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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2843.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

### Second Day.

The arrangement of the committee in procuring the St. Charles Theatre seemed to occasion no one any dissatisfaction yesterday. The place was cooler, though not so light as the Mechanics' Institute. To the delegates were assigned seats in the parquette. Over them, called to the dress circle, were plain placards with the names of the districts printed. Visitors were required, unless they could obtain seats on the platform, to make themselves comfortable in the balcony or galleries. Excellent arrangements were made for the reporters, but as there were from three to six from each paper, the committee were obliged to be cruelly suggest that a little crowd of Democratic newspaper had as many subscribers as it had reporters, it would be a prosperous concern.

At forty-two minutes past twelve o'clock President Pinchback called the convention to order, and perfect quiet then reigned till adjournment. Rev. Mr. Bryant opened the proceedings with prayer, almost the whole audience rising.

Mr. Whitney then asked the president if he could inform the convention of the readiness of the committee on credentials to report.

President Pinchback stated he had had, within an hour, an interview with the chairman of the committee, who had said that it would be impossible for the committee to report before half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Whitney then moved to adjourn to twelve o'clock to-day, but withdrew the motion to allow the reading of the following order:

At five o'clock this evening there will be distributed, at the Mechanics' Institute, to the delegates to this convention their badges of admission and accompanying tickets, signed by the assistant secretary of this convention.

To secure admission the delegates must exhibit both the ticket and the badge.

Each delegation will select one of their number to receive and receipt for their badges and tickets.

Each delegate will be supplied with two tickets of admission, for friends, to the galleries.

No other person will be admitted to the building in which the convention is held.

Mr. Whitney then renewing his motion, Mr. Alexander suggested ten o'clock as an adjournment.

The committee on permanent organization was in the meantime requested to meet at 5 P. M. yesterday at the corner of Dryades and Common streets.

The longest time being put first the motion was carried, and the convention declared adjourned till twelve o'clock to-day.

### Death of Louise Hawthorne.

A dispatch from Chicago announces that Miss Louise Hawthorne fell from a window of the Tremont House yesterday, and was killed. This popular actress was well known in New Orleans. She made her first appearance on the stage at Mrs. F. B. Conway's theatre, in Brooklyn, New York, September 3, 1861, playing *Maria*, in "School for Scandal." She was successful, and continued to act at the Park Theatre for three seasons, playing "second" to and sharing leading business with Mrs. Conway. On that stage she met with an accident which disabled her for a year. The scar on her face told of the mishap while she lived. Her next appearance was at the New York Theatre, where she was the original *Hen Rollstone* in the run of "Foul Play." After that engagement she acted at the Chestnut Theatre, Philadelphia, and at Washington, under the management of W. E. Linn. During the season of 1869 she was leading lady at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, and was starred by Mr. Ford on his Southern circuit. Her next engagement was with Bidwell & Pope, as leading lady for the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, and the Memphis and Mobile Theatres. For the season of 1872 she came to the stock company of the Academy of Music in this city. During that season she was married here, in Christ Church, to Mr. George Morton, an actor belonging to the Academy company. During the summers of 1873 and 1874, Miss Hawthorne played here with our amateurs, the Shakespear Club and the Orleans Dramatic Association. In the fall and winter season of 1873, she supported Mr. Barrett in Davey's travelling company. The season commencing in the fall of 1874, she was leading lady at Hooley's Theatre, in Chicago, and became a great favorite, going with the Hooley company to California, and acting there during the past season. She returned to Chicago a few weeks since, has played a few times with the company managed by James O'Neil and W. H. Crane, and came to her sad death as we hear. Miss Hawthorne was of fine personal appearance, and had great talent in the line of her profession. Considering her versatility, and ability to play in comedy, tragedy and drama, and successfully in all lines of business, she was one of the most useful and best leading ladies in the country.

