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POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic papers are throwing up their hats in jubilee because "Colonel Conkling" has declared that "he and his wing of the Liberals are for Tilden." They entirely forget to inform a wondering public who the devil Colonel Conkling is, and how many pin feathers are left in his wing.

We have heard of a Colonel Conkling, a whilom internal revenue official, who was jerked into jail by some of Grant's minions. Can he be this lauded Democratic aquisition?

Let it be published all over the *South* that already the States of the *North* are being divided up into military districts.

The above is clipped from the Vicksburg *Herald*, with simply a transposition of the italicised words; but the truth is is no degree diminished by the change.

It is no knew thing to the best informed politician that a strong combination exists between certain city and country leaders to place Hon. Louis Texada at the head of the Democratic ticket. That distinguished and favorite son of Rapides parish is at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, completing the preliminaries for the contest. There is a report to the effect that Judge T. C. Manning, of Rapides, will put in nomination Mr. Texada, and that General Frank Nichols, of Assumption, will second it in one of his terse and telling speeches. Should this report prove correct, it would indicate the existence of a combination that must scatter the plans of our city candidates to the winds like thistle-down in a nor'-wester. Mr. Texada is an honorable man, and, so far as we have ever heard, a just man—so we do not care a continental if he does get—the nomination.

We, however, throw out this hint to the Wiltz Guards (white), the Penn Defenders, and the McEnery Bombarders, that it behooves them all to keep their weather eye skinned while Texada is roaming around.

Mr. W. S. Booth and Colonel E. W. Robertson, two prominent citizens of Baton Rouge, were arrested yesterday by order of Marshal Packard, the Radical candidate for Governor, and brought to this city.—*Democrat.*

This is a political Rhoorback of the most stupendous proportions, and deceives no one—not even the writer. The gentlemen were arrested by order of the United States court upon an indictment found by a United States grand jury, sitting upon which were some good Democrats, who manifested their love of justice by bringing to legal accountability Democratic whisky thieves as well as Democratic regulators. Yet had Mr. Packard made the arrest he would have been performing simply an unavoidable duty. Coin another counterfeit, neighbor.

In the second ward the fiery, untamed royal Bengal "Tiger Club" has been reorganized. This organization was a power in the campaign of 1868. Its former mainspring, Mr. Matt Lagan, is the vice president, and will doubtless again furnish the motive power. Has not this movement a squint toward renominating the present Mayor?

The Tigers passed a warm indorsement of E. John Ellis for Congress.

Under the heading "Ward Dissensions," the *Picayune* perpetrates the subjoined, which, for childlike simplicity and innocence of the true inwardness of Democratic politicians, is matchless:

It is unfortunate that at this time so many and such serious dissensions should prevail in the matter of ward organization. The disposition made by the parish committee of some of the contests has been brought into question by the parties affected, and there is danger that breaches may be made through which the enemy may creep in. It is manifestly the duty of the parish committee to take this matter in hand, and by thorough investigation of the disputes involved, to so equitably decide as to restore unanimity among the contestants, and thus win the confidence of the people. There is talk of fraud and imposition, and judging from the standpoint of experience, it is just as likely that the allegations may in some instances be correct. The parish committee has a duty to perform in this matter which is yet unperformed, and which it can not shirk with credit to itself. Perhaps as easy a way as any would be to order a new election in the wards where fraud may be found to have been committed.

Remembering that most of the members of the parish committee hold their places by virtue of these very dissensions, which they helped to create; that the antagonisms complained of are mainly directed against them; and that "to order a new election" necessitates the submitting of their own claims to office again to the people, the solution suggested by the *Picayune* is certainly the most ingenious bit of political strategy the campaign has so far developed.

The Natchitoches *Vindicator* opposes Packard because, as it elegantly expresses it, he "sustained the thieves under Warmoth." We don't know whereabouts in space the *Vindicator's* editor was then roaming, but he certainly could not have been around the State capital, without it is the *truth* he is *not* a vindicator of. Mr. Packard, in those historic days, was in arms against Governor Warmoth, aided and abetted by Hon. E. John Ellis, General Waggaman, Majors Lingan and McCaleb, the Democratic legislators, and all the other bright lights which illumine the Natchitoches editor's political firmament. It was, perhaps, owing to this (for a Republican) dangerous alliance, that the sturdy marshal, in that contest, encountered his sole defeat. We are the more inclined to this belief by the fact that when Governor Warmoth subsequently made a similar connection, he met a like reverse. But this is not the point. We simply desire the *Vindicator* to vindicate history.

