[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Tilden would be nominated for a long time past. We none the less thank God it is done."

The *Herald* says: "Tilden's nomination is not equivalent to an election. He will have a hard battle. Still the country has reason to congratulate itself. The platform of both parties is so excellent that whether Hayes or Tilden be elected, the country is equally sure of a good government."

The *Times* says: "Whoever may be dissatisfied with the choice of Tilden, the Republicans have no cause to find fault with it. The nomination means that the Democrats have abandoned, in advance, all hope of carrying the October States, and place their reliance on the solid South, with the addition of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Pacific States."

The *Tribune* says: "The convention fought bitterly, but briefly, and after filling all the St. Louis bar-rooms with riot for two or three days, has placed an admirable candidate upon a bold platform."

Tilden Congratulated.

ALBANY, June 29.—Governor Tilden has received a number of dispatches, among them the following:

Nicholas Smith telegraphs from Chappaqua: "The Greeley household and its friends are all for you."

Jacob Beeker, councilman of the fourth ward, New Britain, Connecticut, sends cordial congratulations. "We, Germans of the State of Connecticut, are sure for 15,000 votes for you and reform."

Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, telegraphs: "I congratulate you. The Democrats of New Jersey will support you enthusiastically, and give you the electoral vote of the State."

Parke Godwin sends the following: "The man is the platform, and the ring breaker of New York will prove the ring breaker of the nation. All who really desire honest money, diminished taxes, pure administration, unfettered trade, and the restoration of a true national feeling in the place of a wretched sectionalism, will rally to his support."

WASHINGTON.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—James Gilfillen, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

General Sherman has official information that Cortina has escaped from his old haunts on the Rio Grande.

Confirmations.

Wyman, Treasurer of the United States; Titcomb, Assistant Register of the Treasury; Waters, attorney, Eastern district of Arkansas; F. F. Riard, naval officer, New Orleans.

Riveting the Deadlock.

Only the fortifications, pensions and deficiency of the twelve general appropriation bills become laws, and the fiscal year ends to-morrow at midnight.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The points of difference in the postoffice appropriation bill are: First, in reference to the salaries of postmasters, second, with reference to the reduction of the cost of transportation of the mails, and third, in reference to third class mail matter.

Mexican Discrimination Against American Shipping.

The State Department has advices that foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade between the ports of Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Frontera, Isla de Carma, Campery, Progresso, nor any of the intermediate ports.

NEW YORK.

National Board of Trade.

NEW YORK, June 29.—In the National Board of Trade the following was offered by the Boston Board of Trade and lost by a close vote:

Resolved, That the present is the best time for resuming specie payments and funding currency by long time bonds.

In the National Board of Trade the following, offered by the Boston board, was after a long debate adopted:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade reaffirms emphatically to the long cherished and often expressed conviction that the financial and industrial prosperity of our country is utterly incompatible with the employment of irredeemable and depreciated paper currency, and that the only remedy for existing commercial distress and depression and ruin is to be found in the restoration of just and sound standard of value.

FOREIGN.

The Servian Plan.

LONDON, June 29.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says: Servia's strategetical plan is to hold the Turks in check at Nitsich until Montenegro, who is somewhat distrusted, joins the movement.

Two hundred cannon have been mounted at Cracojevauz.

Slavonic advices assert that the Russian Grank Duke Vlademir is in Servia, incognito.

A War Panic.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that a reguler war panic prevailed on the bourse yesterday, founded on the belief that it would be impossible to confine war between Turkey and Servia to the limits of the Ottoman Empire, and that a collision between Russia and Great Britain would eventually result.

The *Times* says there is little hope of maintaining peace.

Lost at Sea.

Lloyds have advice of the total wreck of the Dutch steamer Lieutenant General Kroesen, from Atcheen for Batavia. Twenty-five passengers lost.

Milan's Movements and the Servian War Preparations.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the Reuter Telegram Company, says, Prince Milan left that place for the army, at five o'clock this morning, amid the cheers of the populace and salutes from his batteries. All his ministers accompany him as far as Samandria, twenty-four miles from Belgrade. It is expected that upon joining the army, Prince Milan will issue a proclamation to the Servian nation. The Servian metropolitan and all the bishops have gone to the frontier to bless the troops.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Disraeli said he had no information of Servia's intended declaration of war. He believed he might venture to say the Servian troops had not crossed the frontier. Only an hour before the meeting of the House he received a dispatch from the consul at Belgrade, from which place Prince Milan had gone to army headquarters, and certainly at that time the Servian troops had not crossed the frontier.