Captain B. T. Walsh is a man equal to the occasion, be the weather hot or cold, and he always has something appropriate for men to wear. "Keep your shirt on" was an old street cry, warning a man not to get excited. The advice is good for one day only. Mr. Walsh says to members of conventions, "Replenish your wardrobe." He is right, and the store No. 110 Canal street is the place to procure linen that makes men respectable, for a clean shirt is a good recommendation. There are also gaudy goods, light and cool, both for the feet and umbrellas to go out with. See his goods and ask his prices.

Passengers sailed per steamship Hudson. Captain E. V. Gager for New York.

Bradish Johnson, Mrs. L. Greenleaf, child and servant, John Wallace and wife, James Wallace, Mrs. J. West and two children, Mrs. Reynard and three daughters, E. K. Thomas, Master C. B. Thomas, Miss A. L. Cotton, F. Weglikowski, T. P. Wharton, Mrs. E. J. Wharton, Ed. Nalle, E. T. Parker, Mrs. J. Ingraham and daughter, Mrs. C. M. Harris and two children, Miss L. Nalle, Major F. M. Coxe, A. Rutsky, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. E. H. Hardy, Mrs. J. Fueter, Miss Shultz, E. P. Norton, wife and son, H. M. Neill, wife and son, F. H. Whitaker, S. B. Duncey, J. Ponder, Mrs. H. P. Kemechan and two daughters, H. P. Kemechan, Jr., and ten in the stateroom.

Tilden can now publish his platform. It will be a railroad platform, for a small depot.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The leaders of the Iverville delegation, although supporters of Mr. Pinchback for the chairmanship, will oppose in the convention the claims of Governor Warmoth for a nomination. Hop P. G. Deslonde has secured Governor Warmoth that he will stand by only such Republicans as can show a clean record and give success to the party.

Mr. J. M. A. Stevenson, of that parish, one of the wealthiest planters in the State, declares that if nominated, Warmoth can not get either the white or black vote there, which it has been so vigorously asserted would be thrown for him.

The friends of Colonel C. F. Ladd declare it to be a falsehood that he is opposing the administration policy in the convention. It is asserted that he will show by his works to-day that he is on the side of low taxes and honest government.

My telegram to-day, countermanding order for purchase of Louisiana consols, was based upon information just received that ex-Governor Warmoth would control the Republican nomination shortly to be made. This must prove fatal to the financial interests of our State, so far as New York is concerned, for his identification with the fraudulent Chattanooga bond interest is well understood here. The market opens to-day quite feverish, and, I think, will decline.

The above, from a New York banker, received by his broker yesterday, contains a prophecy already verified. Bonds have gone down two or three points. Those who have placed trust in the Republican party carrying out the financial policy so solemnly enacted and pledged, and invested in the securities issued thereunder, have lost thousands of dollars in the past forty-eight hours. In the Republican State convention prepared to still further betray this faith in their honest pledges of reform!

Colonel Jim Lewis was the first colored man ever appointed an inspector in the United States customs service, Governor Kellogg conferring upon him that distinction. That was in 1867, and ever since that time Mr. Lewis has held office through the exertions and influence of the same gentleman. When the Democratic city Administration combined to oust him from his select circle, Governor Kellogg saved him; when he was left out in the cold subsequently, his excellency found Mr. Lewis a warm and profitable bill.

Governor Kellogg is now fighting for the integrity of Republican faith and the maintenance of Republican power honestly won and deserved. We hope Mr. Lewis will be found, as he ought to be, among the Governor's staunchest supporters. The record is now being made up, and we hope to find his name enrolled high upon it.

Said a leading real estate auctioneer: "I have withdrawn from sale three pieces of property to-day, because I am sure I could not sell for ten per cent as high as last week. There was a decided looking up in my line lately, but nobody will want to buy taxable property in this State until it is ascertained that the hungry boys of 1870 are not coming back to power." Republican delegates, to escape the absolute destruction of the party, must take into consideration such facts as these.