The above casual reference to Hon. E. John Ellis reminds us that this genial and deservedly popular gentleman will be among his constituents about Friday next. He will stop at Amite, en route to the city, to visit his venerable father.

What the deuce is the *Times* trying to do to Colonel Penn? Has it secretly deserted to the enemy? Are his fortunes declining? In yesterday's issue it tries to weaken the handsome colonel before the public by picturing him as a sort of Jack-of-all-trades. Then it declares him to be "familiar with all the large maternal interests." We don't know what these may be—nothing good, we warrant, without they are twins.

A meeting of the sixth senatorial district campaign committee was held yesterday, when the status of Messrs. Stamps and Demas as candidates was finally and satisfactorily established. T. B. Stamps was confirmed as candidate for the long term, and Henry Demas for the short term, made vacant by the death of Senator Chadbourne. An unfortunate difference is thus amicably and generously settled, and the result will doubtless be the election of both of these faithful public servants.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14, 1876.

Don Carlos spent some time in Machinery Hall yesterday morning. He is pretty generally known now from the many late descriptions of him, and was attentively observed as he wandered from one point of observation to another, displaying much interest in the exhibits.

The Sixth Maryland Regiment, which arrived here last Monday, was yesterday received at its encampment, near the Belmont Hotel, by Governor Carroll. Among the prominent gentlemen present were General Hawley, president of the centennial commission; General Bankson, commander of the First Division of Pennsylvania militia, General Bradley and Adjutant General Bond. The evening dress parade was given immediately after the review. The regiment presented a very fine appearance, and elicited many complimentary expressions by their fine marching. It numbered 300 men, commanded by Colonel Peter. It remains one week longer, which time will be devoted to the exhibition almost exclusively.

A great many valuable additions have been made in the Woman's Pavilion since the opening day, when the Empress of Brazil performed the introductory ceremonies; and it is now one of the most attractive places within the inclosure. It is the almost universal verdict that the women of America have reason to be proud of their part of the great exposition. Every article exhibited is the production of woman's hand. A young woman performing the duties of engineer, shows us to what extent they have carried out their intentions. Of course, it was requisite that the foreign element should be acceptable that its international features might be preserved; and not only have contributions been made by the women of this country, but Queen Victoria and her daughters, Chinese and Japanese ladies have given their assistance. Norway and Sweden contributes liberally, their department being largely filled with plaster groups, so life-like as to be easily mistaken for the reality they represent. Large collections of embroideries, woolens, hose, and many other articles of use and ornament are shown. Several cases are filled with Belgian laces. Other specimens of Duchesse lace, five inches deep, with black thread lace medallions, are very beautiful. There are also lace overdresses, black and white, of great value, and the centennial pin cushion, marked in white, and valued at $250. A photograph shows the process of making, and a class of little girls on their knees are constantly employed at the tedious occupation. The most exquisite specimens of needlework have been contributed by many of the old Roman Catholic convents, both of the Old and New Worlds. Canada makes the most interesting display in this line, prominent among which are small models of the principal convents and monasteries. The altar decorations, linen surplices and church adornments are worked by the inmates of these convents. One of the most intricate, in design, of these altar decorations, has a border of plaited white straw and an edge of different colored straws. There are banners of white silk, sewed with finely worked pictures which look like pen and ink sketches only when closely examined, and worked pin cushions. The nuns from the convents in Italy send plaited altar cloths crimped or plaited into different shapes; also paintings of flowers and fruits executed on linen, besides altar decorations. Other specimens are shown, like those from Canada. The Philippine Islands send a number of handsome embroideries, There are two frames alike, one containing a blue satin basket, embroidered in braid and filled with worsted flowers. The other is much like it, also filled with owers. They show a number of pictures in tufted work, representing birds, chickens, etc. One picture represents an old wharf, on which are the fisherman's goods. On the left is a large basket filled with fish; on the right a couple of old barrels, and in the centre, hanging from a post, are strings of fish and a fishing pole. This picture, naturally executed, excites great admiration. The Japanese send screens worked with pictures of their own country. These pictures are made of pasteboard, cut into shape and sewed on silk to match. Most prominent among the exhibit is a group of chickens. Every feather is perfect, showing the pains taken with all their work, even to the most minute detail. Among the most curious of the foreign displays are two little women dressed in Moorish costumes, sent by the Bey of Tunis, and representing the work of the women of his domain. They are in full Bloomer dress, with pantalettes and a loose dress, coming a little below the waist. The head dress is a peaked bonnet. There are also two slippers, embroidered by an empress, in this contribution, besides, rugs, praying carpets and cushions embroidered on black velvet in gold, and covered with Arabic inscriptions. A pair of red velvet door curtains, most elaborately embroidered, is shown, and many other interesting articles reserved for another letter.

