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POLITICAL NOTES.

The first excitement is over—the cannon swabbed and the flags furled—and sober second thought has settled upon the multitude. With it springs up the inquiry: "What have we got—for what have we been tooting his air?"

Of course the Liberal Democratic Conservatives have got the Baton Rouge nominees, but have they secured therewith those guarantees for the promotion of the material interests of the State, without which whatever victory may be obtained must be as "Dead Sea Fruit." The response to this vitally important investigation is far from satisfactory; consequently there has been a collapse of enthusiasm, save in quarters where the expectation of official rewards makes it the prime object of the campaign to elect Republicans from office.

The majority of the people are in the position of the troublesome visitor to the "Circumlocution office," and "want to know, you know"; which the "Tie Bar-nacles," who run the great Democratic institution, declare to be "democratic nonsense and very troublesome." Virtually they say to the public: You must not talk about protection for sugar and rice lest you wound the sensibilities of free trade Democrats; do not broach the subject of the New Orleans Pacific railroad, or you may drive away the sympathies of the property holders; we want the aid of repudiators, if there be any, as well as those who favor paying honest debts, so we must not discuss financial topics. In a word, "do nothing, say nothing, good people, that will antagonize anybody, but install us securely in the offices and—then you may fight it out among yourselves!"

But the day is upon us, thank God, when the people will talk, and will think for themselves; and will act out their convictions in utter disregard of party whippersnappers.

If the public demand, which certain of the organs advise should be ignored, induces the Baton Rouge nominees to give public expression of their views on the questions of importance now exciting attention, we hope Messrs. Wiltz and Ogden will not miss the opportunity to inform an anxious constituency what they think of the Louisiana Lottery Company as a great public charity and promoter of morals. If elected, their respective positions will necessitate the occupants taking active part in the war which certain ill-natured people have a habit of making upon the great "home industry."

There is marked inclination among those Democratic leaders whose hopes are centered in the success of the State ticket to surrender outright to the "short hairs" the city and parish nominations. In fact, the proposition is openly discussed as a measure of wise party strategy. It is very doubtful, so very formidable is the organization and strength of "the bunnies and the boys," whether they could be beaten at the next delegate election; but this fact only makes the mooted concession more alarming to the real and interested city reformers. Only think of the delegates, as a body, who represented this city at the late convention, cutting down sheriffs, clerks and other official fees, and inaugurating an era of economy at the City Hall! These "boys" are hungry, "faming" in their spoils, and they will take "ushers" in their so-called "grasp" upon the sugar bowl.

Reform and retrenchment and the "hammer" rule! Throw out your banners to the breeze.

We should like to hear what the accuser of the letters signed "Citizen" has to say about the Baton Rouge nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

The Bulletin comments upon a reported understanding between General Nicholls and Mr. Wiltz that if their ticket wins the former shall go to the United States Senate and the latter take the Governorship.

Another rumor places General Nicholls as an aspirant to the high office of Chief Justice of Louisiana for the ensuing eight years.

We suspect both to be the coinage of fancy.

Who will send us information about the tremendous naturalization frauds of 1872 and 1874. Definite and explicit knowledge is what we desire. This important matter has been too long neglected by the criminal officials, and we should like to see the Attorney General vindicate the law in his rod old way.

The Times denies, with a flirt of virtuous indignation, that there is any truth in the report that certain parties—not Republicans—are hoping by some means to get Mr. Penn's name on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor. It is as true as all events as its own stupid rumors that there is a movement in Republican circles to displace Lieutenant Governor Antoine. We do not suppose for a moment that Colonel Penn would consent to any such arrangement; but some of the Democratic leaders who regard the Times with suspicion can account for that journals' flutter about Governor Antoine in any other way.