A very recent recruit to Republicanism vehemently declared that if Governor Kellogg refused to support whoever might be nominated by the sitting convention, he would be a traitor to the party. The Governor retorted: "If such treachery will entitle me to be selected for the highest honors in the gift of the party at the next subsequent election, I don't see why I should not profit by the example your leader has set me." Exit a disgusted Warmoth man.

A prominent Warmoth supporter had the starch taken out of him yesterday. Urging very pertinaciously that his friend would be nominated, and was the only man who could carry the State, Governor Kellogg was provoked into the retort: "Step right in here to Mr. Oglesby's, bank and I will wager you \$5000 that if Warmoth runs he will be beaten by 30,000 majority." The astonished politician pressed the subject just far enough to ascertain that his Excellency was in "dead earnest," and retired reflecting upon the uncertainty of human ambitions.

If the committee on credentials, backed by the temporary officers, attempt to exclude delegates from the convention simply on their own report, and before making a return to the body which gave them existence, the consequences must rest upon them. If the convention and party should be disrupted by such violent and fraudulent actions, the evil be upon the heads of the offenders.

A most remarkable petition was filed in the Superior District Court yesterday, in which Henry C. Dibble, lately Assistant Attorney General, seeks to restrain Judge H. B. Steele from exercising the functions of that office on the ground, among others, that Steele is not a citizen of the State and not a member of the bar.

The fact is, Judge Steele, as soon as he learned of his appointment by the Governor in place of Dibble, declined peremptorily to accept the office, and Governor Kellogg has already selected another gentleman for the place, and he will probably receive his commission to-day. The charge that Judge Steele is an alien is too absurd for a sober man to give credence to, and the records of the Supreme Court of the State show that he was admitted to practice therein in 1868.

It is difficult to see what can be gained in the end by giving such absurd statements the dignity of a legal paper.

Two prominent Democrats exchange views on the St. Louis nominee: First—"How do you like Tilden for our standard bearer, colonel?"

Second—"I like his nomination well enough, judge, but should be a great deal better pleased if the Republicans were not so d-d satisfied about it."

The Smith Guards, of the seventh ward, serenaded the *Times* last evening to the tune of "Mother, I've Come Home to Die." The boys had heard from St. Louis.

A Minnesota paper says, "Everybody wants to know what Hayes looks like." In Louisiana Creole vernacular, "He looks like he was going to be elected."

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Speaker Kerr's Exonerations—How it was Brought About—The Insolence of Monopolies—Mr. Blaine's Enemies Urged on to Still Further Warfare.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1876.

The unanimous report of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, exonerating Speaker Kerr from the charge of having sold a second lieutenantcy in the United States army in his gift, has characteristic which show too plainly that the Republican party contains a dangerous number of weak-kneed men, men whose political principles are vacillating, but more constantly leaning toward sympathy with their political opponents.

Mr. Danford, of Ohio, a member of this committee, made a speech in the House upon this unanimous report, in which he went out of his way to attack the character of the witness Harney, a thing which a severe cross-examination could not do, and which Mr. Danford admitted did not do. This particular member of the committee, claiming to be a Republican and the only member of that party present at the sittings of the committee, on account of the illness of Mr. Base, sat as a committee man day in and day out, and allowed his witness to be browbeaten, insulted and put under the yoke of as contemptible and indecent cross-examination as the veriest police court shyster in the land ever resorted to. When the witness Harney saw that there was no one on the committee who would protect him he engaged a lawyer in this city to go before the committee with him to see that he had his rights upheld, and was told by the chairman that such a thing would not be allowed. And Representative Danford never opened his mouth to utter a word of protest, neither did he interpose any objections to the indecent cross-examination which followed. The statement of Harney was not contradicted in any of its essential points; his reputation in point of character and honesty was not broken down. The only witness who was competent to speak from actual knowledge of the transactions was Green, the man who received the lieutenantcy at the hands of Mr. Kerr, and he admitted that he received the office through Mr. Kerr, paid \$450 to Harney for it, but he did not think Harney paid it over to Mr. Kerr. The witness confessed he was turned out of the army because he was drunk or temporarily insane, because of some unobjectionable orders from his superior officer which he did not see fit to obey. There was no lawyer there to cross-examine this self-confessed weak-minded individual. Mr. Danford did not take it upon himself to look into the standing and mode of life of this witness since he was turned out of the army, but he goes into the House of Representatives and attacks his own witness in a public speech, and takes occasion to lament the fact that men are found who are willing to swear away the character of public men. Congress has sat here for six months now and the Democrats have made it a special point to secure the testimony of crazy men, thieves and scoundrels of every hue against the character of Republicans. But Mr. Danford does not appear to have realized this. He sees fit to wait until some one accuses a Democrat, and then he hastens into the House in sore distress, crying and lamenting over the old stereotyped flag of "this detraction of public men."