AMICUS.

The Assistant Attorney Generalship.

The disclaimer of Judge Steele put an end to one suit in the controversy over the office of Assistant Attorney General, and there remains only the injunction suit now before the Superior Court. Judge Braughn having been enjoined, and Judge Dibble not acting, the office is practically vacant. It is understood that this state of affairs will be remedied by the appointment of Judge Dibble by Acting Governor Antoine, and also that Judge Braughn will make no objection.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 18: At 8 A. M., 86°; at 2 P. M., 93°; at 6 P. M., 91°. Lowest point during the night of July 17, 78°.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

Governor Hayes and the Era of Peace.

BOSTON, July 12, 1876.

The letter in which Governor Hayes accepts the Republican nomination for the Presidency is now before the country. The strength of this letter is illustrated in the fact that its spirit and statesmanship is utterly beyond the comprehension of the Democratic leaders of the North. It is to be hoped that the same mental and moral oblivion does not obscure the vision of the Confederate leaders of the South. Be this as it may, the letter has made its way with all that is best and most conservative at the North, and its sentiments and the policy of peace and moral reconstruction which it foreshadows will yet find their way "down South" also, among all that is truly conservative and order loving and law abiding with you. This letter possesses a twofold interest for the Southern people.

1. Because it secures the success of the Republican presidential ticket next fall beyond all question.

2. Because it guarantees to the South an era of material reconstruction, in which the aid of the government will be given to all those works and measures which are calculated to develop the commercial, industrial and agricultural resources of the late slave States, through an executive friendly to the cause of civil liberty and of educated free labor.

First—Of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance settles the presidential question in the New England States, in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. With this letter to strengthen us we may now hope to carry Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and North Carolina. Kentucky and Tennessee ought to be carried against the Confederate Democratic coalition with such a policy as Governor Hayes proposes for the South. Thus the greenback issue is left (as this one issue effects the Western vote) as the forlorn hope of the Confederate Democracy. Hendricks thus becomes the great head of the opposition ticket. Can this greenback issue, as it applies to the Western vote, overcome the popularity of the Republican party as this popularity is now strengthened by Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance? I think not. But the danger to the Republican ticket lies in this direction. The greenback issue in the West is, therefore, now the one remaining hope for the opposition, as it constitutes the one remaining danger to the Republican party. Having the contest thus narrowed down to one issue, and in one locality, is like having a fox tracked to his hole. The concentrated fire of the Republican party can now be directed against this greenback issue, as it is presented to Western voters by the opposition. In addition to this, we shall have other issues, which will lift them above the "soft" money theory, and foremost among these will be the issue of peace and reconciliation between the long estranged sections of our common country, at the head of which Governor Hayes has now placed himself as the leader of the Republican party. This issue affects Southern prosperity and trade, and the West is deeply interested in this Southern prosperity and development, more so, indeed, than in soft money. Governor Hayes, as a Western man, and pledged to a policy which will develop and enrich the South, will, therefore, give the West more than an equivalent for the loss of a new flood of irredeemable paper money. These considerations must, in the nature of things, affect Western opinion sooner or later. To these influences add the October elections, which will go Republican, and we can see "how" the West will be carried for Hayes and Wheeler.

It will certainly add to the glory of our victory if we can make a formidable "breach" in the Confederate wing of the Democratic party. If Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and North Carolina can be added to the Republican vote we shall then indeed see the beginning of the end of the strife and bloodshed which has made the South a land where "law secured not life." Peace will then triumph. The things which make for peace will then take the place of hate and discord and alienation. In any case, the Republican policy under the administration of Governor Hayes will in time divide and demoralize the Confederate league. There is another feature of this canvass which possesses peculiar interest for Southern Conservatives, and this involves the political antecedents of Governor Hayes. I have no personal information upon which I make the statement that Governor Hayes is an old line Whig, but his admirable letter of acceptance has a decidedly "silver-gray" ring to it. It reminds me of the days of Clay and Webster. There is a lofty tone of true statesmanship about this letter which stamps its author at once as a man born and bred outside of Democratic influences. It is simply impossible to conceive of an American Democrat producing such a State paper. If I am right in this surmise, then Governor Hayes, when he enters the White House, will become the personal centre of an influence, social and official, which will attract to him leading Southern Whigs from every Southern State. I fancy that even my old enemy, General Toombs, of Georgia, will be finally mollified by the kind-hearted, manly peace policy of Governor Hayes. All this will work for peace.