What Derby Knows.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Derby, in reply to a question of Lord Granville, said the government had no information that Servia had declared war, or any information justifying the statement that war was absolutely certain, but he was bound to say from the general tenor of the reports which reached him that he could entertain little if any hope that war would be averted.

Failed.

Lambwan, Lambwanklyn & Co., merchants, failed. Liabilities $800,000.

Regatta.

At the Henry royal regatta of the Dublin University rowing clubs, the four who are to go to America to compete at the centennial matches at Philadelphia were beaten to-day over the usual Henry course on the Thames for the stewards' cup.

From Sidney.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamer Australian has arrived from Sidney.

In Victoria meetings were held in various districts to protest against the Chinese working in the mines, except on the claims abandoned by the whites.

Married.

Ilma De Murska was married to John Hill, pianist, at Dunedin.

Lost at Sea.

The schooner Verbelia was lost, and her [illegible]tain and four men drowned.

From Honolulu.

[illegible]es from Honolulu show much agi[illegible] Have over Chinese immigration.

[illegible]opinion The Insurrection.

[illegible] actual s[illegible]ty 29.—Much difference of [illegible] season and [illegible]ong the people as to the [illegible] insurrection. The rainy [illegible]sion of the sugar har-

vest have put a stop to the burning of estates. The insurgents are said to be very short of ammunition and other necessaries, and most probably this summer's campaign will be quiet and devoid of any special effort or movement on the part of the contending forces, the same as in former years, because neither party is able to move rapidly or successfully.

Capture of Cuban Supplies.

It is officially announced that a launch from Jamaica has recently been surprised while discharging ammunition on the Cuban coast. The launch was captured, and nine insurgents killed, among them Colonel Duran. The launch contained 7000 cartriges, 5000 other cartridges, two boxes of lead, twelve Remington carbines, clothing, provisions and papers.

The official statement does not mention at what part of the coast the capture occurred, or any other particulars.

Sickness in Havana.

The yellow fever is making sad havoc, extreme heat and excessive rains producing an unusual number of cases, most of them proving fatal.

Earthquake.

ATHENS, June 29.—Severe earthquake shocks were experienced to day at Corinth and neighboring village. Several houses were destroyed, and the remainder threatened to collapse. The inhabitants have fled.

Warlike Preparations of the Servians.

VIENNA, June 29.—The *Political Correspondence* has received the following dispatch from Belgrade: The Servian government stopped M. Cristie's mission to Constantinople, because the Porte declared itself unable to entertain his proposals, which had been previously communicated confidentially to the Turkish government.

Although real military operations are only to commence about July 4, some Servian volunteer corps on the Drina and Nissava have, nevertheless, already crossed the frontier.

The *Tagsblatt* says 8000 Servians crossed the frontier. The murderers of the late Prince Machuet are conspiring to assassinate Prince Milan.

Opposition to the Reformers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.—There is some agitation among the Mahommedans against the proposed reformers. Midhat Pasha's reform scheme will be modified, in consequence of objections raised at a meeting of the leading members of the Ulmas at the residence of the Cheik ul Islama.

A Message from the Khedive.

An envoy, bearing the homage of the Khedive of Egypt, has arrived here.

Prince Milan.

BRUSSELS, June 29.—Advices from Paris say the Turkish embassy there knows nothing concerning Prince Milan's alleged ultimatum.

A trustworthy dispatch from Vienna reports that Prince Milan will join the army in the field Thursday.

MacMahon and the Communists.

PARIS, June 29.—The moderate journals are satisfied with President MacMahon's letter extending clemency to Communists; but the radical press is dissatisfied, and appears to be desirous of having a bill passed prohibiting further prosecutions.

A Royal Daughter.

The wife of Don Carlos has been delivered of a daughter.

French Workmen for the Centennial.

LYONS, June 29.—A delegation consisting of thirty-two workmen left en route for the centennial Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yale Alumni.

NEW HAVEN, June 29.—At a meeting of Yale alumni, yesterday morning, the Hon. W. L. Learned presiding, addresses were made by General Sherman, C. W. Depew, of New York; Colonel L. W. Finley, of Memphis; General Wager Swayne, Hon. Richard D. Dana, Jr., Hon. Randall L. Gibson, of New Orleans; Judge Taft, Dr. Philip Schaeff, Yung Wing, and others. The commencement takes place to-day.

