converge at last. The New Englander stands in the New World for all that is best in the Caucasian civilization of the Old, for there is a cultured Puritanism as well as a granite Puritanism. The African transplanted also to America represents all there is of promise for Africa and Asia in the future. Both of these characters are connected inseparably with American republicanism and popular self-government. It will thus be seen that the very personality or individuality which the responsibilities and activities of free institutions involve and produce in the form of self-sustaining character, are the things needed to protect all tropical races from sloth, sensuousness and superstition. The negro heads this character supremely. These forces, allied to education and religious freedom, will give this character. They will transform the idleness of the tropics into the energy which achieves and reproduces and perpetuates and propagates. No man who studies the philosophy of history and the movement of races even from the natural standpoint can fail to be impressed with the tremendous power involved in the educational, industrial and political alliance which now exists between the Puritan and the negro. To the eye of faith it is as the word of power which will not return void to him who sent it forth, but will accomplish that whereunto it is sent. No human power can break this alliance. Under the divine ordering it will surely do its appointed work, and an immediate part of that work is to Americanize and republicanize the West Indies, Mexico and Spanish America. A Confederate Democratic restoration will not break it. A dissolution of the Union would not break it.

This New England civilization is already "located" at the South for good. It has selected Florida for the concentration of its social power on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. But it will not remain cooped up in Florida. It will extend its influence along the coast country until it reaches New Orleans. It will not fail to use the dollar as it goes along. It will "invest" in the coal and iron properties of the cotton States. It will "invest" in their water power. It will "invest" in Southern railroads. And under all these conditions it will directly or indirectly, secretly or openly, remain as it always has been, the friend of the negro.

B.

Senator Twitchell's Statements.

Now that this unfortunate gentleman has so far recovered as to be able to converse freely and almost cheerfully, he was asked to make a straightforward statement of the last attempt to murder him at Coushatta. His statement is about as follows:

On the day he was attacked he and Mr. King were on a plantation opposite Coushatta, waiting to be ferried over. A colored man was found who agreed to land them in Coushatta. The river at that point is not very wide; indeed, a good sized revolver is liable to carry a bullet from one bank to the other. Before the ferryboat was half-way across Mr. Twitchell saw the assassin raise his rifle and point it directly toward the skiff and fire. Such an outrageous attack was entirely unexpected, therefore no precaution had been taken to meet the emergency. The murderer, apparently as calm as if firing at a target, continued to shoot, and did not cease until he had delivered twenty-two loads, using a rifle and a large revolver. Mr. Twitchell could see him plainly, and although considerably excited, noticed that the murderer wore a rubber overcoat and a pair of dark colored goggles, and also had a beard.

The first or second shot took effect, and as soon as the Senator felt himself wounded he leaped into the river on the lower side, clinging by one hand. By that time Mr. King had received his death wound, and was stretched out in the ferryboat. Mr. Twitchell's first wound did not trouble him greatly while in the water, at first, but when both of his arms were shattered he almost despaired, being barely able to keep his head above water by using his right leg. When the ferryman saw him floating away he began to push his boat, as if to rescue the victim, when the assassin fired at him, wounding one of his hands. Mr. Twitchell then whispered to the ferryman to tell the ruffian that he (Twitchell) was dead, and to stop shooting. The old man spoke up promptly as directed, and two or three ladies on the bank not far from the villain also told him that Mr. Twitchell was dead, at the same time imploring him to desist. The scoundrel thereupon quietly mounted a horse and rode off, apparently as serene as if he had performed a religious deed. Nobody pursued.

During all this time General Mudget stood on the opposite bank and witnessed the entire transaction, and when he saw that King was wounded fired a few shots at the assailant, but without effect, as his weapon was an ordinary revolver.

As soon as the murderer departed the ferryman managed to place Mr. Twitchell in the boat, and finally landed where they had started from. By that time Mr. Twitchell was nearly dead, prostrated by pains, loss of blood, and chilled clear through. He was conveyed to a plantation cabin, and as he complained of being very cold, some bricks were heated and placed at his feet, and by reason of carelessness or natural excitement of the attendants, his right foot was badly burned, and he still suffers from that cause.

He remained in the cabin an hour, when his friends removed him to Springville, a mile and a half back of Coushatta, when Dr. Carson, an army surgeon, speedily attended him. It was at once seen that one arm could not possibly be saved, and it was taken off close up to the shoulder. The remaining arm was badly shattered, and Dr. Carson used his best efforts to save it, but after twenty-eight days of patient waiting, the surgeon unwillingly announced that the only course to pursue was to amputate it; this one also close to the shoulder.