For the negro and the cause which he represents this triumph of peace and policy of peace will bring many blessings. It will bring rest—rest from agitation, from party strife, and from the vain attempt to overthrow by force the fixed social prejudices of mankind and civilization. It will leave the conflict to be settled by time. It will shelter the negro citizens in the meanwhile under the moral influence and patronage of a friendly national executive. It will multiply those agencies—educational, industrial and financial—through which the emancipated race, under the Divine blessing, is now to carve out its own destiny, be that destiny what it may. In any case the election of Hayes is the "end" of a strife which has already caused one civil war, and which, if continued, may cause another. It is to be hoped that all classes of citizens in Louisiana will see this, and unite with the peace party of the North in the election of the Republican presidential "peace" ticket.

B.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1876.

From accounts received here of the recent massacre in Hamburg, South Carolina, it appears that the Ku-Klux of that vicinity surpassed themselves in any previous effort of their attrocious calling, and almost rival Sitting Bull and his band in every savage characteristic. Details from Ku-Klux authorities do not essentially differ from those derived from other sources; and but little attempt is made to conceal the satisfaction of the ex-Confederate writers over the cowardly murder and torture of unarmed men, whose only provocation was their attempt at self-defense. The following, in brief, appear to be some of the facts: Hamburg, directly opposite Augusta, Georgia, on the north bank of the Savannah river, is populated almost exclusively by colored people. On the fourth instant, its colored militia company (a part of the State militia) sought to celebrate the day by a peaceful parade. It was ordered out of the highway, with oaths, that two chivalrous Southern gentlemen might pass. Complance was, at first, declined, but subsequently the ranks were broken, as commanded, to avoid trouble. The next day the company officers were commanded to appear before a trial justice to answer for their aggravated offense. The writs were obeyed, and, after a partial examination, further proceedings were postponed until the eighth instant. On that day the town was early filled with hundreds of white men from the surrounding country and from Georgia, well armed, apparently under command of one Butler, a malignant, unreconstructed rebel, who insolently demanded that the members of the militia company should surrender their arms. It was agreed to do so if Butler would guarantee their safety. This condition was refused and the company retired to their armory. This was immediately attacked by the desperadoes, but failing to dislodge the occupants with the means at hand, and after an ineffectual attempt to fire the building, it was accomplished by artillery. During an attempt to escape from a rear window, some of the negroes were riddled with bullets, and others who were captured were shot down like dogs after they were dispossessed of their arms and the bodies mutilated. Their appeals for life were met by blows and responded to by oaths and derisive merriment. After these barbarities the town, according to one account, was sacked. Every account thus far received goes to show that a pretext was deliberately sought, through two insolent, blaspheming blackguards, for the butchery of these inoffensive men, who, at their own homes and among their own people, were quietly enjoying the day without a purpose to interfere with any one. The leaders here, paralyzed for the moment by the political consequences threatened, have neglected to defend this Democratic constituency by a shout of "bloody shirt" or campaign lie.

The sundry civil service appropriation bill has been agreed upon, save the portion in relation to a repeal of the registration law, upon which point the Senate refuses to yield. The Senate consented to a reduction of about $3,000,000, and the House abated its demands to the extent of $700,000. The abolition of the regulations relative to the registration of voters and the supervising authority of United States officials, removes every restriction to the villianous election frauds that have made New York city, Baltimore, and other Democratic strongholds infamous in the past.

The conference committee have agreed upon the silver bill. It issues $50,000,000 in subsidiary coin, and removes the legal tender feature of the trade dollar. The silver issued under its provisions will be legal tender for five dollars, but it does not provide for the retirement of greenbacks paid into the treasury for silver. The legislative, army, diplomatic and Indian appropriation bills are all before the conference committees, with no immediate prospect of an agreement upon either.

The Banking and Currency Committee yesterday postponed again the vote upon the proposition to repeal the resumption act till Monday. It is believed that it will fail.

