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A CHAT WITH THE PRESIDENT

He Talks Freely with a Herald Reporter.

HIS VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE INDIANS

His Opinion of Tilden, Sitting Bull and the Temporary Notables.

The following somewhat lengthy interview of the President by a reporter of the New York *Herald* was published in that paper of the second. The importance of the President's views and the freedom with which he pronounced them justify the republication of the article in full:

LONG BRANCH, September 1, 1876.

President Grant has been wonderfully little interviewed since he entered the White House. This certainly appears strange, considering that this national process for extracting both news and views from great and distinguished men has been so widely adopted that there is scarcely a prominent man in the land who, some time or other, has not been subjected to it. The interviewing process was at first pooh-poohed by the staid and slow newspapers of the effete monarchies of Europe, but since the *Herald* was enabled to enlighten them with the views of the German Crown Prince, Prince Bismarck, Don Carlos, the King of Sweden, Dom Pedro and other royal and semi-royal personages by publishing interviews with them, the European journals have learned its usefulness, and are gradually adopting it as far as the exclusive customs of Europe will allow them. The difficulty there, however, is that a European potentate is generally far more accessible to a *Herald* representative, as an American, than to a subject of his own realm.

To receive the representative of the *Herald* at once is only a recognition of the great power of the press, which, in this country, makes and unmakes presidents, generals, cabinet ministers and senators, as the mouthpiece of a sovereign people.

The President's cottage has been so frequently described that it is unnecessary to allude to it at any length. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the West End Hotel, and is smaller and less pretentious than the cottages that surround it. When the *Herald* correspondent's coupe drove into the extensive grounds the President's famous four-in-hand was drawn up before the entrance. It has often been remarked that monarchies breed politeness and that republics promote rudeness. Hepworth Dixon said that the further east you went the politer were the people, the further west the ruder. There is much truth in this. At the departments in Washington, where the great shadow of the government falls over the smallest attendant, the least important usher feels his dignity and expresses it in the urbanity and courtesy of his manner. This is still more the case at the White House and at the President's villa at Long Branch. Here the servants are politeness personified.

"Is the President in?" the correspondent asked a big, shapely, colored usher, all blazing with brass buttons.

"Yes, sir," he replied; "he is engaged now, but I will take in your card." He immediately came out and announced that the President was engaged with Secretary Morrill, but that the latter would presently leave for New York, and then the President would see your correspondent.

The President had been engaged, both with Secretary Morrill and Postmaster General Tyner, for the last two days, and it was this which prevented the interview from taking place sooner. Seated on one of the large rustic chairs on the porch, it was pleasant to look at the carefully trimmed shrubbery, the velvety grass and the beautiful plants that meet the gaze. On the porch lay an enormous sea shell, a most appropriate ornament for a seaside villa.

Presently Mrs. Grant came out, who bowed politely to your correspondent, and after her followed Secretary Morrill, his daughter and the President. The President, in an attitude of great gallantry, which showed how young he feels himself in spirit, bowed profoundly as he shook Miss Morrill's hand and keenly regretted that she could not stay longer at his cottage. She thanked him, evidently touched by his courtly bearing, and then Secretary Morrill and his daughter drove off in the President's four-in-hand. So unassuming and thoroughly polite was the first lady of the land that she would have run down the steps and handed Secretary Morrill his portemanteau, which he had evidently forgotten, if the writer had not promptly intercepted it. Secretary Morrill had been in great anxiety lest his two trunks would be left behind, but, luckily, the express wagon arrived at the last moment, and he drove off, he and his daughter waving their cordial adieus. Miss Morrill had, a few minutes before, declined the parting glass of wine which Mrs. Grant had hospitably offered her. Scarcely had the equipage and baggage wagon disappeared when a mail wagon came rattling along, leaving a huge bag of letters for the President.

"Now I will see you," said the President, and he led your correspondent to the back piazza, which commands a beautiful view of the glorious sweep of ocean at Long Branch. There, seated in two large, easy, rustic chairs, the President and your correspondent had their cosy chat. But, before transcribing the substance of the conversation, a glimpse of the President and his lady may be welcome to the reader. To begin with Mrs. Grant. She looks as young and bright as she did seven years ago, when the writer first saw her. Her face, which is large and in harmony with her well rounded, luxurious figure, has an expression of exceeding good nature, and is decidedly prepossing in its open, frank lineaments. Mrs. Grant's stature and face both betray the evidences of generous living. Mrs. Grant wore a simple but elegant black silk, which was highly becoming to her matronly style and figure.

The President is undoubtedly what is called a good looking man. His face is not regular, it is true, but his appearance has many features of attraction. His solid, strong, broad figure, so expressive of sinew and muscle and backbone; his finely marked, rugged countenance, with its straight, clear, decisive nose, its strong, red, bright lips, its penetrating, open, blue eyes and rose fresh cheeks—all these form a decidedly pleasing picture. The President has not oldened in the last seven years either. His full beard is tinged with gray, but far more than his hair. There are many men of forty who do not look a day younger than the President does now at fifty-four. His face and his figure are more those of a man in the prime of his manhood than in the decline of his age. They repel instantly the frequent charges of dissipation that have been made against the President by unscrupulous enemies. A glance at his erect, splendid carriage and his ruddy, rugged fact shows that he is a man who has undoubtedly enjoyed the pleasures of the table, but who has taken eminently good care of himself.