Danford's duty was to have stood up and protected his witness as did Representative Conger, a Republican from Michigan, when the Democrats on the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice undertook to browbeat "little Johnny Davenport," and not content with that, falsely the minutes of the committee in so far as omitting from the record motions of Mr. Conger. Mr. Danford should have borne in mind the fairness and manliness of Mr. Proctor Knott, a Democratic leader, in suppressing a telegram exonerating one who was on trial before his committee. But no; he deems it in good taste to go down in his committee room among his Democratic colleagues and read over and ridicule, and in an insinuating manner comment on the Blaine-Fisher letters read by Mr. Blaine to the House and published in the congressional record. These are the kind of men who go in for "reform within the party" in order that the enemies of the Republican party, the advocates of secession and the ex-rebels who may take possession of the reins of government.

For downright audacity, cool presumption, and in vulgar but expressive parlance "cheek," the Pacific railroad companies should be commended. There is a lobby here now in the interest of these roads fighting against Lawrence's bill before the Judiciary Committee, providing for a sinking fund to pay the United States \$61,623,512 of subsidy bonds loaned to them under the act of 1864, besides interest thereon paid out by the government. The modus operandi of the lobby just now to defeat this bill is to win over one or two of the committeemen. The bill has been before a sub-committee of the Judiciary, consisting of Eppa Hunton, chairman, Judge Lawrence, author of the bill, and Mr. Ashe. The first step of the lobby is to fix this committee all right. For this purpose a prominent lawyer from Virginia, the State from which Chairman Hunton hails, has been engaged, and a prominent lawyer from North Carolina, from which State Mr. Ashe hails, has also been engaged to make arguments, and outside propositions if the opportunity offers as well. These roads will never pay this money down, but in order to assume that the companies do not mean to deal unfairly with the government and hence be shut out from further subsidies, they propose to take from the poorest lands originally given them by the government and sell them to the government for \$250 per acre. So that their proposition for paying this indebtedness to the general government is this—"We owe you \$64,000,000 with interest from 1864. We propose to have you purchase the worthless lands you once gave us, you paying an exorbitant sum per acre for these lands, but instead of your handing us over the cash, you can give us credit for this \$64,000,000 with interest that we owe you."

There are those here that believe the road would not eventually stand to this bargain, but get a law through both houses binding the government to hand over the cash, und-

der such an agreement thus swindling the government out of its \$64,000,000 with interest from 1864, and compelling it to pay out a like sum to these vultures in ready money.

The hostility to Mr. Blaine on the part of the rampant Democrat and ex-rebels in Congress is fiercer than ever. Proctor Knott, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is patted on the shoulder by ex Confederates in Congress and their tools who hold office under the House and told "not to let up on him" (Blaine).

The fight against Blaine now is to be pursued by the Democrats in this committee in order to revenge themselves upon Blaine for his scathing reply to the unrepentant rebels in the House and his resistance to the presentation of their committee.