The swindle which passed the House months ago, known as the river and harbor appropriation bill, and in which about every member of the committee sought to increase his home popularity by securing appropriations for the duck and frog ponds in his district, has undergone a severe course of treatment in the Senate. It appropriates about the same amount of money as contemplated by the House reformers, but the number of its bequests are reduced and their amounts increased by striking out the House appropriations for unheard of streams and harbors unknown to commerce, and adding the same to sums already appropriated to places of importance. It is contemplated in the Senate to make the terms of the Lawrence Pacific railroad bill which recently passed the House still more severe upon those monopolies. It is a bad year for Pacific railroads, and their lobbies here are aghast at the outlook.

Since the disaster to Custer the adroit reformers in the House desired to know of the Secretary of War the number of troops in each of the States and Territories, with a view to showing that the Indian fighters had been sent on their warlike errand unsupported, while large bodies of troops were kept in the South to overawe its chivalric white citizens and force upon them a "nigger supremacy." But it appears that the proportion quartered in that section does not exceed that retained in the North.

President Grant's letter to ex-Secretary Bristow, relieving him from any obligations of secrecy as to a knowledge of State matters and whisky wars, which came to him as a member of the Cabinet, and expressing the hope that any member of his Cabinet summoned before a committee will gratify its curiosity, has taken the wind completely out of Democratic sails.

The slight ripple occasioned by Jewell's retirement from the Cabinet has already subsided.

The House managers in the Belknap case have completed their evidence, except the examination of Evans, who is expected here every day, and it is not probable that the defense will consume more than two or three days. The general expectation is that Belknap will escape conviction.

MAXWELL.

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

Superior District Court.

George C. Norcross vs. M. L. Languille et al.—Suits for possession of property purchased at tax sales. Continued to July 24.

First District Court.

State vs. John Brown.—Assault by wilfully shooting at. Verdict—guilty. Sentence—one day in Parish Prison.

Second District Court.

Robert W. Barton prays to be emancipated.

Successions of Theophile Gollain, Maria Scanlon and Mathilde Barraud, wife of Jayme Magi, opened.

The Landlords' Ring.

The insatiate property holders having passed a vote of thanks to a newspaper for advising the remission of tax penalties, and refused to do the same to the executive officer who issued the order, have made another movement forward, in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the central council to continue their exertions on behalf of the distressed tax payers of this city and State by again sending a committee to wait on Governor Kellogg or the the Lieutenant Governor, and represent to him the great benefit that it will be to the State treasury, as well as the great relief that it will be to the delinquent tax payers, if he will extend the benefits of the order of the eighth instant by authorizing the tax collectors to remit the penalties on the delinquent taxes without requiring the tax payer to pay his current taxes at the same time, as that may be an impossibility to large numbers; and also that he will recommend to the assistant attorney general, the district attorneys and tax collectors to give up for the present their extra commissions levied on delinquent taxes. We also recommend the central council to endeavor to prevail on his excellency to sign and promulgate the two acts passed by the Legislature reducing the emoluments of the sheriffs and clerks of courts.

A great many things have been done by Governor Kellogg and others to propitiate the highly respectable gentlemen who compose this organization, but it has been found that the more concessions that were made to them the more they demanded. Meantime, the landlords keep their money in their pockets, and their taxes are not paid. Would it not be well to ascertain on what terms they will go forward and settle up their indebtedness to the State before paying any more attention to their resolutions? Up to this time the advantage has been all in their favor; their weekly legistion is only had to keep off the sheriff and the tax collector, while they hold out, as an inducement to act with them, that they alone are in possession of the secret how to enjoy the benefits of government without contributing to its support.

A Coincidence.

A gentleman of this city relates a strange circumstance that happened at his house Monday evening, which many might consider strongly supernatural. Some ten months ago he purchased a picture of Professor S. F. B. Morse, not knowing then that he had any relatives. He framed it to match one of Martha Washington and was about to hang them, but finding he had not enough cord, placed them on the mantel. Days passed, and he continually forgot to procure the cord, and the pictures remained one each side of the clock. Monday night there was no one in the room, all but the servant, who was in the yard, having gone up-stairs. About half-past seven or later a crash was heard there, and, on entering, the portrait of Professor Morse was found on the floor with the glass broken to atoms, while the portrait of Martha Washington remained in its place. No explanation was satisfactory, and it only remained to resolve to get more glass as well as cord. Tuesday morning the gentleman read with great surprise of the unfortunate death of Arthur B. Morse, and by comparing notes, discovered it must have occurred about the time of the falling of the picture.