Mr. Twitchell expresses the belief that Dr. Carson saved his life, and wishes to publicly express his gratitude to that untiring gentleman for his kind services and constant attention.

In consequence of repeated threats made by persons in that section that "the work must be finished," very few visitors were permitted to see the half dead victim, but after the third week of his prostration those threats ceased.

About the time of the assassination most of the leading Republicans in the vicinity of Coushatta received anonymous letters, warning them to leave immediately.

Mr. Twitchell left Coushatta last Sunday, taking passage on the steamboat Durfee. Hundreds of persons assembled to see the maimed Senator carried on board, but there was no demonstration. Four soldiers accompanied him as a guard, for if Red river men will go in a squad and assassinate a wounded man lying in a hospital and riddle him with bullets, it would not be strange if that gang, or a similar one, would murder an armless man leaving his home. Only a single incident occurred during the trip—the Durfee's clerk objected to the soldiers being on the boat. However, the captain overruled the clerk, and the soldiers remained on board.

Mr. Twitchell is well satisfied that there are people in Coushatta who were cognizant of what was to transpire, and that they understood that an arrangement had been made to kill him. It is well known that the assassin remained in the village several hours before he dyed his hands in human blood, and while he was in a blacksmith shop two or three persons attempted to penetrate his disguise. The story that he was a stranger in that section is of no effect—the awful deed was committed there and the perpetrator was allowed to ride out of town unmolested.

When two members of the congressional committee, which lately held sessions in this city, visited Coushatta to obtain testimony in this case they had a prepared list of questions, and of such a singular character, as the Senator considered them, that he asked them if they had really come to try him because he did not die. It looked that way to him, but he answered their questions as well as he could. The committee informed him that in case evidence was obtained derogatory to his character, he should have an opportunity to prove the contrary, but that promise was not kept. Both members left twenty-four hours before they had declared they would, and failed to hear several very important witnesses. Even the coroner who held the inquest on poor King, was not permitted to testify.

The above statements are accurately given as Mr. Twitchell gave them to our reporter. Some of the principal facts have been published before, but that does not matter.

Mr. Twitchell yesterday felt uncommonly cheerful for a man who can not feed himself or even walk without assistance. One of the bullets remains in his thigh and occasions considerable pain. He says that although he can not shake hands with friend or foe, and that the doctors have to feel in odd places for his pulse, he will hereafter give more attention to his brain, his only source to earn a livelihood.

Corrected List of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

First ward—Thomas W. Wickham, J. C. Miller.

Second ward—A. J. Brim, Thomas Wynne, P. Perrin.

Third ward—George Devezin, W. L. Evans, J. W. Quinn, P. Creagh, F. C. Antoine, W. G. Elliott, C. F. Ladd.

Fourth ward—Raphael St. Amant, Charles P. Vigers, A. B. Sloanaker.

Fifth ward—Octave Rey, Jules Lanabere, Victor Gerodias, O. P. Fernandez.

Sixth ward—S. B. Packard, Charles Bergeron, Gabriel Alcina.

Seventh ward—John Barrow, C. W. Boothby, Samuel Freeman, F. E. Dumas, A. Montfort, F. Richard.

Eighth ward—R. A. Bray.

Ninth ward—Isham Nicholas, W. C. Kinsella.

Tenth ward—Thomas Boswell, R. Bridges. Contestants—P. B. S. Pinchback, E. Gardette.

Eleventh ward—H. C. Dibble, E. Williams, E. M. Tostrick.

Twelfth ward—Paul Bruce, A. Anderson.

Thirteenth ward—A. Dejoie, J. B. E. Laiche.

Fourteenth ward—H. Powell.

Fifteenth ward—Andrew Dumont, A. J. Redmond, A. Johnson, A. Bradley.

Sixteenth ward—John T. Claiborne, Reme Hawkins.

Seventeenth ward—T. B. Stamps.

Of the above named gentlemen Judge Dibble and Judge Sloanaker are understood to be the special champions of ex-Governor Warmoth. They will have the co-operation of two or three colored men in their efforts in behalf of their chief.

The Book of Genesis and Science.