The conversation opened with a rather ludicrous blunder, but which was luckily not noticed by the President. The writer naively began, after the usual social preliminaries, by asking what the President thought of the present aspect of the Sioux campaign.

The President evidently did not hear the word "Sioux," and immediately plunged into an exposition of the present aspect of the political contest. The correspondent, rather than interrupt him, allowed the mistake to go uncorrected.

"I think if we carry Indiana in October," said the President, speaking with great rapidity and fluency, and not bearing out at all the reputation for silence which the Empress of Brazil and other less distinguished visitors have given him, "there will be scarcely any contest at all."

Correspondent—But how does it look to you in Indiana, Mr. President?

The President (talking in the same rapid vein)—All the reports that I have received are very favorable. It looks to me as if we'll carry Indiana.

Correspondent—Has not the forced withdrawal of Orth, under charges of corruption, injured the prospects of the party, Mr. President?

The President (smiling)—No, I think it has greatly helped them. It shows that the Republican party will not run a candidate who even bears the semblance of wrong. Mr. Orth is a very good man, but as soon as his apparent shortcomings became known, the party withdrew him from the ticket.

The President pronounced the words "apparent shortcomings" with marked emphasis, as though he was by no means convinced of the truth of the charges against our ex-minister to Vienna.

Correspondent—You take a different view of the withdrawal of Mr. Orth from the Democratic papers.

The President—I am sure the course of the Republican party in this matter contrasts very favorably with that of the Democrats. We have withdrawn a gubernatorial candidate charged with having helped fraudulent claimants, but will they withdraw their presidential candidate in the face of the far more serious charges made against him!

The President smiled rather maliciously at this sally as though it would be no bad joke to see Mr. Tilden withdrawn from the Democratic ticket as Mr. Orth had been withdrawn from the Republican.

Correspondent—You allude to the charges against Mr. Tilden regarding his income, Mr. President?

The President—Yes, the *Times* makes a direct charge of perjury against Mr. Tilden. Now, I would not go so far as to make a charge of perjury; but here are the facts:—Mr. Tilden makes one affidavit as to his income, to the effect that it was only seven thousand and odd hundred dollars, and then he swears that in the same year he received one fee amounting alone to $20,000.

The President paused in his rapid delivery of this argument, smiled and shook his head, as it to say, "This is a queer business. I'd like to know how he can get out of it."

Correspondent—I think there is no probability that Mr. Tilden's name will be withdrawn.

The President—Well, that certainly shows that the Republican party is more scrupulous about the strict honor and integrity of its candidates than the Democratic.

Correspondent—Then I understand you, Mr. President, as saying that if the Republicans carry Indiana Hayes will be elected?

The President—Yes, that's what I meant to say. I suppose we have no chance in most of the Southern States, because the Democratic intimidation at the polls will prevent the negro from voting, and we can not have a fair election. But if we can check this intimidation we have a good chance of carrying North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia and Maryland.

Correspondent—Then you do not, like most Republicans, think that Louisiana and Florida may be won for Hayes and Wheeler?

The President—No; I don't despair of Hayes carrying Louisiana and Florida if we have a fair election, although I think they are more doubtful.

Correspondent—But will not the battle be really fought in the State of New York, as most Democrats and Republicans agree?

The President (answering quickly, as if anxious to remove an erroneous impression)—Oh, if we carry North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana we can afford to lose both New York and Indiana as well as Connecticut. I have not the figures at hand, and am not sure, but I think so.

Correspondent—Then you think it possible that the Republican party may be defeated in New York?

The President (rapidly and almost impulsively as before)—Oh, I don't think so. I think we'll carry all these three States, New York, Connecticut and Indiana, which are considered the pivotal States in the campaign.

Correspondent—What do you think of the nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democrats at Saratoga?

The President—I think the nomination of Seymour shows that the Democrats are not confident of success in New York, for if they were they certainly would not have forced it upon a man who had positively declined.

Correspondent—But now that the nomination has been made, how does the contest in New York look to you, Mr. President? Has the nomination of Mr. Seymour secured the Empire State to Mr. Tilden?

The President—I think the move of nominating him is a very shrewd one, for there is no doubt that he is by far the ablest and the most popular of the Democrats, but even Seymour don't help them, I think.

Correspondent—Do you think that many who vote for Seymour won't vote for Tilden, Mr. President?

This was evidently a puzzle which President Grant did not feel inclined to solve just then. So he briefly and somewhat abruptly exclaimed—"I think we'll carry the State, sir."

Correspondent—And that you think is equivalent to Hayes' election?