Quarrel Postponed.

The Galveston *News* grumbles because Hon. E. John Ellis has moved to strike out Galveston as the port of departure for a Brazil steam postal service and insert New Orleans. We do not propose to dispute the point of comparative eligibility with an unfortunate city on the sand spit. The economy of the Democracy is such that they will not vouchsafe a dollar to any such enterprise. They have taken away our mint, refused to protect our planters from overflow, denied us a railroad, stove a hole in the protective tariff to admit foreign rice and sugar. To expect that such a Congress will give a steam line to either New Orleans or Galveston is too absurd a contingency to justify a quarrel in the present state of the thermometer. Let us, then, have peace, or quarrel about something more profitable.

Personal.

Yesterday evening by the Jackson route Mr. Isaac Levy, of Levy Brothers, Chicago, left for home, carrying with him the good wishes of a host of friends, made during his visit to his brother in this city, that enterprising merchant, Mr. E. Levy, of the famous Dollar Store.

On a trip, combining business and pleasure, Mr. S. E. Rundle, the courteous agent of the Singer Manufacturing Company, accompanied by his family, left our city on Monday evening. His many friends will join in wishing them a pleasant tour and safe return.

"The Public Man's Monument Association," is suggested as the title of a mutual company organized on insurance plans for the purpose of building monuments to the memory of deceased stockholders. Some means must be devised to cause great men to be remembered until long after the hearse gets back from the cemetery. Had George Washington belonged to such a society he would long ago have had a respectable shaft over his remains, and the Mount Vernon Association and its fund would have been something more than a means of support to the excellent old Virginia ladies who are now in charge of Washington's remains.

Third	Golden	Drawing,
Third	Golden	Drawing,
Third	Golden	Drawing,
Third	Golden	Drawing,

Opera House, Saturday, July 29.
Opera House, Saturday, July 29.

Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.
Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.
Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.
Capital	Prize	$100,000 Gold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The evidence in the Mississippi investigation, with the reports of the majority and minority, has been ordered printed.

The resolution making the special Coolie committees joint was adopted.

Mr. Boutwell made a personal explanation in regard to forcing balances in the public debt. A political debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Bayard appealed even to Mr. Sherman not to make a stump speech.

A new conference has been appointed on the legislative appropriation bill.

Senate adjourned.

Confirmations—Bliss, attorney, Eastern District of Missouri; Ray, postmaster, Monroe, Louisiana; Merritt, colonel of cavalry, vice Emory; Major Elmer Otis, lieutenant colonel, vice Custer, killed in action.

House.

The Territorial Committee reported a bill organizing the Territory of Oklahoma. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds in connection with the same. Ordered printed, and recommitted.

A resolution making the special Coolie committees a joint committee was adopted.

Texas border resumed.

The pending question was on the amendment offered last Saturday by Mr. Smalls, of South Carolina, in connection with the Hamburg troubles, that no troops shall be withdrawn from the State of South Carolina. In the course of the debate Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, spoke of the Hamburg affair as terrible and disgraceful, but he denied its circumstances were a legitimate topic of debate in the House. There were one or two facts, however, that gleamed out indisputably. One of these was that a body of white men had, without authority of law, put to death a number of black men while prisoners; not prisoners in the legal sense, inasmuch as these white men have no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. He wished to say, in his place, that no excuse or palliation could possibly be found for that outrage and barbarism. [Applause on the Republican side.] The South had its lawless classes as the North had, with this difference, that in the South they flamed out in different localities, and were confined to short periods of time, while in the North whole counties were sometimes held in terror for months at a time, and the State authorities defied. In these Southern States, where disorder occurred, there were governments of a peculiar character and type. They were called Republican, but it was a spurious Republicanism, which has no sympathy with the purpose and feelings of the great Republican party. It was the State governments which had encouraged these disorders and these murders, by their inefficiency, their inability and their cowardice.

In reply to Mr. Garfield's inquiry as to whether the Hamburg case was sporadic or symptomatic, he declared that there was was not a community in the South which had not been thrilled with horror at such occurrences. He deemed it a wonder that society, under the operation of governments which allowed such lawlessness to stalk abroad in the land, did not go to pieces.