Professor Fontaine will deliver the first of three lectures in Mount Olivet Church, Algiers, Sunday evening, June 25, at half-past seven o'clock. The lectures will be free, and the people are respectfully invited to attend them. Among the subjects discussed will be: "The creation of man occurred during the tertiary era." "The condition of the earth during that geological era." "The glacial epoch was the deluge of Noah." "The biblical account of the origin and antiquity of the human race verified by newly discovered geological facts." The lectures will be continued the second and ninth of July. The seats of Mount Olivet Church are all free, and students of theology and natural science will be benefited by their occupancy during the delivery of these lectures.

William B. Spencer, the latest Democratic Congressman of Louisiana, is quoted by the Northern papers as saying: "The nomination of the soldier, General Hayes, leaves the Democratic party no other alternative than the nomination of General Hancock. With him victory will be ours."

How Worth Makes the Woman.

Very many ladies of this city send regularly to the great man dressmaker, Worth, in Paris, for their dresses, both summer and winter. Do not for a moment suppose all these women have seen Worth. The greater proportion send a photograph to him, with a description of the complexion, the color of hair, eyes, etc. It is not an infrequent occurrence to have the photograph returned to the owner with regrets at being unable "to compose a toilet for madame." A lady of high fashion in this city relates how she went to Worth on one occasion to have a number of dresses made. He asked her to walk across the room. It was a medium sized apartment. When she was about half across he called to her from the sofa where he was sitting: "Madame, that is enough. I can not invent a dress for you; your figure does not please me. Good morning, madame." A mother and daughter in this city, charming women, but newly rich and over anxious about dress, wear the most exquisite toilets of Worth's composition, which are entirely unique. They have never been to Paris or "waddled through the Tuileries," yet Worth has seen them—that is, he has their life-sized pictures; he admires them, and sends them poetical and ravishing dresses.—*New York Correspondent St. Louis Republican.*

"SHINPLASTER SAMUEL."

Reformer Tilden and Hard Money.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the great Democratic organ of the West, has been investigating the crooked ways of Samuel J. Tilden, and has fixed upon the shrewd little reformer the irreverent cognomen of "Shinplaster Sam." It appears that in 1863, while honest patriots were fighting the battles of their country, Mr. Tilden secured the lease of a large tract of land in the iron mining region of the Marquette Peninsula of Upper Michigan. He then proceeded to organize what he called the New York Mining Company, himself owning three-fourths of the stock, his partner, Mr. J. B. Smith, and a gentleman of Marquette, owning the other fourth. The company prospered amazingly, and became a power in that section of country. It was the policy of the company to employ married men, to compel the miners to trade at the company store, reducing the workmen to a condition of dependence approaching serfdom. The boldest stroke for a fortune undertaken by the mining company was to issue bogus money, which became known on the peninsula as iron currency. The Tilden Mine Company issued over $4,000,000 of this wild cat currency, and by paying it to laborers forced its circulation. These promises to pay were current at the Tilden stores, and men who spent all of their earnings in that direction needed no other currency. Failing into the hands of strangers, it could only be redeemed through a broker, who was in the ring and took it at a heavy discount. The whole scheme was one of grand currency inflation. It was the biggest rag baby ever born in this country, to say nothing of the criminality of issuing unauthorized money and the conspiracy to defraud the United States of the internal revenue tax of one-twelfth of one per cent paid by banks and bankers on circulation. Following the example of the Tilden company, other mining companies in Marquette issued wild cat money, and when the revenue officers were finally aroused to a sense of duty in the premises, the circulation of these promises to pay were assessed in the aggregate at $100,000,000. The penalties were remitted by a cunningly devised act of Congress rushed through on the last night of the session, March 3, 1875.

The inflation bubble finally burst through the action of other inflationists, men known as counterfeiters. The wildcat community was flooded with well executed counterfeit notes on the iron currency office, and three persons were arrested and imprisoned for making and issuing the notes in imitation of the bogus currency. At the trial the judge instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done, upon the ground that it was not criminal to counterfeit a currency that was not money. In charging the jury Judge O'Grady used the following significant language:

> The court is clearly of the opinion that the issue of all these notes and iron currency, so-called, is illegal, contrary to the statute, and that they are void upon their face. They bear not only the ear-marks, but all the principal features of a bank note, and are utterly worthless for the purpose of circulation. They can not be the subject of forgery; they are a spurious, worthless, bastard currency. The objection is sustained. The court has been of this opinion for the last five years, though the question has never before been presented for its decision. This kind of paper has driven out a better currency, just as the clipped and sweated coin of William the Third drove out of circulation and use the golden crowns of England.