The President—Yes, then there is no doubt of his election. Of course, if we carry New York we can afford to lose several of the Southern States which I have mentioned to you—probably three out of the six.

Correspondent—Has the result of the canvass thus far, in your opinion, vindicated the wisdom of Hayes' nomination at Cincinnati?

The President—Undoubtedly; Hayes is a man perfectly pure in his record—so pure that it is impossible to bring even a single charge against him. This can certainly not be said of Mr. Tilden, against whom charges are constantly being made.

Here the correspondent, seeing that the conversation had pretty well exhausted the field of politics, returned to the original charge at the beginning of the interview. But fearing that the word "Sioux" might again be misunderstood or overheard by the President, he put the question in this form: "How do you view the present aspect of the Indian war, Mr. President?"

The President—I think our troops won't be able to do much now until the cold weather.

Correspondent—Most people regard the whole campaign as a failure.

The President—I think the whole war will be over next spring, and by that time the Sioux will have surrendered. You see, the cold weather will put them to great stress to find sustenance, and then they won't be able to do anything with their ponies, and will gladly come in and surrender to be saved from starvation.

Correspondent—Was not Custer's massacre a disgraceful defeat of our troops?

The President (with an expression of manifest and keenly felt regret)—I regard Custer's massacre as a sacrifice of troops, brought on by Custer himself, that was wholly unnecessary—wholly unnecessary.

Correspondent—How so, Mr. President?

The President—He was not to have made the attack before effecting the junction with Terry and Gibbon. He was notified to meet them on the twenty-sixth, but instead of marching slowly, as his orders required in order to effect the junction on the twenty-sixth, he enters upon a forced march of eighty-three miles in twenty-four hours, and thus he has to meet the Indians alone on the twenty-fifth.

Correspondent—Mr. President, do you share the general admiration for Sitting Bull as a tatician—as an Indian Napoleon?

The President—Oh, no! He is just as wily, as most of the Indians, who will never fight our troops unless they have them at a decided disadvantage.

Hitherto the President, who is decidedly nervous in his conversation, instead of being apathetic and lymphatic, as most people think, had amused himself by crumpling between his finger into every imaginable shape the card of your correspondent, but he now threw it away. It may as well be remarked here that the President's conversational powers, instead of being scant, according to general repute, are remarkably good. To be sure, when a topic is broached which he either does not particularly relish or upon which he does not wish to express himself, he has a striking habit of falling into a deep, gloomy silence; but when you open a subject that is agreeable to him his language pours forth free and unconstrained. It is very rarely that he stops for a word, and he expresses himself alway clearly and tersely, with no circumlocution and no unnecessary verbiage.

Correspondent—Then your confidence in the present leaders of the campaign is unshaker, Mr. President.

The President—Entirely. General Crook is the best, wiliest Indian fighter in this country. He has had vast experience in Indian fighting. His campaign against the Idahoes and many other tribes show his brilliant talent as an Indian fighter.

Correspondent—But was he not badly repulsed by Sitting Bull?

The President—He is as wily as Sitting Bull in this respect, that when he finds himself outnumbered and taken at a disadvantage he prudently retreats. In Custer's case Sitting Bull had ten men to every one of Custer.

Correspondent—Is there to be a change in the Indian policy of the government?

The President—No; but the means we shall adopt will give us peace after the war is over. After next spring, when this Indians will have surrendered, we shall have no more Indian wars.

Correspondent—How is this to be accomplished?

The President—It is our present intention to put off the supplies from the Sioux by removing all the Indians from the reservations down to the Indian Territory, or, if they will not consent to that by treaty, down to the Missouri river, when a military barrier is to be placed between all these Indians and the hostile Sioux, so that all communication and all supplies will be cut off. Hitherto these hostile Indians have gone on the warpath, but when they can't get any food they come back, get food and take ponies and recruits along with them when they leave again for the warpath. All this play is to be stopped. We are taking up now all the hostile Indians that come to the reservations and disarming them.

Correspondent—It is indeed a comforting thought, Mr. President, that we shall have no more Indian wars after next spring.

The President—I firmly believe so (with a sign of qualification)—that is, we may have small troubles occasionally with some of the minor tribes, but there will not be, properly speaking, another Indian war.

Correspondent—What is to be done with the Sioux after they surrender for want of subsistence?

The President (with dry humor)—That we can determine after we have got them. Meanwhile, I have placed the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies under military supervision. The agents remain there, but their functions are superseded for the present by the officers of the War Department. This was done on the same principle on which I would put a district of country in which military operations were carried on under martial law. Rest assured as soon as the Indians can not get any subsistence and any more supplies from the reservations, they will come in and surrender.

Correspondent—When was the order regarding the agencies alluded to given by you?

The President—About two months ago. I talked the matter over with the Secretary of War and General Sherman, and then gave a verbal order to the latter. That was all. My idea about disposing of the Indians is to disarm them and to set them all at work in the Indian Territory.

Correspondent—For what work do you deem them available?