Mr. Packard has gone to Biloxi for a few days. The Times and Picayune hysterically declare he has gone to Washington and aim it off on a helpless public for news. Mr. Packard will be found at his office this morning, ready to go into a caucus with Messrs. Beckwith, Pitkin and Campbell, to devise measures to "make Antoine step down and out." Station your reporters at the keyhole, gentlemen, and instruct them to bring something. It seems to be wood-buck or no meat with our contemporaries, they are unable to prepare their evening seal of news without drawing liberally on their imagination.

The following heaping sort of a paragraph about now receiving the benefit of "the largest circulation in the Southwest."

Antoine is not happy yet. The colored element in the party advises him to "stick," as it is getting the orders from Washington, as Cains Cesar will have to go. Doubtless if Governor Antoine is struck by lightning, or a Time reporter happens to get a political item straight for once, there will be some sort of commotion. But there is little likelihood of either, and no

at all that any "orders will come from Washington."

The Times and Picayune give their readers a frightful dose of Indian horrors, for which there can not possibly be any foundation in truth. Under startling headlines and with an unctious that almost indicates such an event would be acceptable, they detail the massacre of 300 of General Crook's command by the Sioux, and dismally predict the slaughter of the remainder. All this gory story is printed in the shape of a despatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated the twenty-eighth ultimo, which would long since have been confirmed were there any truth in the statements, so that the reprinting of it in New Orleans at this late day is without justification. The only conceivable reason for so harrowing up the feelings of loyal American citizens, is a miserable desire to bring the army and the government into bad repute, and to accomplish this it will be seen that truth is not deemed an absolute requirement.

[Communicated.]
School Elections.

Being known to many teachers as one interested in their vocation, the writer has been frequently appealed to within the last few days on the vital subject of teachers' funds during vacation.

Many teachers solved the problem by opening vacation schools. But this was not practicable in all cases, however willing and desirous many were of doing so. If any member of the board will take the largest salary paid any instructor, and divide the amount received by such person this year by the number of months, counting from September, 1875, whose expenses it was obliged to pay, he will see that the figure is so moderate it leaves no margin to make provision for nearly three months' vacation, where there are families to provide for. If the school year is to end in June, it is but just that the election of teachers should take place at the close of the term. In that case those not elected can use what they have saved in seeking other fields of labor, and those retained can spend their leisure to the best advantage mentally, physically and economically.

A better way would be to hold the elections in December, as formerly, which would leave the vacation untrammelled by pecuniary and elective considerations which now prevent the majority from using that time in any beneficial manner. The Teachers' Association appointed a committee, and made a request in due form, that the election be held, but the request was disregarded, showing that that body has not yet acquired much moral force. The writer interviewed members of the board, and was told that there would be no time for any election of teachers until the November elections are over. Can they not, then, announce that fact, which would make such a difference to the teachers? A certainty of employment would bring credit and enable them to obtain money when needed. If a merchant gave his clerk a vacation, he would not consider it an unjust demand if the man desired to know whether he should be re-employed at his close, or seek other occupation. In connection with this subject, the following remarks from a popular writer of the day are most appropriate:

A teacher upon small salary is naturally somewhat unsettled in mind; is apt to be looking about for other employment, and liable to feel a constantly diminishing interest in the work. Stability of place and freedom from pecuniary anxiety are very important to the teacher. A large salary is not absolutely necessary to a scholarly life, but a certain comfortable subsistence is. How rarely is the teacher's vocation embraced with the zeal of a career. The labor and talent demanded is as much as that of the attorney or physician, but the recompense vastly less. If the teacher gives leisure hours to the advancement of learning, he will find his salary insufficient for the maintenance of a family. In order to live he, or she, must constantly be doing outside work, and thus struggle along year after year in constant danger of being discharged, and in old age, weary and broken down, be little more than a pauper.

Let us hope that the School Board of this city will ponder these things, and give such relief as they can by granting the teachers' request, and settling the matter at their next meeting. J. W.

An Inter-State Rifle Match.