The motive of the *Enquirer* in bringing this matter before the public at this time is questionable. It is evidently done to injure the prospects of Mr. Tilden at the St. Louis convention. The plan will fail, for those who will urge Mr. Tilden's nomination will do so for the politic purpose of carrying New York. The record of the man is not important in such a party as little Samuel will lead. Anything to beat Hayes. Hard or soft money is all the same. Tilden will be even put forward as a hard money candidate, in spite of his millions of Marquette shinplasters, and will be cheered as the workingman's friend, in spite of his corporation mining store.

The Feliciana Investigation.

The the congressional sub-committee, ordered to investigate the outrages in East Feliciana, have finished their labors. Their instructions limited them to the investigation of the affair that occurred at Laurel Hill, near the Mississippi line, about the middle of last month. Most of the witnesses were not available—they could not be found, or were in attendance upon the Senate committee now sitting at Jackson, Mississippi. The evidence taken by the sub-committee shows, however, that Aaronson, the first man killed, had that day, with others, whipped a colored man nearly to death; that the persons shooting him were unknown; that the following day the Regulators gathered in force, 500 or more, armed and and and mounted, and caught and hung from ten to thirty colored men, all in Mississippi. There is no evidence to show the men were hung for political reasons, but it was shown that the Regulators are all white men and Democrats. The report of the sub-committee will not be made until the arrival of Messrs. Darrall and Gibson in Washington.

Parish of St. James.

The following is a complete and correct list of the delegates and alternates elected at the convention held on Saturday, June 17, at the courthouse of St. James parish, as furnished by the secretary of the parish committee: Delegates—Richard Simms, Victor Miles, John Kerrigan, Charles H. Pierce, Vincent Dickerson, S. F. Siskron, Henry Johnson. Alternates—O. Kelly, Thomas Holmes, J. W. Shade, Philip Pierce, Jack Ellis, A. W. Thompson, H. L. Tureaud, Jules LeBlanc, Joseph Braxton.

Personal.

By different routes, the last of the Louisiana delegation to Cincinnati reached home yesterday. Among them were Governor Kellogg, Marshal Packard and Judge H. R. Steele.

C. J. Barker, Esq., justice of the peace for the parish of Lafourche, has been granted thirty days' leave of absence.

F. A. Leonard, Esq., has been appointed notary public for the parish of Caddo.

Franz Ziegler, No. 143 Gravier street, has Lemp's favorite summer beer, ice-cold, on draft.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

The annual examination of the pupils of the public schools in the Second District took place yesterday.

ROBERTSON SCHOOL—GIRLS.

The average daily attendance at this school is 273. Four of the pupils in the principal's room are preparing for the High School. The most distinguished for scholarship, attendance and department are Cecilia Kennedy, Lorenza White, Geraldine Nolasco, Delia Dingman, Lizzie Grase, Bella Kennedy and Louisa Livaudais.

A public exhibition was given in the afternoon at which L. Keppard, L. Roup, L. Gignac, T. Whitney, E. Higgins, C. Reynolds, P. Gignac, M. E. Higgins, W. Lewis, E. Chase, and the characters in the "Dress Reform Convention," most distinguished themselves. "The Roll of Honor," beautifully framed and glazed, is also worthy of mention.

List of teachers—Mrs. D. Newell, principal; Miss M. A. Riley, first assistant; Miss E. Hilariot, Miss T. Harnett, second assistants; Miss E. Penniston, Miss G. Cooper, Miss M. A. B. Gower, third assistants.

BIENVILLE SCHOOL—BOYS.

The average attendance of pupils at this school is 333. A class of six is preparing for the High School. A public exhibition was given, commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon. The programme was most extensive and varied. Among those who most distinguished themselves in recitations were the following: L. Scherding, J. Martin, H. Becker, W. Caulfield, Anthony Arddissett, L. Fincke, G. Keen, C. Fincke, P. Williams and Talbot Lee; in dialogue, F. Norman, H. Jurgeus, J. Fasnacht, L. Levillier, E. Runte, O. Phister, E. Shefstein and F. Chateau.

List of teachers—Mr. B. Wayne, principal; Miss M. J. O'Neill, first assistant; Mrs. H. Casanova, Miss E. Brown, second assistants; Mrs. A. Hubert, Miss M. J. Carr, Mrs. H. Pluche, Miss C. Champagne, third assistants.

DERBIGNY SCHOOL—BOYS AND GIRLS.