The Mount Pleasant Murders. Two papers from the neighborhood of the last outrage on the colored people of Mount Pleasant have come to hand, both published in Baton Rouge. One is the *Grand Era*, a Republican paper. It only has a single article, and that is devoted to comments on Captain Bascom's statement. They are severe, but sustained by quotations from his own document. It also contains one item not hitherto published in New Orleans. That is that at the first of the trouble—that is on Saturday—the magistrate who issued the warrant, Justice of the Peace Hye, who was elected on the Republican ticket, at the head of the 300 white men, "rode up to the colored men, addressed them by an opprobrious epithet and demanded their surrender. Upon their failing to adopt his views, Hye fired his revolver upon them, when, as we are informed, a general melee took place." The constable of his court, Charles Turabold, is now a refugee in New Orleans.

The *Advocate* devotes more space to the subject. It has six articles on it. In one it devotes the REPUBLICAN to perdition for making false statements. The REPUBLICAN has endeavored to give the exact truth of the whole transaction from beginning to end, but the horrid nature of it, and dread of future, and perhaps worse enormities, has prevented the victims from disclosing even half their sufferings. On the other hand, the *Advocate* is kept posted, and is able already to produce an argument in defense of those who have bullied the "niggers." In the first article it says the trouble was caused by the murder of two "Democratic colored men, who were shot by the Colored Union Stop Company," and refers to the report of Captain Bascom, who, however, has nothing to say of this. It says the colored people did not own the plantation, but it belongs to an "old gentleman by the name of Smith." So it will, when he forecloses the mortgage they gave him on its purchase, but the *Advocate* omits to say he has been driven from the plantation or to give him a guarantee of protection in case he wishes to sue those who are now homeless and starving. Not one of the other articles of the *Advocate* have any reference to the killing of "two Democratic colored men." Another article publishes Captain Bascom's report; another the oath captured from a woman, in which the colored people pledge themselves to protect their wives and property—a heinous crime in the eyes of a White Leaguer. A longer one gives an account of the outrage substantially as published in a Democratic paper of this city. It varies, however, in this. It appears by it that the two skirmishes occurred and the negroes fled, in spite of their cannon, before the arrival of Sheriff Forman and Captain McGrath with his Pelican Rifles, leaving many of their number prisoners. One article of the *Advocate* kills one horse and another two. Major Newton Sherburne was wounded in the foot. Most of the prisoners were placed, as the *Advocate* terms it, under lawful arrest, and to this, as the REPUBLICAN has said, the fourteen owe their lives. Another article describes the disarming in West Baton Rouge of the twenty-eight who were seeking a refuge in Plaquemines after crossing the river. Another contains Sheriff Forman's report. The last congratulates the Rifles and the citizens on their return home, and gives the gratifying information that "all was quiet" and likely to remain so. In all this the *Advocate* assures its readers that the white citizens did not act outside of the "pail" of the law.

Captain McGrath appears with a card in yesterday afternoon's *Plaquemine*, feeling aggrieved that that paper publishes that five men were suspended from the cross beam of a gate at Mount Pleasant. He says he didn't see it, and that he and his prisoners were on the hurricane deck. This would be enough to prove his point on the *Plaquemine*, but he goes further. First—"That the skirmish was a mile back from the river; next, that a high bluff would have prevented any sight from the boat; that a bill would have to be leveled before the gate could be seen, and last, that there wasn't any gate. Captain McGrath and Sheriff Forman are entitled to warm praises for the lives they saved, and the former only having a quarrel with his concluding paragraph with an assurance that he would not murder the enemy of the REPUBLICAN if he had him in custody.