The President—O, they can raise cattle and all that. That would be my idea.

The manner in which this was said left no doubt that President Grant considers the settlement of the troublesome Indian question as being beyond the range of his term of office, and is determined to leave it modestly to his successor. Whether our worthy friend, Sitting Bull, will therefore be ignominiously compelled to raise cattle instead of scalping white soldiers will probably depend either on Governor Hayes or Governor Tilden.

Leaving the subject of the Indian troubles, your correspondent asked the President whether the effect of the Democratic reductions had been yet felt by the government.

The President—You know they do not really go into effect until the tenth of October. It would, therefore, be premature to say how far the departments will be hampered.

Correspondent—You said in your message to the House in regard to the river and harbor bill—I suppose it might rather be called the river and harbor job—that you would not expend all the money. Have you arrived yet at a determination as to what improvements will be prosecuted, Mr. President?

The President—I can not give you the exact list, but it is sufficient to say that only works of national importance, such as Hell Gate and the like, will be prosecuted. (With an expression of great contempt.) I won't spend any of the people's money on little creeks in West Virginia or anywhere else. No new works of any kind will be begun anywhere.

Correspondent—How large a saving will you be able to effect?

The President—I think I shall be able to save from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000.

This the President said with an expression of as great delight, apparently, as though it was his own and not the people's money that he was about to save.

Correspondent—You read the House some severe lessons during the session on points of economy and propriety.

The President—They laid themselves open to it. I only did my duty in the course I adopted.

Correspondent—It was thought by some of the Democrats that you would be afraid of impeachment?

The President (rising and walking up and down a few steps on the piazza, with his hands in his pockets)—They didn't know anything to impeach me upon or which would reflect upon my character.

Correspondent—Mr. President, would you like to say something about the charges made in the Democratic journals that Hayes is responsible for Secretary Robeson, Babcock, Shepherd and others so prominently identified with your administration?

The President was silent for a few moments, while an expression of the intensest disgust and contempt overspread his broad, rugged face. He seemed to be cogitating whether to answer or not. At last his doubts cleared, and looking brightly, he said:

"I don't see that there is anything against Robeson on which I could remove him, or on which he could be represented as a dishonest man or delinquent officer. I have read all the testimony against him with the utmost care, as I had heard of the chnrges that had been made against him for years, and was anxious to learn the results of the official inquiry. I found nothing in the slightest degree reflecting upon his character."

Correspondent—You regard the report of the Naval Committee as a piece of injustice?

The President—They published a great many lies about him. Take, for instance, the lies about his income. They got from the Internal Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Pratt, the amount of Mr. Robeson's income, and for certain years it appeared that he had paid no income tax at all. Now Mr. Robeson went before the committee and showed that in one of these years when, according to the statement, he paid no income tax at all, he actually did pay a tax on $75,000 income.

Correspondent—In what year was that, Mr. President?

The President—That was in the year when his father died and he came into a respectable fortune. This shows that he did even more than might have been done by many honest men—he returned his capital as his income, while Tilden (here the President smiled and looked jocose) regarded his income as his capital, and therefore would not return it.

Correspondent—How about the blackmailing of contractors by the Cattells, Mr. President?

The President—The Cattells have undoubtedly disgraced themselves. But I looked through all the testimony to find any proof that Robeson knew of their operations. I found none. They never had any conversation or communication with Robeson so that I could hold him responsible for what was done by the Cattells.

Correspondent—Was there not favoritism and violence of law in the contracts given out by the Secretary?

The President—On the contrary, I found upon an examination of the testimony that every head of a bureau testified that the Secretary never interfered in any manner in the awarding of contracts.

Correspondent—How about Robeson's deposits of nearly $500,090 while in office?

The President—If he deposited any such amounts then I'd like to know where. I'd like to know in what banks.

Correspondent—The figures in the report of the Naval Committee claim to show that aggregate of deposits.

The President—I don't remember seeing that in the proof. However, it would be no evidence that the money deposited belonged to him; every business man knows that.

Correspondent—From what you have said about Secretary Robeson, Mr. President, I gather that the story started in Washington to the effect that before leaving for Rye Beach he handed you his resignation is untrue?

The President (curtly)—Entirely so; there is not a word of truth in it.

Correspondent—It has been stated that Mr. Bristow and Mr. Wilson have furnished some of these assaults upon you?

The President—Now, I have not the slightest doubt that Wilson did, and that Bristow was cognizant of his doings. I asked Bristow about this six months ago, and he denied it; but I know, nevertheless, that it is true.

Correspondent—Is it really true that the prosecution of the whisky ring had for its aim to make Mr. Bristow President.

The President (evidently not desiring to directly answer this question)—Well, they certainly have been villainously prosecuted.

Correspondent—As you look back upon your administration, Mr. President, are there many things which you would like to have done differently from what you did?

The President (ruminating)—With all the experience I have had in these eight years I don't know that I would do many things differently if I had to begin my term of office now. I might do some things differently in the way of appointments and that sort of thing, but as to the large measures of any importance I don't know that I would change any of them. One thing is certain, that no President can do anything important without finding many people who will differ with him as to the propriety or wisdom of the act.