Death of a Jamaican Planter.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—James Harvey, a planter of Kingston, Jamaica, died at the Peabody Hotel. His family reside in London.

A Counterfeiter Sentenced.

In the United States District Court, Dr. Avery, of Crockett county, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Boiler Explosion.

NORFOLK, June 29.—The Armstrong sawmill, at Portsmouth, was destroyed by an explosion of the boiler this afternoon. Three persons were fatally scalded.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Hartfords 13, Cincinnatis 6.

Mr. Blaine's Condition.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29.—Mr. Blaine's family physician considers his nervous prostration more severe than has been supposed, and prescribes absolute rest, forbidding him even to write a letter, and gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

The Celebration at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, and the Clinch Rifles, of Georgia, 140 in number, escorted by companies of the Old Guard, of New York, and the Boston Tigers, sail from here to-morrow at noon, on the steamer Charleston, arriving in New York on Monday morning, en route for Philadelphia to participate in the centennial celebration, July 4.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, June 29, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, stationary temperature, southerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, except possibly winds backing to northeast in the interior of the Eastern Gulf States, preceding the advance of the area of lowest pressure.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 29, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind northeast, and fresh. Weather cloudy and hazy. Arrived—American bark Elverton, Bareley, master, forty days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee. Sailed—Steamer Muriel.

SHREVEPORT, June 29.—Weather fair and showery. Thermometer 92°. The river has fallen three inches. Arrived—Colonel A. P. Kouns, from Jefferson, and left for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, June 29.—The river rose one inch to-day. Weather very hot. Passed up—Genevieve, at noon. Arrived—City of Vicksburg, at 3 P. M.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—The river rose two inches, and now stands at twenty-one feet two inches. Weather clear during the day. Indications of a storm this evening. Mercury 92°. Arrived—Shinkle, from Cincinnati. Departed—Bismarck, last night, for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—River nine feet eight inches and falling. Weather partly cloudy.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—River four feet seven inches and about stationary. Weather cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—River stationary with five feet six inches in the canal. Weather warm and clear.

EVANSVILLE, June 29.—River nine feet four inches and falling. Weather cloudy and hot.

CAIRO, June 29.—Arrived—Robert E. Lee, from Louisville, at 9 P. M.; Fanny Tatum, from New Orleans, at noon; Thompson Dean, from New Orleans, at noon; Belle Shreveport, from St. Louis, at 3 P. M.; Schenck, from Cincinnati, at 4 P. M. Departed—Fanny Tatum, for Cincinnati, at 1 P. M.; Belle Shreveport, for Few Orleans, at 4 P. M. River thirty-one feet and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 80°.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 29, Evening.—Money closed easy at 3½@4. Sterling firm at ¢4 88½. Gold firm at 111¼@112¾. Governments dull and strong; new 117¾. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks active and irregular. Sub treasury balances: Gold $38 383,230; currency $34,202,829. The sub-treasurer paid out $129,000 on account of interest, and $12,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $336,000.

Cotton closed quiet and steady; middling uplands 12c; Orleans 12 3-16c; sales 892 bales; net receipts 19; gross 437; consolidated net receipts 10,668; exports to Great Britain 18,360, to France 709; to the continent 2200.

Futures closed firm; sales 12,000 bales, as follows: June 11¾@11 29-32c; July 11¾@11 29-32c; August 12c; September 11 15-16@11 31-32c; October 11 25-32c; November 11 31-32c; December 11 21-32c; January 11 13-16@11 27-32c; February 11 31-32@12c; March 12¼@12 5-32c; April 12 9-32@12 11-32c. May 12 15-32@12 17-32c.