A grand inter-State, long range, rifle match will take place in this city, October 12, 1876, under the auspices of the Crescent City Rifle Club. The conditions are: Teams to consist of eight men; distance, 800, 900 and 1000 yards; fifteen shots at each range; no sighting shots; each competing club to use its own range; all entries to be made on or before September 20. The following regulations will be observed:

A statement must be forwarded with each entry, containing the names of the team and four substitutes.

The Creedmoor regulations for 1876, adopted by the National Rifle Association, shall govern in this match.

The shooting may take place at any time during the day fixed for the match—October 12. Each team shall be represented by a judge or umpire of their own selection at each of their competitors' ranges, in the end of the enforcement of all proper regulations, marking, scoring, etc., may be guaranteed.

The result of the shooting shall be telegraphed by each club, as soon as their scores are completed, to the Crescent City Rifle Club, and by them furnished the Associated Press for publication.

Immediately after September 20 (the date of closing of entries), a list of the teams entered shall be furnished each competing club for their information.

Captain John Glynn, Jr., secretary of the Crescent City Rifle Club, to whom all entries should be addressed, has sent a circular letter to all regularly organized rifle clubs in the United States, inviting their co-operation in the match. Colonel Gilderale has promised to be present, and the prospect for a successful congress of rifle-men here is good.

So far as respectability is concerned, a hog is more of a man than an habitual drunkard.—New Orleans Republican. So far as language is concerned, an anguivorous is more of a grammarian than a person who uses "an" before a word beginning with "h" not silent.—Graphic.

Bates suggests that taste has some claims and privileges in the construction of sentences; but in the language of Shakespeare ("Two Gentlemen of Verona"), he says to the Graphic man:

"If thou wilt, go with me to the alehouse; if not thou art an Hebrew, a Jew, and not worth the name of a Christian."

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]
AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1876. With a view to conceal the desertions from their own ranks, and to divert the attention of the public from the bitter feeling threatening a fatal disruption, the ex-rebel Democratic leaders devote much time to producing a misunderstanding between the President and General Hayes. In their preparation of purpose they report the Republican candidate as very anxious to repudiate "Grantism," and that he is only restrained from an open avowal to that effect through fear of the damaging consequences on his own prospects. On the other hand, the President is represented as very indignant and angry with General Hayes, and his supporters, and as already just upon the eve of filling every Federal office with his own personal followers, setting his party at defiance. A coup d'etat, after the manner of Napoleon III, and the permanent establishment of "Caesarism" is darkly foreshadowed as among the possibilities of the next few months.

The President is pictured as daily indulging his "unfortunate habits of intoxication," living in a constant whirl of bacchanalian license and revelry, surrounded by besotted eunuchs; that under such circumstances the few "reformers" occupying Federal offices are peremptorily summoned before him, and after having their ears cuffed, their noses pulled, and submitting to other indignities, they are dismissed from office and kicked out of the White House, followed by the jeers of the drunken carousers there assembled. As though this was not enough to secure the defeat of the party, they consistently report the President as having determined to overawe the South by an army of occupation during the fall, backed up by oceans of money, that those voters who can not be driven through intimidation may be secured by corruption. Meanwhile Governor Hayes goes on capturing recruits from the enemy, and harmonizing his own party by his manly, straightforward course.

Mr. Wheeler supplements the noble letter of Hayes by one equally outspoken and acceptable, and the President manages to get on surprisingly well with his official duties, considering his almost maniacal condition of mind, retaining the respect of all who come in contact with him by his kindness and courtesy. No one has been frightened by these sensational falsehoods, and no one deceived, save some of the rank and file of their own party. The latest attempt to place the Republican party in an attitude of hostility to the President was through numberless lying reports to the effect that the President had pardoned Avery, and was about to pardon many others of the whisky ring; and that in consequence he and Attorney General Taft had quarreled. It never recurs to a Bourbon politician, apparently, that the loyal and intelligent masses making up the Republican party have an abiding faith in the patriotism of President U. S. Grant not at all incompatible with the truest political devotion to their present standard-bearer, and that it will take more reputable witness than the average Bourbon politician or organ is, to shake their confidence in either. It would also save them a world of trouble if, once for all, they would learn that the Republican masses tolerate the broadest latitude of opinion within the organization.