This is a small school, having only a daily average of seventy-four. The most prominent pupils are Allen Derby, May Williams, Arena Fisher, Mary Armstead and Elizabeth Turner. There was no public exhibition at this school.

List of teachers—Miss C. Keppard, principal; Miss C. Gates, second assistant; Miss A. Williams, third assistant.

CLAIBORNE SCHOOL—BOYS.

This is one of the largest and best disciplined boys' schools in the city, with an able corps of teachers. Yesterday was devoted to a general review of the exercises for the past year, there being no public exhibition. The average number in attendance is 450. A class of seven is being prepared for the High School. The pupils most forward in their studies, good attendance and good behavior, are: Charles W. Vance, Stephen Ciolina, Jr., Emile D. Aron, Edward J. Wirtz, George F. Youngblood, Frank E. W. Foye, James H. Larrieu, Cyprian J. Paysse, Emile J. Gaillardet, Dominique Barba, Frank Doren.

List of teachers—Mr. M. C. Jovian, principal; Mrs. E. Prados, first assistant; Miss R. Marquette, Mrs. J. J. Axson, second assistants; Mrs. M. Westerfield, Miss A. McCord, Miss M. O'Donnell, Miss F. Devonshire, Mrs. M. F. Gerrard, third assistants.

ST. ANNE SCHOOL—GIRLS.

Great preparations had evidently been made at this school to give one of the finest exhibitions in the city. The pupils were thoroughly versed in their parts. As the programme was short, and the girls were so deserving, we insert it in full:

Salutatory............Miss Bertha Frommeyer
"In the Starlight".............Song
Le Petit Oreiller..............Miss Marie Cartier
A Surprise Party..........Pupils of the Primary Department.
"Little Brooms, Who Will Buy"..........Song
Getting a Photograph.........Pupils of the First and Second Departments.
"Mother Says I Mustn't"..........Song
Bee, Clock and Broom.........Pupils of the Primary Department.
Vacation..........Miss Julia Schick
Maison a Louer..........Miss Honorine Colomes
Boarding School Accomplishments.......Pupils of the First and Second Departments.
Marguerite..........Miss Justine Epps
Aunt Hetty's Reflections on Matrimony.......Miss Jennie Graff.
Jack and the Beanstalk.........Pupils of the First and Second Departments.
Les Compliments de Normandie.....Stella Porjuan and Rita Imbert.
The Votaries of Folly......Pupils of the First and Second Departments.
"The Mermaid's Evening Song"..........Song
Day, Night and the Four Seasons.....Pupils of the First and Second Departments.

The girls in the last piece were in costume. The following are the names of the actresses:

First department—Amelie Herman, Leonie Ponjuan, Octavie Rey, Eliza Kenny, Alphonsene Lazarde, Josephine Lazarde, Amelia Neiheysel, Sallie Wakeman, Justine Epps.

Second department—Thelesine Anderson, Marie Bonnet, Louise Himbert.

Average attendance, 274; preparing for the High School, six.

List of teachers—Miss J. M. Mattaxa, principal; Miss M. V. Sarran, first assistant; Miss A. Icard, second assistant; Miss B. Nolan, Miss C. Lathrop, Miss J. Isley, third assistants.

MIRO SCHOOL—BOYS AND GIRLS.

This is a small school, with a daily average attendance of seventy. No preparations were made for a public exhibition yesterday.

List of teachers—Mr. G. Andry, principal; Miss C. McCarthy, second assistant.

BAYOU ROAD SCHOOL—GIRLS.

This has the appearance of a well conducted school. It has a cozy, home-like appearance, quite refreshing. The programme of exercises for public exhibition was extensive and the subjects well chosen. A large number of visitors were present. Among the pupils who most distinguished themselves in recitation were L. Storck in "Nature," L. Simons in "A Little Piece," M. Brown in "The Little Kitten" and L. Clavin in "Seven Times One are Seven;" in dialogue, by Nicholas M. Simons and F. Liautand in "The Bee, Clock and Broom," C. Dour and M. Rolling in "The Amber Colored Dress." The valedictory was delivered by Miss A. Liautand. During the exercises the school sang very sweetly "Keep to the Music," "Galathe," "Bright of Hue as Opening Roses," "Blue Danube" and "Oiseaux Legers." The duet "A B C" was also beautifully sung by C. Dour and A. Gaillard. The singing was taught by Miss C. Leonard, the principal of the school. A boy performer on the piano, Master A. L. Heichelheim, fourteen years old, also deserves special mention for his masterly handling of that instrument. Daily average attendance, 229; preparing for the High School, seven.