There is one thing more to be said. It rather effects the apologists for this attack on Mount Pleasant. Friday morning, just before daylight, a "posse," probably of the same material as those hitherto noted, headed by a deputy sheriff from West Baton Rouge, at Lavert plantation, below Bruise Landing, shot two negroes and captured four. What they did with the latter is not reported. It is claimed that these victims were "criminals" from Mount Pleasant. In plain English, they might have been some of those who, deprived of home and sustenance, were seeking places to lay their heads.

Estimate. Appropriations—\$3,000,000. Philadelphia Postoffice, Randall \$250,000 \$250,000 Evansville Postoffice, Holman 50,000 50,000 St. Louis Post-Office, Wells 750,000 450,000 Memphis Postoffice, Ashkin 100,000 20,000 Kansas Postoffice, Hunt 25,000 12,000 Rockland Postoffice, Hale 35,000 25,000 Cincinnati Postoffice, Foster 400,000 200,000 Grand Rapids Postoffice, Walden 25,000 25,000 Total \$4,600,000 \$3,140,000

It will be seen that the members of the committee secured for themselves a little over one-half of the estimate. Holman, the champion economy shrieker, received the full amount estimated. If Mary-bell had a good working delusion, she might have got something like that. The future erection of public buildings in Baltimore. But its representatives seem to let all their opportunities go by default.

## Captain Brown and the Orphans.

Next to Santa Claus, the good Captain John J. Brown, of the steamer Governor Allen, is the best known and most talked about personage among the little orphans of this city. This comes of his charming basket parties on a fine steambark, given every year, to which all the little folks are invited. The following is a copy of his circular making the announcement for this season:

Captain John J. Brown, of the steamer Governor Allen, proposes making an excursion to the pleasure and recreation of the various orphan asylums in this city, on Thursday, June 29, 1876, leaving the head of Canal street at 9 A. M., spending the day at some one of the beautiful plantations on the lakes or rivers, and returning to the city, and retiring before evening.

"Basket picnic" is proposed as being that which will afford the most satisfaction and enjoyment, each asylum is therefore respectfully requested to bring such provisions as they may require. Captain Brown will furnish ice, lemonade, ice water, etc., besides music and other requisites.

Captain W. I. Hodgson, who is a sort of partner with Captain Brown on these happy occasions, will be on board the Governor Allen to assist in welcoming the little children and looking after their comfort and safety.

Danziger's—Mr. Danziger, the popular dry goods merchant, has demonstrated that a man can make business for himself, even in dull times. He relies for success upon polite attention to customers, a good class of goods in his line, and cheap prices at all times. His main store is at No. 203 Canal street, which has become a popular resort for fashionable purchasers. At the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets Mr. Danziger also has a branch store, with an equally fine assortment of goods, marked down to prices calling for the especial attention of customers who wish to purchase at a bargain.

Centennial Songs for the Fourth. Beneath are given the centennial odes of William Cutler and Edward Taylor, which were composed at the request of the committee having in charge the fourth of July celebration. The music to Mr. Taylor's poem has been written by Professor H. C. Moore, and the melody to be sung at midnight on the third by the various German societies assembled in the *Uran* square. Mr. Bryant's poem—which was originally intended to be an ode and recited on the morning of the fourth at the Academy of Music. The accompaniment is by Professor H. Moenthal, of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

CENTENNIAL HYMN—BRYANT. Through storm and calm the years have led Our nation on from age to age; A hundred times the hand of God Has blessed our path, and made us free. We see thee, O'er our pathway sweep, A torrent drenching of blood and fire; And thank the ruling power who kept Our sacred soil from evermore.

And thou, the new beginning age, Warned by the past and guided by the good, Write on a fairer, whiter page, The record of thy happy reign.

SONG OF 1876—RATON. Waken, voice of the Land's Devotion! Spirit of Freedom, awake all! Hail to the day of the Song of Ocean, Hail to the day of the Song of Freedom, and mountains call! The day has come, the day has come! Let every tongue be dumb That would not the nation's name; Let every heart be dumb That would not the nation's name; We crown her the Land of a Hundred Years!