The partisan desperation of the House majority is clearly pointed out in the minority report of the Naval Committee, which has been investigating Secretary Robeson during the past seven months. This report fully exonerates the Secretary from any willful transgression of law, and shows that the points made against him by the majority of the committee were only possible by giving undue prominence to every thing said against and in belittling or virtually disregarding all evidence in his favor. The attempt at impeachment has been apparently abandoned; but that the time squandered may not be a dead loss, the testimony has all been referred to the Judiciary Committee, with a request that the Secretary be impeached should the evidence warrant such a course. As this move leaves the innocence of Mr. Robeson in doubt with those who have not had the opportunity to follow the investigation closely, it is probably hoped that some converts may be made through such transparent trickery.

President Grant is receiving the commendations of a great many people not overwhelmingly friendly, usually, because of his understood hostility to the iniquitous river and harbor bill, which gives a flat contradiction to Democratic professions of economy and retrenchment, and ought to shame a good many Republicans in Congress. It is now thought that it will be killed in the Senate, but should it reach the executive it would likely be knocked on the head by a veto.

At a caucus of Democratic Representatives last evening it was voted to repeal the clause of the resumption act fixing the date of resumption, by a vote of 27 to 24. But it is still in doubt whether the inflationists have a majority in the Banking and Currency Committee, thus enabling them to report a bill for that purpose. The excitement over the bill of the Committee on Mines and Mining authorizing the restoration of silver to its old position as a legal tender, and providing for silver inflation to the limit of the silver bullion on deposit at the various mints and assay offices throughout the country, has somewhat subsided, although it is not apparent that the infatuated advocates of that measure have lost any of their enthusiasm. For a day or two it looked as though it would be rushed through on a sort of "tidal wave"; but the sober second thought is doing its perfect work.

On account of the absence of several Senators to accompany the body of Senator Caperton to his former home in West Virginia, no vote will be reached in the Belmont case until next week. Now that the end is so near at hand, much interest, or curiosity, perhaps, is manifested in the final result.

It is predicted that all appropriation bills before conference committees will have been compromised by Tuesday night, and that an immediate adjournment will be had. The Democratic anxiety over Tilden's tardiness in showing his hand, and

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]
NORTHERN POLITICS.

LOUISIANA AND NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, July 27, 1876. The connection of Mr. Wheeler with the Louisiana adjustment and the conservative character of the Republican presidential ticket, renders it necessary for the Confederate-Democratic party to make a special attack upon the Republicans at this strong point. Something must be done to weaken Mr. Wheeler's hold on the conservative vote of this State, especially on the conservative vote of the city of New York, or the Louisiana adjustment, out of which the opposition expected to make so much capital, will eventually to the permanent advantage of the Republicans. It may lead to the election of a Republican Governor of the State of New York, besides giving the State to Hayes and Wheeler. It may lead to the election of a Republican Governor of Louisiana, and the control of all departments of your State government by the conservative Republican element. These are consequences not to be contemplated by the Confederate Democracy with indifference. The loss of New York at one end of the Union, and of Louisiana at the other, means the loss of everything by the opposition. For these reasons the Confederate Democratic batteries in this State are now being "trained" to bear on the "Southern situation" in general, and upon Louisiana in particular. The first shot comes from the New York Herald. The gun in this case is pointed in New Orleans in the shape of a letter to the American "Thunder" written from New Orleans, in which the writer seeks to bring the Republican party of Louisiana before the Northern public as utterly inefficient and hopelessly divided, and consequently unfit to administer the local affairs of the State.