Flour dull and prices still in buyers' favor, without material change. Southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $4 85@6; good to choice do $6 05@8 75. Wheat irregular and unsettled; prime No. 2 spring in fair speculative request and a shade firmer; other grades dull and lower to sell, 93c@$1 12 for winter red Western. Corn opened a shade firmer and closed quiet; advance lost; moderate export and nominal trade demand; 60@60½c for graded mixed. Oats more active, without any decided change. Coffee—Rio quiet and firm; job lots 15¾@19¼c gold. Sugar quiet and firm; 8¾c for fair to good refining; refined higher at 10½ for standard A; 10½ for granulated; 10⅝@10¾c for crushed and powdered. Molasses and [illegible] quiet and unchanged. T[illegible]

8 9-16c. Rosin dull; $1 70. Turpentine dull; 29¾@30c. Pork firmer; more doing for export; new $19 55@19 75, closing at $19 70@19 75. Lard steady; steam rendered 11.62½c. Whisky steady at $1 12. Freights steady.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Flour quiet and steady. Oats inactive; 36@42c. Rye dull; 74@75c. Pork—Fair demand and higher; sales $20@20 50. Lard quiet; steam rendered 11¼c; kettle 13@13¼c. Bulk meats firm and good demand at inside quotations; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 10¾@10¾c. Bacon scarcely so firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾c. Regs moderately active and higher; fair to good light and heavy $6 10@6 75. Whisky—Good demand at full prices; $1 10. Butter dull and declining.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Fairly active; a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 04⅝; No. 3 do 88⅞@88¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 46¾@47c. Oats steady. Rye—No. 2 spring 62½c. Pork quiet and steady at $19 22½. Lard dull at 11.20@11.25c. Bulk meats steady; fair demand; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9⅝c; clear sides 10@10¼c. Whisky firm at $1 10¼.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 fall $1 65 asked, $1 55 bid; sales at $1 55; No. 3 do $1 10 asked, $1 03 bid. Corn better; 42¾c. Oats dull; 27½c bid. Rye dull; 68c. Barley—No sales. Whisky—No offerings. Pork firm; $20. Dry salt meats nominally unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard nominal. Hogs active; bacon $5 75@5 90. Cattle dull and weak, except for choice butchers'.

Foreign Markets.

RIO JANEIRO, June 29.—Coffee animated; prices very firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady; new crop middling uplands low middling clause, shipped November and December, by sail, 6⅛d.

The St. Louis Blunder.

Before the national Democracy had accepted Tilden as their standard-bearer, the New York *Herald* said:

It is as difficult to forecast the results of this convention as it was in the convention at Cincinnati. New York is divided. Ohio is divided. Pennsylvania is without force. Illinois has no candidate. Beyond a chivalrous sentiment for Bayard as a pure, lofty, noble name, which would honor the party, there is really no sentiment about the convention. Mr. Tilden is the strongest candidate. But it is not a strength upon which he can depend. It is not like that which swept Cincinnati like a prairie fire whenever the name of Blaine was mentioned. It is rather a feeling which has been diligently fostered by the able and industrious men like Dorsheimer, Watterson, Hewitt and others, who have had the Tilden canvass in charge, who have said for six months that "Tilden can win," that "he can carry New York," that there are a large number of Republicans—"Tilden Republicans"—who would flock at once to his standard. These opinions have been spread over the country in the most ingenious manner, and the "enthusiasm" thus aroused is only the reflection of a feeling that perhaps, after all, the Governor is the man to win. We have never felt this was a sound opinion, and we question if it will be accepted without reserve by the convention. Governor Tilden would make a strong candidate, and a safe, high-minded, self-respecting President, but he is not the salamander which his friends have so assiduously advertised. He will not break the Republican party in this State. He will not carry away an omnibus load of Republicans. He will do well if he unites his own party. The men who have gone to St. Louis at the heels of that roaring political madman, John Kelly, to assail him, are the men who would sell Tilden out next November in a trade for local offices. The Southern States care nothing for Tilden, except as the winner. They want the administration, the offices, the power, and "the man to win" is the man for them.

It will be his victory indeed if, instead of being quietly butchered by the angry heelers of Kelly, the crazy repudiationists of Allen and the indifferent chivalry from the South, he rises above vanity and ambition and, in naming a ticket like Thurman and Parker, names men who will poll the united strength of the Democratic party—a ticket as strong in a political, and perhaps in a national, sense as Hayes and Wheeler.

Retirement of General Emory.

The bill authorizing the President to retire Colonel William H. Emory, Fifth Cavalry, with the rank of Brigadier General, having passed both houses, the necessary orders will be issued in a few days, carrying his name to the list of officers retired under special acts of Congress. General Emory's later services are pretty generally known. His earlier services were rendered in the artillery, Mounted Rangers and Topographical Engineers. He graduated from "The Point" in the class of 1831, of which only three out of thirty-three members are now in the army, viz.: Andrew A. Humphreys, No. 13, Chief of Engineers; W. H. Emory, No. 14, and William Chapman, No. 15, lieutenant colonel, retired.