List of teachers—Miss C. Leonard, principal; Miss A. Ribet, first assistant; Miss E. L. Dumfort, second assistant; Miss A. Lafforgue, Miss Annie Savini, third assistants.

BARRACKS SCHOOL—GIRLS.

This is a large, well attended and well conducted school, with a daily average of 382. A class of seven is preparing for the High School. A large assemblage of parents and friends gathered at this school to hear the pupils in their public exhibition. In grammar, the pupils were examined from what is language to the end of syntax, with notes and observations, parsing and analyzing; in history, from the discovery of America by the Northmen to the end of Buchanan's administration; in arithmetic, from common fractions to cube root; in geography, America, Europe, Asia and Africa complete. The scholars most distinguished in the school are Sarah Garritson, Olivia Taylor, Angelina Socola, Flore Bazilique, Leda Cheesse, Mary Camps, Bertha Lacroix, Rose Taylor and Katie Poole. The "Mountain Children," a fairy piece, was well executed with Harriet Slifft as the songstress and Olivia Taylor as the fairy queen. Several solos were also very sweetly sung.

List of teachers—Mrs. M. D. Cooper, principal; Miss E. McCarthy, first assistant; Miss H. Herbert, Mrs. A. Dain, Miss M. A. Maillott, second assistants; Miss M. Ferguson, Miss M. A. Broderick, Miss S. A. Grant, third assistants.

HOSPITAL SCHOOL—GIRLS AND BOYS.

There was no public exhibition yesterday at this school. The scholars mentioned as most proficient in their studies are Abraham Lincoln, Octavia Smith, Agatha Sylvester and Martha Washington. The authorities should attend immediately to the condition of this building, as it is literally a "hospital school," the gallery rooms being without ventilation, the only opening into each being the door. All the teachers complaind of this wrong, stating that they and the children became frequently ill in consequence. One class of sixty or seventy pupils had been moved into the yard for this reason, and Superintendent Boothby found them there when he entered the building. The teacher stated the reason of the removal of her class, and an inspection of the upper stories discovered the fact that five or six classes were situated as represented above. When it is stated that 382 is the daily average of attendance of pupils at this school, it will be at once seen how important it is that this evil should be remedied without delay.

A class of seven is preparing for the High School.

List of teachers—Miss A. E. Kilgrove, principal; Miss L. M. Wagner and Mrs. E. Zebal, first assistants; Miss C. Hester and Miss A. E Jones, second assistants; Mrs. E. Townsend, Miss Aline Lewis, Miss A. Sherlock and Miss A. Ford, third assistants.

ST. PHILIP SCHOOL—BOYS.

The average attendance of pupils at this school is 444. Preparing for the High School, seven. There was no public exhibition, yesterday being occupied in a general review of the exercises of the school for the year. The most proficient of the pupils in this school, in studies, attendance and deportment, are Edward Michaelson, Andrew Jackson, Henry Chapella, Paul Julian, Simon Bier and Jackson Lewis. This school is evidently well disciplined. In fine drafting it probably excels all others in the city.

List of teachers—Mr. W. Easton, principal; Miss M. R. Chevallie and Miss M. McEiligott, first assistants; Miss L. McAnulty and Miss J. Fitzgerald, second assistants; Miss M. P. Martin, Miss E. Dolan, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss J. Linsler and Miss L. Faust, third assistants.

RAMPART SCHOOL—GIRLS.

A large attendance of parents and friends was present at this school yesterday afternoon to witness the public exhibition. Printed programmes were prepared in this, the St. Anne and Robertson Schools. The pupils who most distinguished themselves at the Rampart School exhibition were K. Frolic, in "Somebody's Darling;" G. Verhoeff, W. Donlan and C. Wissinger, in "Courtship under Difficulties;" A. Bier, E. Henry, C. Daner, L. Rimossa and N. Sprague, in "Mrs. Willis' Will;" M. Harrison, P. Baptiste and H. Bechtel, in "Guntown Association," and O. Lahargue, in "Pyramus and Thisbe." A lively piece entitled "When the Cat's Away, the Mice will Play," by fifteen or twenty of the pupils, created great merriment. Average attendance, 264. A class of seventeen is preparing for the High School.

List of teachers—Miss M. V. McCarty, principal; Miss M. Sassinot, first assistant; Miss L. Del Trigo, Miss R. Morant, second assistants; Miss Ellen Johnson, Miss A. Coudrain, Miss J. Donnelly, third assistants.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL—GIRLS.