Correspondent—You do not feel that the criticisms made upon you have injured you, Mr. President?

The President (laughing)—No: I regard them as compliments to me. If I had not done anything worth praising I would not have done anything worth criticising.

Correspondent—Have you read the criticisms upon Secretary Cameron's recent order as an attempt to dragoon the Southern people?

The President (still laughing)—Oh, I don't read criticisms. I don't pay any attention to them.

The President evidently did not deem it necessary to defend that order, and as the President had to see ex-Congressman Taylor, of Pennsylvania, on rather important business, the interview here closed. The correspondent thanked the President for the frank and full expression of his views and bade him goodby.

More Trouble on the Rio Grande.

A San Antonio dispatch of September 4, to the Galveston *News*, says:

Colonel Merriam, commanding Fort McIntosh, yesterday telegraphed hither as follows:

The United States commercial agent at New Laredo, Mexico, appeals for troops to protect himself and Americans in New Laredo, enclosing a copy of a petition made by merchants to him. He represents the town entirely without authorities, civil or military, of either contending party, and that a band of twenty armed men under Cecilio Benavides, a noted robber and murderer, had just entered the town to the terror of the citizens.

"Shall I take action or await acts of robber?"

General Ord replies as follows:

"If there is no other alternative, and American citizens are in danger, do not wait till robberies begin, but act at once, remaining on that side only long enough to get Americans and their valuables away. You must judge what time is necessary to do this. We can not garrison New Laredo."

General Revueltas, commanding the Federals, says he will arrive soon at New Laredo.

A dispatch from Brownsville, same date, says:

From a prominent official we learn here that General Cortina started his entire force, consisting of 800 cavalry and 400 infantry, up the river early yesterday morning. His infantry remain near Reynosa, while the cavalry continue on to Camargo with the evident intention of overhauling the large train which left Camargo for the interior.

On or near the crossing of the San Juan, early yesterday morning, a body of revolutionists fired on the ferry boat as it was leaving Reynosa for Edinburg, wounding two women slightly. The fire was returned from the American side with considerable effect, as the assaulting party promptly retreated, and some were undoubtedly wounded, as in the road was a well defined blood trail. The ferry contained some men, having been forced to arms and escaping as before reported.

The defeat of Quiroga has had a desponding effect on the federal forces in Matamoras. Some forty odd deserted in a body Saturday night. Work is still carried on in Matamoras, and all persons found on the streets after 9 P. M. without a pass are arrested and put to work on the fortifications until morning.

The losses of the government forces under Quiroga in his late fight with Zecnino and Naranjo are reported to be 170 killed and wounded, and about 300 taken prisoners. This is officially confirmed. The losses on the other side are not known, but said to be slight, as Quiroga was surprised.

Death of Captain DeHaven.

The news of the death of Captain D. DeHaven reached this city Monday morning, his wife receiving a telegram informing her of his demise at Lincoln, Illinois. The deceased was widely known in this county, having resided here at various times since 1850. He was possessed of an untiring energy that carried him through many an enterprise with success. His wife left immediately for Lincoln.

The funeral of Captain DeHaven took place on Tuesday morning, the remains of the deceased having arrived from Lincoln Monday night. The ceremonies were conducted with Masonic honors, and the body was laid away forever in Walnut Grove Cemetery.—*Booneville, Missouri, Advertiser.*

Texas and New Orleans Railway.

Secretary Watson returned to-day from a trip over the line, and reports work progressing successfully. The entire line is now completed between Trinity and Sabine rivers, except a gap of five or six miles between Orange and Beaumont. The bridge over Trinity is finished, and upon it they are to-day laying the rails. On this end the road is done to Green's bayou, six miles. It is rumored work will be resumed on the Louisiana end at an early day.—*Houston Age.*

POLITICAL NOTES.

A respectable number of German Republicans of the Seventh Ward met Tuesday night, for permanent organization, at the residence of Mr. Philip Schulz, president of the Third District German Republican Club.

Mr. Schulz called the meeting to order. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers unanimously elected, viz:

Henry Brown, president; John Weber, vice president; George De Lanzac, secretary; David Haensel, treasurer.

The club adopted as its name: "The Seventh Ward German Republican Packard Guards."

Messrs. George De Lanzac, D. Haensel and Philip Schulz were appointed as a committee on finance. The regular meetings of the club will take place every Wednesday evening.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Philip Schulz for his kindness in allowing the club to meet, free of charge, at his residence till the funds on hand will justify the renting of a hall. Thirty-one German voters signed the roll, among them several who formerly had affiliated with the Democrats, but had become thoroughly disgusted with that party. Entire harmony prevailed.

School Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Directors was held yesterday evening.

Present—Hon. H. C. Dibble, president; Superintendent Boothby, and Messrs. Bourges, Dumont, Glaudin, Hartzell, McConnell, Longstreet, Lynch, Marks, Stamps, Trevigne, Pinchback, Rey, Tracy, Walker and Pillsbury.