General Emory has twice severed his connection with the army by resignation, and has twice returned with a higher commission than the one he resigned. In 1836 he relinquished his commission as second lieutenant of artillery. In 1838 he was appointed first lieutenant of topographical engineers. On May 9, 1861, he threw up his commission as major, First Cavalry, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Cavalry five days afterward.

For some months past he has been on duty in Washington as president of the retiring board. His retirement as Brigadier General will be $750 per annum in his favor—the retired pay of a colonel of his length of service being $3375, and of a Brigadier General $4125.

The following officers will be benefited by General Emory's good fortune: Lieutenant Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry, will take command of the Fifth; Major Elmer Otis, First Cavalry, will be promoted lieutenant colonel Ninth Cavalry, and Captain George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, will succeed to a majority in his own regiment, vice Otis.—*New York Herald.*

Women's Rights.

Elizabeth A. Meriwether, of Memphis, and Elizabeth L. Saxon, of New Orleans, have published an appeal for the equality of women before the law, which is to be presented in behalf of the women of the South at the St. Louis Democratic National Convention. They argue, and not without reason, that statistics show in proportion as a diversified range of labor is opened to women, the ratio of marriage and morality rises, and the proportion of prostitution decreases. That poverty and want of employment drive many to the erring path, all know to be true, just as it drives men to suicide and robbery; but we do not believe the removal of legal disabilities, which must throw women in contact with dissipated and low political brawlers and ballot-box manipulators, would improve them morally or open new avenues to honest employment. The diversified range of labor must be secured by co-operation outside of the ballot-box.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

It has come! The divine afflatus is working! See what a moment can bring forth! At this rate what may we expect before the campaign is over?

Vote, brothers, vote with care;
Vote for Hayes and Bill Wheelaire.
Let the Copperheads pitch and rare;
Don't be tempted to rail or swear.

Take off your coat and do your share,
Whether its rainy or whether its fair.
Go your pile on the gallant pair—
Rutherford Hayes and Bill Wheelaire.

Vote, brothers, vote with care;
Vote the ticket that's bound to wear;
Vote as a first class passe-paire;
Vote with a conscience free as air;
Vote for the men who'll do and dare;
Vote, and be sure you vote your share,
Never come up with a sickly glare,
Or growling around like a sore bear,
Paying your business will interfaire,
And you can't go up like a good soldaire,
And cast your ballot plumb a-r square
For Hayes the patriot Governaire,
And honest Uncle Bill Wheelaire.

Watterson in the Chair.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Henry Watterson is doubtless the worst case of presiding officer that a divine Providence ever allowed to stray onto the platform of a convention. A worse one might possibly be made if Providence were in a playful mood and wanted to show what he could do, but I doubt if he would. God is great, but, at the same time, He is merciful.

There is nothing like knowing all about it. The Philadelphia *Enquirer* says:

Captain Eads, the jetty engineer—One-third cash and the rifted the New Orleans [illegible] two years, with eight per cent new channel for the Mi[illegible] the usual security clauses, ten per and their dredges w[illegible] ready sale before W. J. Castell, notary, at [illegible] cash on the spot to bind the sale. [illegible] purchaser's expense, including the taxes due [illegible] and exigible in 1877. je27 jy2 9 16 29

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

The following decision was promulgated June 26:

No. 27. Thomas J. Semmes, claimant of six lots of ground, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana. Proceedings in rem. were instituted in the district court on the seventh of August, 1863, under the confiscation act of the seventeenth of July in the same year, against certain real property of the respondent, which proceedings resulted on the fifth of April, 1865, in the condemnation of the property described in the libel. On the eleventh of the same month a writ of venditioni exponas was issued commanding the marshal to sell the property on the eighteenth of the same month, but the marshal did not sell the same on that day, for the reason, as appears by his return, that best price bid at the time and place of the sale did not amount to two-thirds of the appraised value of the property, and, for the reason stated, the marshal withdrew the property from sale, and again advertised the same for sale, as directed by the prior order of the court. Two lots of land were embraced in the libel and decree of condemnation which, in fact, were not the property of the respondent. Accordingly, the true owner of the same, in the meantime, to wit, on the second of May, 1865, filed a petition in the same court, setting forth his right to the two lots in question, and stating that they were improperly advertised for sale by the marshal, and prayed the court to open the decree to allow him to assert his title. Consent in writing to that effect having been given by the district attorney, the court subsequently entered a decree of condemnation for the purpose of enabling the petitioner to submit to the court his claim to those lots, as evidenced by the proofs on file. Pursuant thereto the court, on the thirty-first of May, in the same year, rendered judgment restoring those two lots to the intervenor, as claimed in his petition. Such correction of the decree of condemnation having been made, the return of the marshal shows that he sold the residue of the lots condemned, in pursuance of the second advertisement, to E. W. Burbank, for the amount specified in the record, and that he paid the money over to the clerk of the court. On March 4, 1868, the respondent having first suggested that the decree of condemnation had been opened, and that a portion of the property libeled had never been condemned by any subsequent decree, moved the court to set aside the default against him, and for leave to file his claim and answer. Hearing was had on the motion, and the court ordered that the purchaser of the property should be made a party to the rule. Burbank, the purchaser, accordingly appeared and filed an exception to the rule, that his rights as purchaser could not be questioned in such form of proceeding, and offered in evidence the deed of the marshal and the decree of condemnation, together with the writ of venditioni exponas. Both parties were again heard, and the court, on the fifteenth of April, in the same year, overruled the exceptions of the purchaser, and set aside the default of the respondent, and granted him leave to file his claim and answer. Leave to that effect having been granted, the respondent filed his answer, alleging his ownership of the property, the insufficiency of the allegations contained in the libel, and denied that the President ever authorized the seizure of his property, and averred that he had been pardoned by the President and that he was included in the general amnesty proclamation. Proofs were introduced, and the court, on the twenty-seventh of June following, entered a final decree dismissing the libel and restoring the property to the respondent upon the payment of all costs. Proper steps were taken in behalf of the United States to sue out a writ of error; and the cause was, by the United States, removed into the circuit court, where the decree of the district court was in all things reversed, and a decree entered in favor of the United States, that the decree of condemnation originally pronounced by the district court stand and remain in full force and effect, and that the sale made by virtue thereof do stand confirmed; whereupon respondent sued out a writ of error and removed the cause into this court. It is held that the defect as to the return of the writ from the Circuit to the District Court is one of form only, and that as it was amendable, the decree will not be reversed because of it. On the merits the decision is that the property in controversy falls within the exception contained in the amnesty proclamation, and that property condemned as forfeited to the United States under the confiscation act becomes the property of the United States from the date of the decree. Such proceedings under the confiscation act are justified as an exercise of belligerent rights against a public enemy, and are not in their nature a punishment for treason. Consequently, confiscation being a proceeding distinct from and independent of the treasonable guilt of the owner of the property, pardon for treason will not restore rights to property previously condemned and sold as against a purchaser in good faith for value. Property which had been thus sold was expressly excepted in the terms of the pardon, and competently so. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

Superior District Court.

State ex. rel. Henry C. Dibble vs. George H. Braughn.—Petition for injunction to restrain defendant from assuming the office of Assistant Attorney General.

State ex. rel. George H. Braughn vs. Henry C. Dibble.—Petition for injunction restraining the defendant from performing the duties of Assistant Attorney General or interfering with relator, who has been appointed to that office.

Both the above petitions were taken under advisement by Judge Lynch and no order issued by the court.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Petty larceny—A. C. Christopher.
Shooting, etc.—James Powell.
Assault and battery—Michael Aldwell, Nicholas Blanchard.

CONVICTED.

Ernest Prats and James Johnson, entering, etc.

SENTENCED.

Louis Evans, for petty larceny, ten days.

The President Preparing for a Fair Election.

A Washington dispatch of June 26 to the New York *Herald*, says:

The recent order of the War Department discontinuing the military division of the South and forming the Atlantic Southern States into a department to be commanded by General Ruger, lately commandant at West Point, puzzles the politicians here. There are people who see in it the beginning of a scheme to affect the Southern elections, and reports are current of changes in the federal offices in some of the Southern States intended to place men of extreme views in power down there, with a view to stirring up trouble. There is probably no truth in these reports. General Ruger is not an extreme man, but an officer of moderate views, and there is no evidence that an extraordinary policy is thought of.