In reply to Mr. Conger's argument on last Saturday, he declared that the use of the army had never produced any good effect in such cases. The troops always go there after the occurrence. The use of the military power was an instrument that was ineffective, cumbersome, slow and almost useless, and in spite of the good faith of the army officers, it had been converted into a monstrous engine of political oppression and corrupt intrigue. It was the duty of Governor Chamberlain at once to adopt measures—swift and vigorous—to bring to justice those who shot down these prisoners in cold blood, and if he did that he would receive his (Mr. Lamar's) support and praise. If, instead of doing so, however, Governor Chamberlain rushes to Washington for the purpose of making this occurrence the foundation for a fanaticism and strife, he will not stop that disorder. Arkansas was an illustration for the last two years of the advantages of good government under a firm and intelligent man, Governor Garland. In conclusion he declared that the occurrence at Hamburg was a mobific element not sporadic, but unnatural, and one that would disappear under good government.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Kasson, of Iowa; Hartridge, of Georgia; Hale, of Maine, and Mackey, of South Carolina.

At the close of the debate Mr. Hancock, of Texas, moved a substitute for Mr. Smalls' amendment, to the effect that no troops shall be taken from any State or service where the public interest requires their continuance.

Mr. Smalls accepted the substitute, and it was agreed to, 86 to 83.

A personal debate followed of no general interest, and without further action the House adjourned.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the second section of the bill authorizing the President to order troops to cross the Rio Grande in hot pursuit of the robbers.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute for the second section, that whenever it shall appear to the President that the government of Mexico is unable to prevent the existing lawless invasions of the territory of the United States from Mexico, for the purpose of plunder or robbery, he is authorized, if in his judgment it becomes necessary, after due notice to the government of Mexico, to order the troops, when in close pursuit of such invaders, to cross the Rio Grande, and to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as may be requisite for the recovery of the stolen property, and to protect the citizens and territory of the United States against the acts of outlaws and robbers.

WASHINGTON.

Avery Is Not Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The report of Avery's pardon is officially denied.

Secretary Chandler.

Secretary Chandler, only, was absent from the Cabinet meeting to-day. On dit, he has gone to Michigan.

Bristow's Rejoinder.

Secretary Bristow has written to President Grant, that the sanctity of Cabinet conversations can not be waived by either or both parties.

A New Internal Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee have completed an amendatory internal revenue bill. There is no alteration in the taxes. Its chief features are for the better enforcement of the present law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has charge of all real estate belonging to the United States, with power to sell or lease with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The special taxes are modified. Where liquor is received in payment of debt and sold in one parcel no special tax accrues. Individual cigar makers need not register. The relanding of tobacco or its products, after shipment, is punishable by a fine not exceeding $5000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years. Manufacturers of cigarettes are required to stamp parcels containing ten to 100, and cancel the stamp prior to removal for consumption. Tobacco boxes may be stamped in any durably legible manner.

Committee Work.

The Banking and Currency Committee adjourned to Thursday, without action.

The army appropriation bill is again ready for the signatures of the conferrees.

Legislative and sundry civil appropriation bills—no progress.

Action of the Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic caucus to-night decided to withdraw the feature of the sundry civil appropriations bill which repeals national registration and supervision of elections. This concession will pass the bill.

Nothing was done regarding the contested points of other bills.

Mr. Eads Explains the Jetties.

Captain J. B. Eads was before the House Committee on Commerce this morning, explaining about his jetties.

Charges Against Secretary Robeson.

The Democratic members have all signed the majority report. It arraigns Secretary Robeson in very severe terms, charging him with gross violation of law in making contracts and purchases without advertising, in expending the money of appropriations, and in aiding Jay Cooke & Co. with government funds when they were in a bankrupt condition, and in sundry other alleged illegal acts. In regard to the alleged corruption of Secretary Robeson, the report recites that it is due to him to say that there is no evidence that he has profited by any of the alleged frauds and wrong practices, although his intimate relations with the Cattels, who sold contracts, is a subject to be censured.

It is proposed sending the evidence to the Judiciary Committee, to decide whether there has been such infractions of law as to render the Secretary of the Navy liable to impeachment.

The report arraigns the Postmaster General, Walworth Josiah Hienrens, and W. W. Wood, chief of bureau, for irregularities in their operations, clearly against the statutes.

Pay Director Bradford is also condemned for his transaction with Jay Cooke & McCullough.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Lynch Renominated.