Superintendent Boothby reported that in accordance with a resolution of the school board, as recommended by the division superintendent and High School committee, a second examination for admission to the city High Schools will be held at the office of the division superintendent on the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth of this month. This examination is in favor of those pupils, who, having attended the June examination, failed by only a few points, and have attended to their studies since that time.

The president reported that he had investigated the matter of the Fulton School where repairs were needed. A new school had been advertised for, but no proposals received. At his request the committee on schoolhouses had ascertained that the repairs could be made for about $300. The building is owned by absentees. He had contracted with their agent to lease the building for two years at the old rent of $125, the agent agreeing that $400, or the amount necessary for repairs, should be deducted.

The action of the president was approved.

The treasurer's report showed the following balances:

Carrollton school tax	$408 63
Tax of 1874	1,343 26
Tax of 1875	6,102 62
Tax of 1876	12,677 87
Total	$20,532 38

Mr. Tracy presented the report of the committee on teachers, which, after amendments in executive session, was adopted as follows:

Miss A. E. Kilgrove, principal of Hospital School, transferred to Robertson School as principal.

Mr. G. Andry, of Miro School, to take the place vacated by Miss Kilgrove.

Mrs. F. C. Tomes, third assistant of Keller School, to Jackson Girls' School as first assistant.

Miss D. J. Pickens appointed to Paulding School as third assistant, vice Miss Cotton, resigned.

Miss L. Pittfield, of McDonogh School No. 1, promoted to second assistant.

Miss Miriam Emanuel appointed to the place vacated by Miss Pittfield.

Miss A. P. Hero appointed to Webster School, as third assistant, vice Miss J. D. Clayton.

Miss A. A. Finch assigned to Claiborne School, in place of Mrs. Gerard, transferred to Miro School as principal.

Miss F. A. Stringer assigned to Paulding School, as third assistant, vice Miss Snodgras, resigned.

Mrs. S. G. Thayer, principal of Hancock School, and Miss M. R. Chevallier, first assistant of Philip School, to exchange places.

Miss A. Snodgrass, third assistant Beauregard School, to be transferred to St. Mary School, in place of Miss Hamlet, transferred to Keller School in the place vacated by Mrs. Tomes, and Mrs. J. B. Funel, assigned to Beauregard School in place of Miss Snodgras.

The following supernumeraries were appointed: Miss C. M. Woodruff, McDonogh No. 6; Miss Quick, Paulding; Miss K. M. Wilson, Beauregard; Mrs. G. M. Robinson, Lower Girls' High School; Miss Annie Logan, to be assigned; Miss M. J. Alexander to be assigned; Mrs. A. M. Doriocourt, to be assigned.

Teachers appointed by the above action of the board will report for duty in accordance with the above report, September 18, without further notice.

The president stated he would appoint the visiting committees by September 18, and notice would be given.

Mr. Marks, of the committee on finance, reported approved bills amounting to $1163 81, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Tracy reported that certain repairs would be made on the Dryades street schoolhouse.

A number of petitions and communications were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

Leave of absence for three weeks, without pay, was granted to Miss Del Trigo, of the Rampart Street School.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted to Secretary H. A. Corbin.

The board then went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 6: At 8 A. M., 86°; at 2 P. M., 89°; at 6 P. M., 88°. Lowest point during the night of September 5, 79°.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—This day, by C. E. Girardey, auctioneer, advertised to take place at 11 A. M., of the extensive warehouses forming the square bounded by Race, Water, Orange and Levee streets, also a large lot of choice building materials, well seasoned and worthy the attention of builders.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Secretary Morrill remains absent until after the Maine election.

Ex-Secretary Bristow has again leased the house occupied by him here.

Bonds Called In.

The following bonds, under act of March 3, 1865, dated November 1, 1865, have been called in, and interest ceases December 6, 1876:

Coupon bonds of $50—Nos. 551 to 600, both inclusive; $100—Nos. 851 to 2500, both inclusive; $500—Nos. 3351 to 9700, both inclusive; $1000—Nos. 14,551 to 26,000, both inclusive. Total coupon—$7,000,000.

Registered bonds of $100—Nos. 201 to 650, both inclusive; $500—Nos. 201 to 1050, both inclusive; $1000—Nos. 501 to 1800, both inclusive; $5000—Nos. 1101 to 1550, both inclusive; $10,000—Nos. 1151 to 2100, both inclusive. Total registered—$3,000,000; aggregate—$10,000,000.

A Word of Warning.

A dispatch was received from Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, to-day, stating that indications of serious disorder in that State are increasing. The dispatch was forwarded by Mr. Taft to President Grant.

ELECTIONS.

The Election in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 6.—One hundred and thirty towns heard from give Fairbanks (Republican), for Governor, 31,184, and Bingham (Democrat), 14,854. Last year the same towns gave Peck (Republican) 22,495 and Bingham (Democrat) 8416. At this rate the gubernatorial vote for the Republicans will show about 26,000 majority.