[Communicated.]
Suffrage Without Representation.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1876. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I noticed in the proceedings, published yesterday, of the Baton Rouge convention, among the addresses is one delivered by that indefatigable aspirant for gubernatorial honors, the Hon. John McEnery.

With his usual gusto, he attacks the present State government; lauds, in unmeasured terms, the standard bearer of the Democracy, General Frank T. Nicholls, and, among other items, after declaring himself, and pledging the Democratic support, in favor of the protection of the rights, civil and political, of the newly enfranchised negro; recognizing him, in all respects, the political equal of the white man, says, in substance: "Ours is a war of aggression; we must drive from power, and out of the State, every carpet-bagger and scallawag, and leave not a vestige of radicalism remain."

Now, Mr. McEnery must mean something, and let us see how consistent this desire on his part is with his declarations so far as the negro and his political rights are concerned. He does not make any charges against the carpet-bagger or scallawag of dishonesty, but simply says they must be crushed, presumably because they are carpet baggers and scallawags. The term scallawag has been applied by the Democratic party to all Southern men following the destiny and fortunes of the great Republican party and those advocating and maintaining the equality before the law of all men irrespective of race or color. Yet, in the face of all this, he (Mr. McEnery) now assumes all the responsibility of the scallawag by his advocacy of the very principles which rendered them so obnoxious, and brought upon them so much opposition from him and his party. But Mr. McEnery would drive them from the State for doing what he and his compatriots at Baton Rouge now so willingly and with so much fervor propose to do.

How there can be any consistency in condemning a man for doing in the past what he (Mr. McEnery) and the Democratic party propose doing in the future is one of these political problems which Mr. McEnery and that great confuser of principles, the Liberal Conservative Democratic party alone can explain.

It may be all the difference in the world to Mr. McEnery whose ox is gored, and acting upon the idea that "to the victors belong the spoils," he would assume the principles of the scallawag, forgetting in his desire for power and official honors that a sincere desire for reform and honest government can not for one moment fail to acknowledge that honor belongs to whom honor is due. I fear, though, Mr. McEnery and his colleagues, foreseeing the downfall and utter rout of his former white principles, is perfectly willing to radicalize himself in order to purchase the negro vote, only to enlighten them hereafter as to folly and ignorance.

The advocacy of the rights of the colored man in a theoretical point of view presents but very little hope for the negro, and it is at best all the Baton Rouge convention offers, disregarding the idea that any large body of voters must have representation as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they must choose, if it be between two evils, the least.

That the Republican party has recognized the colored man as entitled to representation, the ticket presented by them is an example, and between the theory of the Baton Rouge convention and the practical action of the St. Charles Theatre convention, the colored man, and indeed all Republicans, can not long waver which course to pursue in the coming campaign.

The Republican party can not be divided, nor can any large number of colored men be captured by any such course as Mr. McEnery proposes, but on the contrary, will serve only to unite them in a solid body, ready to vindicate the principles of the Republican party for four years more in Louisiana.

At any rate, November will decide, and no doubt Mr. McEnery and his latter day saint will find they must take back seats and wait until their time comes.

JAMES W. C.

The New Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The name of General Green B. Rum, of Illinois, was sent to the Senate yesterday as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His appointment was unexpected, but gave great satisfaction to all who know him either personally or by reputation, and his services in the forthright Congress won him many friends here. He was recommended by the entire Illinois delegation for appointment as Solicitor of the Treasury on the retirement of Bluford Wilson, but Secretary Morrill preferred to have his confidential adviser selected from among his own personal acquaintances, and so the President selected him for the commission 'ship, which is a much more profitable appointment. General Rum resides in Southern Illinois, and has a high reputation in his State as a lawyer. He was born in 1829, in Pope county, Illinois, received a thorough classical and legal education, practicing at the bar until 1861, when he was among the first to enlist, being chosen major of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. He was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee, was rapidly promoted for gallantry, and took command of a brigade under Logan at Vicksburg. He subsequently commanded a division in Logan's corps in the march to the sea. When he was mustered out of the service he was elected at once to Congress and served two terms. Since his retirement from political life he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a delegate at large from Illinois to the Cincinnati convention. He brings to the office a reputation for spotless integrity, superior ability and wide experience, and will make an honest and able executive.—New York Graphic.