VICKSBURG, July 18.—J. R. Lynch was nominated unanimously, on the first ballot, for Congress by the Republicans of the sixth district.

No Quarrel Between Hendricks and Tilden.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A *Times'* special says Governor Hendricks, in an interview to-day, emphatically denies the statement that differences had arisen between himself and Governor Tilden, at the Saratoga conference. He said they differed on immaterial points, but in the main were in perfect accord.

Alabama Republicans United.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 18.—The Spencer and anti-Spencer Republican factions withdrew State tickets, and have united on a ticket headed by N. Woodruff, present mayor of Selma.

A Missouri Congressman.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—B. J. Franklin was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the eighth district.

NEW YORK.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The opening sale of dry goods is postponed until to-morrow.

Financial Troubles Apprehended.

The *Herald* says: The great depression in the Cleveland iron trade appears likely to culminate in disastrous financial complications. Rumors have been circulated on 'Change that the bill of a well known firm has been sent back from the bank. The firm, besides being one of the largest in the industry, is also a gigantic financial concern, and on its safety depends the existence of a number of others.

A private meeting of the principal iron masters of the district was held yesterday, but it was rumored afterward that all proceedings were adjourned until Thursday. It is currently believed that it is intended, if practicable, to convert the firm into a stock company, and by that means meet the exigencies of the case; if that is done the crisis will pass without a general break down.

THE WAR PATH.

The Indian Strength Underestimated—Grief at Custer's Death—Custer's Command—Colonel Otis to Reinforce Terry—Chafing at Delay—Illness of General Custer's Widow.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A Bismarck (Dakota) dispatch of July 18, says Generals Sherman and Sheridan certainly underestimate the strength of the hostile Indians. The band of Sitting Bull, before it was joined by Crazy Horse, numbered 1800 lodges, with over 6000 effective fighting men, and Crazy Horse has proven himself strong enough to defeat Crook in every engagement, without aid from Sitting Bull.

Colonel Burke, agent at Standing Rock, who certainly is well informed and not disposed to exaggerate their strength, estimates the fighting force of the Sioux at 10,000, and it should be remembered that the women and children are not elements of weakness, for every nine year old boy will handle a gun, a stone mallet, or bow to better advantage than a majority of recruits handle their muskets. The squaws do the camp drudgery and are ready for battle if their services are needed.

Sitting Bull's "unsapapas" lost 100, and other bands nearly as many as were in Custer's fight.

The reds at Fort Lincoln mourned several days over Custer's death, cutting themselves with knives and exhibiting genuine sorrow in other ways peculiar to Indians. One refused to mourn, and in the wildest manner called on Custer's spirit to drive the Sioux from the land, and insisted his brave band would do it.

The fact that Custer, though with the expedition and nominally in command of his regiment, had no command whatever until after Reno's return from his fruitless scout of the twentieth has not been made public. His regiment was divided into two wings, the right under Reno and the left under Benteen, while Custer was left to wabble where he would, without responsibility and without command. Much of his time was spent with his brothers and a few trusty men, hunting and scouting on his own account. Generally he was with the advance, but not in command. Two or three times he was called upon to find passes through the bad lands or mountains, and once Terry said no other officer but he could have conducted the command through the difficulties which seemed insurmountable so successfully.

On the morning of June 22, for the first time, Custer was given a command, and those who knew him do not wonder he tried to make the most of it, and staked all in an attempt to conquer the Sioux without assistance.

On Thursday next six companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, two companies of the Fifth Infantry, and 100 recruits for the Seventh Cavalry, will leave here, under command of Colonel Otis, of the Twenty-second, to reinforce General Terry. So far no troops have gone to his assistance. Four companies, which were under his immediate command, were promptly in motion and have all been encamped for several days.

Unfortunately, Colonel Smith, General Terry's adjutant general, left Lincoln to return to the scene of operations the day before Colonel Otis arrived. As a result, the colonel's command, which is largely composed of old Indian fighters, is chafing under delay. However, everything is being put in order, and as soon as the balance of the force arrives Otis will advance.

The steamer Carroll arrived to-day, and will return immediately with reinforcements and supplies.

The condition of General Custer's widow continues to be alarming. During divine service at her house yesterday she fainted, and remained in a swoon for nearly an hour.

Indian Agent Danforth has been instructed to allow the Ute Indians to leave the reservation to fight the Sioux.

More Indian Mischief Brewing.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A dispatch reports the Indians moving on Medicine Row,

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]