Later.

BOSTON, September 6.—One hundred and eighty-six towns in Vermont give Fairbanks 37,598; Bingham 17,566.

OUACHITA.

A Case of "Prudence."

MONROE, La., September 6.—This morning the following card appeared in the Louisiana *Intelligencer*, the official Republican journal, from Robert Ray, judge of the fourteenth judicial district. Judge Ray is a brother of Hon. John Ray, has been since the war and is now a pronounced Republican, was elected judge on that ticket in 1872 and was recently unanimously renominated by his party for the same position:

MONROE, La., September 4, 1876.

To J. Ennemoser, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Parish of Ouachita.

DEAR SIR—I have to inform you, and through you the Parish Executive Committees of the parishes of Morehouse and Richland, that I will not support the Republican State ticket as at present constituted, nor the nominee of the party for Congress in this district. The make-up of the State ticket is of such a character that, if elected, would not bring what the people of this State so much need—peace and reform. If this course, which I deem proper to pursue, is satisfactory to the party that nominated me, I will permit my name to be run; if not, steps may be taken to nominate some one else. I want it understood that I have not abandoned my life-long political opinions, nor do I propose to apologize for any political course I have ever taken. Yours, very truly.

ROBERT RAY.

THE WAR PATH.

Standing Rock Agency.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Bismarck dispatches say: When Captain Johnson took charge of Standing Rock Agency, after the suspension of the agent by General Carlin, he had a council with the chiefs and leading men, in all numbering about 100. The council was a stormy one, and loud and impatient talk was indulged in on the part of the Indians, and each strong expression made against the whites or in defiance of the troops, was received with loud grunts of approval and "how, how," the Indian expression of unqualified indorsement.

This was particularly the case with Grass, chief of the Blackfeet, who has ever been considered friendly to the whites.

Captain Johnson, in a short address, informed the Indians that the Great Father had appointed him their agent to look after them and take care of them. He hoped they would get along well together. He would see that they received all that the Great Father sent them, but that he should issue rations or goods only to those Indians actually at the agency to receive them, and that in order to do so correctly he should in a few days send some one to their camp to count them. They would be required to give up all the Indians that came in from the hostiles who must give up their arms and become prisoners. He desired that all those Indians on the west side of the river should move up near the post, where they could be properly looked after. "Grass" insinuated that the agent had been in the habit of letting them go about as far as they pleased, but now they were obliged to give up and be treated as slaves, and intimated pretty plainly that they should continue doing as they had in the past—that is, as they pleased.

Whether they will continue to assume this attitude the future will decide. There is sufficient force to quell any outbreak the Indians may make, with a prospect of three additional companies soon. The only trouble would arise from a lack of mounted force.

Three companies of the Eleventh Infantry are now en route to the agency, making the garrison nine companies in all.

One great cause of the trouble at Standing Rock is the fact that the Indians have been short of supplies every winter and appropriations were so delayed this summer that they became absolutely destitute, and an Indian to be good must have a full stomach.

Secretary Chandler has concluded not to appoint A. Gust, vice Burke suspended at Standing Rock Agency, but allow the military to remain in charge.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

WORCESTER, September 6.—The Democratic Convention assembled to-day. William Wirt Warren was elected permanent chairman and committees appointed.

Mr. Warren spoke of the necessity of reform and peace throughout the country. The Republicans were endeavoring to create strife between the whites and blacks for party ends. He spoke of Tilden as the chief practical reformer in the country and the long needed leader of the Democracy.

Governor Gaston withdrew his name and presented that of Mr. Adams. Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The electors at large are Messrs. Gaston and Edward Avery. A committee was appointed to nominate the balance of the ticket. The platform and resolutions warmly indorse the St. Louis nominees, and say the national honor and credit demand exact justice to all creditors of the government—the pensioner, the laborer and the bondholder—and the payment in coin of the debt represented by the legal tender notes held by the people at large equally with the bonded debt held by capitalists. It applauds the action of the House of Representatives, and rejoices in the social order, rapidly reviving prosperity, and established cordial relations between the races; which have followed as the result of the restoration of Democratic control of affairs in the several lately desolated States. Wherever honest government has gone, violence, disorder and race conflicts have disappeared, and the theatre of outrages upon the public order and private right that shock the human sense and blot our institutions is confined to those narrow limits of the South where Republican misrule still continues and ruffian elements of society are left free from the restraints of law enforced by competent authorities. The committee appointed to complete the balance of the State ticket made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For Lieutenant Governor, William P. Plunkett; Secretary of State, Edwin H. Lathrop; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Treasurer, Weston Howland; Attorney General, Richard Olney.

The Connecticut Democrats.

HARTFORD, September 6.—The Democratic convention nominated Richard D. Hubbard for Governor, and Francis D. Loomis for Lieutenant Governor.

Electors at Large—Governor Charles R. Ingersoll and General William B. Franklin.