The general exercises of the pupils of the Franklin school, yesterday, in their public exhibition were of an interesting character and attarcted a large audience. Those most distinguished in composition were Louisa Fogerty, Alice Wolf and Lizzie Lynne; in recitation, Clementine Liberman and Alabama Adams; in dialogue, Henrietta Adams and Maggie McIntyre, Mary Pfizner, Ida Rogers, Lily Richardson, Alabama Adams, Alice Stokney, Emma Reohrbacher, Virginia Miller, Fanny Bose. Louisa Richter and Louisa Hampson; in music and singing, Sarah Wolf, Lettie Shearer, E. Blackmar, M. Boyle. Lulu Blackmar and Blanche Harris sang with great power and melody, "The School Children." "See 'tis the Pale Moon," and "The Rainbow," were sung by the school.

UPPER GIRLS' HIGH SCOOL.

The friends of the teachers and pupils of the Upper Girls' High School were invited to a select entertainment, which occurred at the rooms of the school last night. No preparation had been made beyond that for an ordinary monthly exhibition, and yet the exercises were most agreeable, the programme being short and well selected. The graduating exercises of this school, as is known, took place in December last. when forty-five young ladies graduated and received diplomas. The school now has 175 pupils, and being far advanced scholars, is justly regarded as the best public school in the city. Its teachers are Mrs. M. E. Mallam, principal, with Mrs. L. M. Richardson, Miss S. A. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Houghton, Miss M. W. Crean and Mrs. A. S. Howard, associate teachers. The programme for the exhibition of last night brought forward a number of the most talented young ladies in songs, readings, recitations and dialogues, among them Misses C. Jackson, L. Backes, C. Morton, V. Smith, L. Henrick, L. Porteous, H. Bloom, E. Cox, M. Stevenson, E. Taylor, A. Benedict, E. Beach, L. Carr, M. Wall, J. Beer, M. Hodgson, L. Armstrong, H. Oppenheim, R. Weilman, M. Hoey, L. McCullough, J. Godfrey, E. Dart, Fannie Spearing, I. Neal, E. Murphy, O. Harrison and others. A little comedy called "First Love" was well acted; Miss Smith's recitation of "Bernardo to King Alphonso" gave great satisfaction; the character dialogue of "Widow Bedott and Elder Sniffles" was comical enough, and a recitation called "After the Battle," by Miss E. Beach, was rendered with fine effect. This young lady has unusual talent as a descriptive reader, and is a favorite with her teachers. Miss Benedict is gifted with a voice to sing or read, and her talent adds much to the interest of school exhibitions. Mrs. Mallam and her assistants are to be congratulated on the success of their little entertainment, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Marine Items.

Captain Andrews, of the wrecking boats, reports that there is no possibility of raising the steamship Austin, lately sunk by collision with the wreck of the De Soto. There is from fifty to sixty feet of water over the hull, and too strong a current to work at that depth, and by the time the current slacks she will be too full of mud to attempt to raise.

The steamship Guillermo will arrive in a few days from Havana to load for Liverpool, while others of the same line will continue to sail from here all summer, with the present outlook.

Mr. Riley, the courteous acting agent, and Sam Donald, the stevedore, of the line of which the steamers Haytian, Chilian, Jamaican and Andean are the most prominent steamships, leave on the Haytian on Saturday for Liverpool. Their many friends wish them a most prosperous voyage and a safe return in the fall.

There is a rumor that the State line of steamships will resume their trips to this port early in the fall. The proprietors of this line built their steamers expressely for this trade, and their reappearance at our wharves will be hailed with great pleasure.

The first steamer of the French line to New Orleans, via Cayenne, will leave Havre the twenty-sixth of this month.

All of the ships that chartered last week are loading rapidly. Their captains are giving the brokers no rest, as they are anxious to be back early in November.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Postoffice Committee reported without amendment the House bill preventing the passage of obscene literature and lottery circulars through the mails. Calendared.

The bill retiring General Emory, with the rank of Brigadier General, passed.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported with amendment the House bill to pay the claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission, and to allow certain claims reported by the accounting officer of the Treasury Department. They were placed on the calendar.

The presidents of various insurance companies of New York petition against repealing or changing the shipping act.

The bill for the relief of William Rule, postmaster at Knoxville, passed.

The naval appropriations bill was discussed and passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

House.