Nobuhadnassar was an original Grant-er, and a strict vegetarian.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]
CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1876.

Foreign exhibitors express great satisfaction over the passage of the bill by Congress, and its signature by the President, by which the regulations affecting the payments of duties are less stringent. They are now at liberty to dispose of certain goods without giving bonds for the whole amount. The passing of this bill has obviated one of the greatest difficulties that foreigners has to contend with, as it was almost impossible for them to procure bonds for hundreds of thousands of dollars among strangers. Foreigners have brought the greater portion of their goods here with the intention of selling them, and while the majority of owners have carried on their business with the strictest integrity, others have been caught in the attempt to evade the law and defraud the government. Those detected will be subjected to surveillance that will prevent the recurrence of any further dishonorable proceedings.

The Japanese have shown more shrewdness and more business capacity in their mode of doing business than any other nationality. They were among the first here, bringing with them all the material necessary for the construction of a suitable building. The duties were promptly paid, and they went to work upon their buildings; that which they occupy is an imposing edifice, and is entirely private. The bazar was erected in a convenient locality, and is well stocked with goods of all descriptions. The "Japs" do a flourishing business, and their stock is valued at \$50,000. Their sales are enormous, and as constantly as the supply is reduced it is replenished. Their prices are higher by fifty per cent than elsewhere, but visitors are willing to pay them for the privilege of having them marked "Direct from Japan." The pavilion is unique and their garden odd. All this, with the great variety of goods, not only attracts visitors but purchasers. Scarcely any leave the grounds without purchasing a memento from the Japanese bazar; while the "Japs" themselves fairly revel in greenbacks and silver. Their native dress is replaced by that of ours. Their costume consisted of a peculiar head dress, neither resembling a hat nor turban, a blue flannel blouse, loose trousers, and linen sandals. They now wear high silk hats, panama or felt, piccadilly collars, walking suits and closely fitting boots. When they first arrived here hieroglyphics in white, sewed in to their clothing denoted their caste; these, too, have disappeared.

Few foreigners have as yet visited us. At first it was predicted by Europeans that at least 100,000 would come here from abroad, but it has since been asserted that the accommodations would not allow of over 18,000 or 20,000. There are few excur-sionists at present in the country; two of noblemen who are making an extended tour, and the others are French workmen who are here for the purpose of studying the mechanical wonders of the exhibition.

Among the most attractive curiosities in the Government Building are some historical specimens of General Washington, a few of which I have before mentioned. In one case is a pair of most exquisite vases. These were presented to Washington shortly after his election to the presidency. Another interesting object is a bound volume containing his correspondence regarding the survivors' compass, while close by is the compass and other instruments used by Washington. Conspicuous in this case is the set of porcelain presented by Lafayette to Martha Washington. This set consists of seventy-five pieces. It is extremely old fashioned in its appearance, being blue and white, but it is pronounced the very finest French china. Near by is another set, only smaller, but very similar in appearance. This was presented to Washington by the "Cincinnati Society." On the table is a gold-headed cane, which was presented to Benjamin Franklin, and two jeweled swords won by Washington. A tea board imported by Washington from France and a painted copper plate of his state coach are shown. There is a bed curtain exhibited worked by Martha Washington. Prominent among the lot is a frame containing locks of hair from every President from Washington to Pierce.