The following is the third resolution of the platform:

That the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority, and that the array of Federal bayonets around the polls where peaceable citizens are voting shall cease. The Federal government has no right to send its standing army into a State to interfere with its local affairs, except when called upon under the provisions of the constitution by the Governor or Legislature, and that the recent order of the War Department, by direction of the President placing Federal soldiers under the control of the United States marshals around the polls in the Southern States when no disturbance has occurred, or occasion transpired for their presence, and no State authority has constitutionally called for them, is an outrage upon the people, and a violation of the principles of our government. Its menace is that the Federal administration designs to perpetuate its power, and may do so by silencing the sovereignty of the ballot by the use of the sword.

Re-nominated for Congress.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 6.—Alexander H. Stephens was re-nominated for Congress by acclamation, without a dissenting voice, by the Democratic convention which met at Thompson to-day. It is understood the Republicans will make no nomination against him.

MACON, Ga., September 6.—General Phil Cook, in the third Georgia district, and Hon. J. H. Blount, in the sixth, have been renominated.

ROME, N. Y., September 6.—Scott Lord, Democrat, was renominated for Congress yesterday.

NEW YORK.

New Jersey Central Railroad Stock Demoralized.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The break today in New Jersey Central stock, from thirty-four to twenty-five, was immediately due to sensational rumors. The rumors were that the company had gone to protest; that there was a large defalcation, and that Mr. John Taylor Johnson had resigned the presidency. A member of the Stock Exchange, of one of the oldest and most respected firms in the street, called upon the treasurer of the New Jersey Central, who denied each of the above rumors. This denial Whitehouse & Co. conveyed to the Stock Exchange, and upon this denial the stock returned to twenty-nine.

Inauguration of the Statue of Lafayette in Union Square.

The statue of General Lafayette, presented by the French government to the city of New York, was publicly unveiled to-day at Union square. The procession, which was an unusually fine display, began to form about 2 P. M., consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments of the National Guard, the Guarde Lafayette, the Washington Grays, a battalion of German riflemen, sections of fire and police departments, the Knights Templar and other Masonic societies, French benevolent associations and other civic organizations. The line moved down Fifth avenue, which was filled on both sides with spectators, began to enter Union square at 3 P. M. The buildings in the neighborhood were finely decorated. The lower portion of the square at Broadway and Fourteenth streets, in the vicinity of the platform, was densely crowded.

The ceremonies opened with the presentation of the statue to the mayor by M. Brenel, Consul General of France. Mayor Wickham made an eloquent speech, accepting the statue for the city of New York. As the canvas covering the monument was removed the bands played the French and American national airs, the assembled thousands cheered, and salutes were fired, which were echoed by similar salutes from the Brooklyn navy yard and the forts in the harbor. An elaborate eulogy on the character and services of Lafayette was delivered by M. Conderl. A French choral society sang an ode. Brief remarks were made by other gentlemen, and the ceremonies concluded with the playing of the Marseillaise by the bands.

SPORTING.

The Boat Race.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—In the final four oared heat to-day the Halifax crew won in 18:51½, but the Thames crew claimed a foul, and the umpire awarded them the race.

Hanlon won the final single scull in 21:16¾.

In the final pair oared race Franklin and and Regan won in 21:20. This concludes the regatta.

Prize crew—In the four-oared shell race, Thames $2500; second crew, Halifax $1000; first pair oars, Faulkner and Regan, $1000; single scull, Hanlon, $800; second, A. Bradley, $400.

WAR.

Prospects of Peace.

LONDON, September 6.—A *Times* special from Vienna says English influence at Constantinople has greatly weakened since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russian interference. Austria is now looked upon as the power whose interests compel her to oppose such a step upon the part of Russia, and consequently Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador, now occupies the exceptional position of power which Mr. Elliott, the British ambassador, recently held. In the meanwhile the Turks are by no means discouraged, having real faith in their own military power.

The demand for an armistice presented by the foreign ambassadors on Monday, has not yet been answered, as the decision must be taken in council and must receive the Sultan's sanction.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special from Berlin which says Turkey, through her ambassador at European courts, has decidedly refused to grant the armistice demanded on Monday, but expresses willingness to treat for peace.

Alexinatz in the Hands of the Turks.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Turks have occupied Alexinatz.

Carrying the War into Africa.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Maderia says intelligence has been received there of an outbreak of hostilities on the west coast of Africa. A British expedition, consisting of three ships under Commodore Bruce, ascended the river Niger, and had a conflict with the troops. Several villages were burned, and a number of Englishmen wounded.

Disturbances in Cuba.

HAVANA, September 6.—In the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus the insurgents are soliciting pardon from the Spanish authorities in order to escape service in the rebel ranks. San Guili recently came from the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe to collect the scattered insurgents into one body for fighting purposes. Many refused to obey his orders.

Several local leaders were seized by San Guili and furiously conducted into the Puerto Principe jurisdiction.

The insurgents recently assassinated seven

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]