The House resumed the sundry civil appropriation bill amendment, giving the printing of the debates to the lowest bidder who shall give $100,000 bond. The librarian and other departments shall also have the work done by contract. The next section was one appropriating $250,000 for defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, for expenses of suits in which the United States is concerned, and for expenses incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the right of citizens to vote, provided the maximum compensation of marshal shall not exceed $150,000 a year, and that hereafter no charge for mileage shall be allowed to any marshal, but they shall receive only their actual expenses, and the allowances to their deputies shall not exceed $5 per day. It also repeals all laws in relation to registration of voters. The clause of $250,000 for the detection of crimes against the United States was stricken out, and the section adopted.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Williamson, commissioner, general land office; William B. Hopkins, secretary of legation at London, vice Hoffman, resigned; James Day, second secretary of legation at London, vice Cheesebrough, resigned; Hutchinson, postmaster at Jacksonville, Alabama; Mrs. Sterne, postmistress at Jefferson, Texas.

Personal.

Speaker Kerr has gone to Alum Springs, Virginia.

Justice David Davis declines a presidential candidacy.

Mr. Blaine has declined $2000 per week for a lecturing tour. As soon as he is well enough he will go to the mountains to recruit.

The Appropriation Bills.

The joint appropriations committees of the two houses are said to have agreed upon the basis of two compromises:

1. That the House conferees are willing to consider the question of salaries with a view to a compromise by a comparison with the salaries of 1853 and 1856.

2. The House is willing to yield to the Senate in exceptional cases.

3. The House dwells at length on their primary responsibility before the poeple as the body in which all bills should originate.

More Investigations.

Before the Naval Committee Paymaster Bradford testified regarding his acts as naval disbursing agent in London. In October, 1873, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, he deposited with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., £108,000, for which security was previously given, the firm being in debt to the Navy Department at that time £120,000. This prevented the destruction of the firm at that time, and enabled them to continue business, by which many large American interests were protected. The house has since gone into liquidation under the English law.

Amendments Agreed To.

The Banking and Currency Committee agreed to the Senate amendment striking out "now," but renewed its non-concurrence on the Senate amendment providing that the trade dollar shall no longer be legal tender.

Says Mr. Scott to Mr. Knott.

The following was received here:

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Chairman Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR—I see by the papers this morning that numerous cables are published relative to a certain cable from Josiah Caldwell to your committee.

I believe it my duty to send herewith the inclosed letter, received from Caldwell yesterday on this subject. And in regard to the cable sent to Caldwell from Philadelphia, suggesting the message to you, I think it due myself to say that I have no possible connection with any message to or from Caldwell, except the acknowledgment of the receipt of the following cable from him:

LONDON, May 31, 1876.

Your statement to the congressional committee on the sixteenth, relating to the Fort Smith railway bonds which you purchased of me, is perfectly correct. I can more fully substantiate it if necessary.

To which, after verification through telegraph, I responded, simply acknowledging receipt in the following words:

"Thanks for your cable confirming all my statements." On the day I received the above cable from Caldwell a young man whom I had never seen before called at my office, representing himself as the secretary of Caldwell. He stated that he wanted to send a cable dispatch to London suggesting that Caldwell telegraph to the Judiciary Committee of the House his knowledge in regard to the Forth Smith bond transaction, as he knew he could, and asked me whether I would not give him the means to forward it. This I declined to do, stating that my own testimony had given all the facts in the case, and that I could have nothing to do with any such matter as he proposed.

I then informed him that I had received a letter from Caldwell that morning, which was quite satisfactory to me. All statements to the effect that I either paid or guaranteed the pay for any telegraph company for cable to you or its contents are unqualifiedly false. As soon as I saw the statement in the paper purporting to be made by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, that he had spent several days preparing interrogatories to telegraph companies, with a view of getting information for your committee on this subject, I immediately wrote to the officers of both telegraph companies to furnish your committee with copies of any telegrams passing between Caldwell and myself. My desire has been to give your committee the fullest information in my power in relation to this subject, and I believe I have done so.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

No Financial Legislation this Session.

A delegation of the convention of bankers made a statement before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Haynes, temporary chairman of the committee, thanked them for the information furnished, but on account of the delicate political situation and the depressed commercial condition of the country, he said there would be no legislation on the subject this session, though there might be next.

Army Orders.

An order was to-day issued from the War Department assigning General Schofield to the command of the West Point Military Academy, relieving Colonel Ruger. General McDowell, who is now in command of the division of the South, will go to the

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]