The recent storm has made a most agreeable change in the atmosphere. Although detrimental to the trees and shrubbery, roofs of houses, etc., it had the effect of cooling the air and refreshing vegetation wonderfully. The days are pleasant and the nights delightfully adapted to pleasant sleep. Sightseers need not longer hesitate to go about on account of the torrid heat which we have been so long subjected to. Signal officers report that the wind at one time was blowing at the rate of a mile a minute, and continued eighty minutes. Observations taken indicate that the storm originated east of the Alleghany mountains and passed over this city from the northwest. The southwestern portion of the city lay in the direct course of the tornado and suffered the greatest inconveniences, but nothing so serious, however, but is accepted graciously for the sake of the change produced.

AMICUS.

McNelly's Men.
Captain McNelly's company is encamped on the Salado, on the Austin crossing. This morning the company has been reorganized under the new law, they being sworn in by their camp by Mr. George W. Caldwell as notary public. The number of men at present in the company is thirty-three, the number being absent at Laredo. Two lieutenants are to be elected. The law authorizes the company to be recruited up to fifty, and innumerable applications have been made for membership. Captain McNelly is using great care in the selection of the men who are to belong to his company, being determined to have no men about him that are not gentlemen, and who possess besides the qualifications requisite to the first class soldier.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, August 1: At 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89. Lowest point during the night of July 31, 77°.

The Albany Journal says New York is a Republican State on a full vote, and produces the figures to prove it. Tilden's vote when he was elected Governor was 416,391, the largest ever polled for any Democratic ticket in that State. At the same time it was over 30,000 less than the Republican vote for Governor in 1872, when General Dix was elected, and when the full strength of the Republican party was brought out by the excitement and importance of the national campaign.

Butter should feel disgraced when it is dropped from the roll.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]
CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President concerning the Hamburg massacre, which was ordered printed.

The Chair appointed Messrs. West and Conkling commissioners on the part of the Senate to consider the subject of the reorganization of the army.

The impeachment trial was then resumed. Mr. Belknap was not present, but was represented by Mr. Carpenter.

A legislative resolution—bill for the sale of the Ovega coast lands passed.

The river and harbor bill was taken up. Considerable progress was made, but before reaching the southern end, the death of James T. Parsons, of Kentucky, was announced.

The political disabilities of Reuben Davis were removed.

The Senate adjourned.

Mr. West submitted a joint resolution to allow the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to carry the mails in their new iron steamships. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Dorsey submitted a joint resolution defining the true intent and meaning of the act of June 11, 1870, in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. Ordered to be printed.

House.

The coinage silver bill was filibustered over the morning hour.

Mr. Glover, of the real estate pool, made a report on a resolution referring the evidence against Secretary Robeson to the Judiciary Committee, with power to take additional evidence.

The majority report is signed by Glover, Lewis and Johnson.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in five contests, declaring the sitting members of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, Candler of Georgia, Lynch of Mississippi, Norton of New York, and Freeman of Pennsylvania, duly elected, and entitled to seats. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted by the Committee directing the clerk to certify to allowing the general and grand jury evidence against members of the District ring, with a view to criminal prosecution, was adopted.

Eulogies upon the late James T. Parsons, of Kentucky, were pronounced by Messrs. Boone and Jones, of Kentucky, and Lawrence of Ohio.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Letter on Southern Affairs.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—In answer to a Senate resolution asking for information regarding the Hamburg riot, the President transmitted a letter from Governor Chamberlain to him, and the answer thereto. Both the report of the Attorney General of South Carolina.

In this letter of transmittal the President says: "These atrocious crimes, the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of non-offending men at the town of Hamburg, My letter to Governor Chamberlain contains all the commiseration I wish to make on the subject. An allusion is made in that letter to the condition of other States, and particularly Louisiana and Mississippi, which have been the scene of letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion sake or on account of color have been of too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation here. All are familiar with the horrible details. The only wonder is that so many should justify them or apologize for them. Recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not yet been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi."

Prospects for the Adjournment of Congress.

The Committee on Ways and Means have instructed their chairman to report a joint resolution for adjournment on Monday next.

Payment of Interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the payment of interest on District of Columbia bonds.

Internal Revenue Nomination.

Oscar Holt, to be collector of the second district of Louisiana.