There is no doubt, however, that the President means to spare no pains to enforce every law of Congress bearing on elections, not only in the South, but elsewhere. These laws relating to federal elections give considerable powers to United States marshals and federal supervisors, and are very complete. They require the United States Circuit Courts to appoint supervisors of election and the marshals to appoint special deputy marshals to prevent fraudulent registration as well as voting, and to maintain order at the polls, and there is a disposition to enforce these laws with great care in November. The President is understood to have said that he means to have a fair election, and that he means to do whatever he can, by the removal of inefficient or inactive office holders and the substitution of active and zealous Republicans, to make the party compact and harmonious.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Adopted in Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1876.

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second—The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully adopted, or, if needed to be, rigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

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

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

Fifth—Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency, public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth—We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

Seventh—The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic. And with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

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

Ninth—We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative rule of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born; and all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth—The Republican party recognizes, with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows by the appointment and election of women to the superintendency of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth—The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government. In the exercise of this power, it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy. And we demand such legislation as shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

Fourteenth—The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth — We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation. We invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truths that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth—We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation, and with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth—The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 29, 1876.

We have no new feature to notice in the money market, the demand for discounts continuing of fair extent, both in bank and on the street, and the rates of commercial paper without quotable variation. Under the advance at New York gold ruled ⅛c higher, but exhibited little movement. Foreign exchange sold to a moderate extent, and the market followed the course of gold at New York, sterling closing at an advance of 1⅛c, equal to about 3-10 ⅌ cent. New York sight was dull and unchanged. The few sales of stocks indicated no market change. State consols were a little lower, but closed steadier. City premium bonds were in fair request and stronger.

The Workingmen's Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on and after July 3.

We continue to quote exceptional paper at 8@— ⅌ cent ⅌ annum discount; A1 do at 10@12 and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second grade are quoted entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
June 24	$860,206 98	$99 554 53
June 26	880 661 23	127,602 66
June 27	813,039 98	71,526 49
June 28	903,362 02	160,971 21
June 29	618,081 53	103,954 18
Thus far this week	$4 075,351 79	$563,609 07
Same time last week	4 29[illegible] 4 17	595 514 28
Total last week	5,075,168 45	679,395 51
Total week before	5,152 511 79	779,729 43

Gold opened at 112¼@112¾, against 112⅛ at New York, and, after a limited business, closed at 112¼@112½, against 112⅛ in that market. The sales summed up $16 000, embracing $3000 at 112¼; $5000 at 112¼@112½, and $2000 and $6000 at 112¾.

No sales of silver were reported, and quotations continued nominal for both American half dollars and Mexican dollars.

Under the course of gold at New York sterling advanced 1⅛c or about 3-10 ⅌ cent, and francs ⅛ ⅌ cent. The sale of sterling comprised only £15,700, embracing £2000 at clear at $5 45; £1000 do and £1700 bill of lading at $5 45⅜; £1000 bill of lading at $5 46, and £10,000 private bankers' and bank at —.

No sales of francs were reported.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 45½@5 46½ for bill of lading and Al clear, and —@$5 50 for bank (bank counter rate —@$5 50½) and francs at 4.66¼@4.65 for commercial and nominal for bank.

New York sight was dull and unchanged. The only sale reported was $25,000 private bankers' at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium.

The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, and commercial sight was still quoted at ⅛.

The following is the official statement of the sales reported to-day at the New Orleans Stock Exchange:

8 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank	$10 00
10 shares Factors and Traders' Ins. Co.	91 00
$10 000 State consols	67⅛
10,000 State consols	67½
Making a total of $20,000 State consols.	
$55,500 City premium bonds	36
30,000 City premium bonds	36 1-16
2 000 City premium bonds	36⅛
2,000 City premium bonds	36¼
Making a total of $105,500 city premium bonds.	

The sales of securities not reported at the Exchange included $5000 city premium bonds at 36, and $10,000 and $10 000 at 36⅛.

The few sales of stocks reported were without any new feature.

State consols were a little lower, but steadier at the close. The market was quoted at 67¼@67½.

City premium bonds were in fair request, and stronger, closing at about 35⅞@36⅛, against 35¾@36 yesterday.

No sales of city scrip or State warrants were reported.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 1320 bales at easy prices, not requiring any change in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	6⅛ @ 6¾	—