Out of darkness and toil and danger, Into the light of Victory's day; Hail to the day of the Song of Freedom, and mountains call! Freedom to all, she hath held her way! Freedom to all, she hath held her way! Upon her mother breast, The voices of nations are heard in the cheer: New joys and honor, And crown her the Queens of a Hundred Years!

North and South, we are not as brothers; East and West, we are welded as one! We shall stand by the banner of Freedom, Child of each a her faithful son! We give thee heart and hand, Our God native land, For battle has tried thee, and time endears, We will win thy day, And keep thy glory, As pure as the air for a Thousand Years!

## Proclamation by the President.

The following was issued last Monday: By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.—The centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observance.

The founders of the government at its birth and in its feebleness invoked the blessings and the protection of a Divine Providence, and the thirteen colonies and 3,000,000 of people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers, commanding a position which then was asserted and which fervent prayers were then offered. It seems fitting that on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation, a grateful acknowledgment be made to Almighty God for the protection and bounty which He has vouchsafed to our beloved country.

I therefore invite the good people of the United States, on the approaching fourth day of July, in addition to the usual observance with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further, in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities and religious associations may be most convenient, to mark its occurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to the Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed on us as a nation during the century of our existence, and humbly to acknowledge the continuance of His favor and of His protection. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT, By the President, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

## Feathering Their Own Nests.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore American* says: The following table serves to show how the House Appropriation Committee looked out after their own interests in making the appropriations for public buildings in the sundry civil appropriation bill. The entire appropriation for public buildings is about \$1,800,000. Of this the committee bagged \$1,141,000, as follows:

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESS.

#### Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Committee on Printing was directed to investigate the conduct of Public Printer Clapp, with power to send for persons and papers. Consideration of the silver bill was resumed.

#### House.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The silver bill was taken up and the Senate amendment concurred in, with the additional amendments authorizing the exchange of \$30,000,000 of silver for fractional currency, and the coinage of a silver dollar equal to that of 1861 to be a legal tender for any amount. The bill goes to the Senate. Adjourned.

## POLITICAL.

### The St. Louis Convention—The Platform—The Struggle of the Favorites—Nomination of Governor Tilden.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The convention was called to order at 2:15 P. M. Judge Meredith, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the report, stating that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and discussed before coming to an agreement. He requested Governor Danford, of New York, to read it to the convention, as follows:

PLATFORM. We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be a corrupt and a shameful one, and we hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and of the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to overthrow the present administration, and to reorganize the federal Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a sacred and inviolable compact, and we hereby engaged our honor and our names to the support of the same, and we hereby declare our confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the principles of republicanism, in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious liberty; in the right of every citizen before the just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, untrammelled by summary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation; in the right of every man to be free to transmit to his posterity the best conditions of human happiness and hope; we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of national history; we behold the noblest of the bond of our Union and great charter of these our rights; it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rekindle the spirit of the Union, and to the whole people the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon the States the ravages of a despotic tyrannical, has honeycombed the officers of the federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and degraded the property of our industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor; to correct the failures for all these eleven years to meet the good promise of the legal tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the abandonment of which is a disregard of the pledged faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people, in the name of reform, the largest amount of legal tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward redemption; that instead has obtained a colossal debt, and has squandered resources and exhausting all our surplus, and above all, returned to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time reduced the price of money, and by the withdrawal from the day of its adoption, bringing healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanical arts, restores employment to labor, and renews in all its national sources the property of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distress, and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense; that it is a grinding tax, which, in the name of revenue, is an oppressive and a ruinous burden; that it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of our own labor; it has retarded the commerce from the first to an inferior upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depressed the returns of American agricultural industry followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all customs be taxed alike, and that the revenue be raised by a uniform and equal tax on all property, and that the revenue be raised by a uniform and equal tax on all property, and that the revenue be raised by a uniform and equal tax on all property.

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