The Public Debt.

Decrease of the public debt, \$1,128,000.

Hard and Soft Money in the Treasury.

Coin in the treasury, \$59,843,909; currency, \$12,500,000.

Vote on Guilty and Not Guilty.

The Senate at twelve o'clock to-day proceeded to vote on the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in accordance with the order adopted yesterday. Mr. Belknap was not present to-day, but was represented by Mr. Carpenter, of counsel. On the first article of impeachment thirty-five Senators voted guilty and twenty-five not guilty, for want of jurisdiction.

Those who voted guilty were Messrs. Bayard, Booth, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreary, Hittchcock, Kelly, Kirtland, Key, McCraw, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadswell, Wallace, Whyte and Wilcox.

Those voting not guilty were: Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christianity, Conkling, Conover, Crain, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, declined to vote on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer announced that two-thirds of the Senate have not voted guilty, and therefore, the respondent was acquitted on the charge in the first article.

Nearly all those voting not guilty made brief statements that they did so through want of jurisdiction.

The Senate then proceeded to vote upon the second article, when thirty-six Senators voted guilty and twenty-five not guilty. Mr. Maxey, who did not answer on the first roll call, voted guilty upon the second article. Those Senators who voted not guilty repeated their reasons for doing so, being for want of jurisdiction, as stated on the first roll call.

Nearly every Senator voting not guilty prefaced his action by some remark. Senators Bruce, Spencer, Patterson and Eaton stated in substance they voted not guilty because they believed the Senate had no jurisdiction. Mr. Florida, declined to vote on the charge in the first article.

Mr. Jones of Florida said: "Entertaining the conviction that the Senate has no jurisdiction in this case, because the respondent at the time of his impeachment was not a civil officer of the United States, and being unable to assent to the doctrine that a majority of the Senate can bind the consciences of the minority by a decision affirming the right of this body to try an ex-official by impeachment, I respectfully decline to vote upon the articles in this case, unless compelled to do so by the Senate."

Mr. West said that believing the Senate has jurisdiction of trial by impeachment only in the case of a civil officer, and not in

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President concerning the Hamburg massacre, which was ordered printed.

The Chair appointed Messrs. West and Conkling commissioners on the part of the Senate to consider the subject of the reorganization of the army.

The impeachment trial was then resumed. Mr. Belknap was not present, but was represented by Mr. Carpenter.

A legislative resolution—bill for the sale of the Ovega coast lands passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—In answer to a Senate resolution asking for information regarding the Hamburg riot, the President transmitted a letter from Governor Chamberlain to him, and the answer thereto. Both the report of the Attorney General of South Carolina.

In this letter of transmittal the President says: "These atrocious crimes, the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of non-offending men at the town of Hamburg, My letter to Governor Chamberlain contains all the commiseration I wish to make on the subject. An allusion is made in that letter to the condition of other States, and particularly Louisiana and Mississippi, which have been the scene of letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion sake or on account of color have been of too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation here. All are familiar with the horrible details. The only wonder is that so many should justify them or apologize for them. Recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not yet been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi."

Prospects for the Adjournment of Congress.

The Committee on Ways and Means have instructed their chairman to report a joint resolution for adjournment on Monday next.

Payment of Interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the payment of interest on District of Columbia bonds.

Internal Revenue Nomination.

Oscar Holt, to be collector of the second district of Louisiana.

The Public Debt.

Decrease of the public debt, \$1,128,000.

Hard and Soft Money in the Treasury.

Coin in the treasury, \$59,843,909; currency, \$12,500,000.

Vote on Guilty and Not Guilty.

The Senate at twelve o'clock to-day proceeded to vote on the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in accordance with the order adopted yesterday. Mr. Belknap was not present to-day, but was represented by Mr. Carpenter, of counsel. On the first article of impeachment thirty-five Senators voted guilty and twenty-five not guilty, for want of jurisdiction.