

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings of the National Republican Convention—The Platform and the Credentials—Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President.

The sixth National Convention of the Republican Party, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, assembled in the Exposition Building at Cincinnati, at noon on the 14th of June. The attendance was greater than that of any previous convention of the party, and comprised the most eminent men in its ranks, either as delegates or spectators.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

At a few minutes after 12 o'clock, ex-Gov. Morton, of New York, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order, and after a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Muller, of Covington, Ky., Gov. Morgan made a brief address, at the conclusion of which he nominated Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York, for Temporary Chairman. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Pomeroy, after being escorted to the chair, made an address of some length.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pomeroy's address, Gen. E. W. Hinkes, of Michigan, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

APPOINTING THE COMMITTEES.

After some discussion as to the best method of forming the committees, a motion finally prevailed that the Chairman call the roll of States and Territories, and that the Chairman of each delegation (excluding all contesting delegations) present in writing to the Secretary the names of members of the following committees: 1. Credentials; 2. Permanent Organization; 3. Rules; etc.; 4. Resolutions. The list, when completed, was read by the Secretary. The four committees then retired to the committee rooms for consultation.

GENERAL SPEECHMAKING.

During the absence of the committees, the following gentlemen were called upon and addressed the Convention: Gen. John A. Logan; Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; Rev. H. H. Garret, (colored), of New York; Gov. Howard, of Michigan; Frederick Douglass (colored).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, then came forward, and read the following report of the Committee on Organization:

President—Edward McPherson. Vice-Presidents—Alabama, —; Arkansas, M. W. Gibbs; California, George S. Evans; Colorado, Henry McAlister; Connecticut, Martin Schemdon; Delaware, David W. Moore; Florida, —; Georgia, K. L. Mott; Illinois, John I. Rinaker; Indiana, James S. Fraser; Iowa, W. T. Shaw; Kansas, William Martindale; Kentucky, E. R. Weir; Louisiana, George J. Kelso; Maine, J. B. Brown; Maryland, James A. Gray; Massachusetts, P. A. Chabourne; Michigan, Henry P. Baldwin; Minnesota, L. Bogen; Mississippi, M. Shamesse; Missouri, G. A. Finkelnburg; Nebraska, H. S. Kaley; Nevada, Thomas Wren; New Hampshire, E. A. Straw; New Jersey, William New York; New Mexico, —; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Ohio, Benj. F. Wade; Oregon, J. H. Foster; Pennsylvania, J. Smith Fulhey; Rhode Island, Henry Howard; South Carolina, R. H. Gleason; Tennessee, Horace H. Harrison; Texas, A. B. Norton; Vermont, George Howe; Virginia, R. H. Carter; West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson; Wisconsin, James Bluff; Arizona, DeForest Porter; Dakota, Alexander Hughes; District of Columbia, —; Idaho, Austin Savage; Montana, Ben H. Tilden; New Mexico, Samuel B. Axtell; Utah, James B. McKean; Washington Territory, Elwood Evans; Wyoming, William Hinton. Principal Secretary, J. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and one assistant for each State.

The committee further reported that they had submitted no names of Vice-Presidents or Secretaries from Alabama and other States where there was a contest. After the report of the Committee on Credentials, those vacancies would easily be filled.

Mr. McClure, of Arkansas, insisted that the report should not be adopted until the report of the Committee on Credentials had been received; but his motion was overruled, and the report adopted.

Hon. Edward McPherson, the permanent Chairman, was then escorted to the chair, upon taking which he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: No one of you knows better than myself how entirely unworthy I am of this high honor. It has come to me not only unthought, but with a feeling of absolute and uncontrollable surprise. I have been reared in the school of duty and in the politics of Pennsylvania it is a fundamental doctrine that every Republican shall do his whole duty. [Applause.] And therefore I am here to accept this honor tendered by your committee, and ratified by yourselves, as an honor tendered to the great old Commonwealth which has sent me as one of its delegates to this Convention. Since 1856, in no one of the great contests has she ever faltered. [Applause.] In this 4th National Convention she has turned an inflexible defiance to the enemy; she says no more with treason, malignancy and bolt, and every thing that is not National. [Cheers.] She has determined to roll up for the nominees of this Convention a majority such as will entitle her to continue to be what she has long been, and I say it with all the fervor in the Republican cause. [Applause.] The Chair is ready for business.

No further business of importance was transacted, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was not called to order until a little past 10 o'clock, the Committee on Rules not being sooner prepared to report.

A LADY ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION.

Geo. A. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the American Woman's Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Spencer, a slightly built lady with a very thin voice, was given leave to speak for ten minutes in behalf of her sex. Her address was very concise and cogent, and at the close she was warmly applauded. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, made a report, which after some discussion was adopted. The order of business provides that the report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. All speeches are limited to five minutes, except that delegates in presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes. The rule in regard to making nominations is as follows:

Rule 4.—In making nominations for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received the majority of the votes cast, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be, "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" but if no candidate shall have received a majority of the vote, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast, and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the bal-

lot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

From the report of the committee it appeared that the only contested delegations present were those from Alabama, Florida, the District of Columbia. The committee recommended that from Alabama the anti-Spencer delegates, headed by Haralson, be admitted; from Florida, the Conover delegates; and from the District of Columbia, Bowen and Green. A minority of the committee reported in favor of the admission of the Spencer delegates from Alabama, and a somewhat heated discussion followed; but upon the question being put, the committee's report was sustained in each case.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

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

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved those Governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now emboldened by the great truths which are revealed; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if need be, rigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands secretly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous execution all their Constitutional powers, removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete purity and exact equality in the exercise of all his civil, political and public rights. To this end the Government should employ all its Constitutional powers, removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete purity and exact equality in the exercise of all his civil, political and public rights. To this end the Government should employ all its Constitutional powers, removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete purity and exact equality in the exercise of all his civil, political and public rights.

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

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

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and impartial. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds to the support of any sectarian school or institutions or any sectarian control.

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

8. We re-affirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

9. It is the imperative duty of the Government to so modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native-born citizen. All necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

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

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

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

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

14. We sincerely deplore all sectional feelings and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation; and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil National honor and human rights.

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

16. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the commendation and hearty gratitude of the country for his patriotism, and his immense services in war and in peace.

The reading of the platform was frequently interrupted by cheers, the fourth and

seventh declaration being especially applauded.

The resolution in reference to Mongolian Immigration was opposed by Mr. Pierce of Massachusetts, Mr. Axtell, of New Mexico, and Mr. Curtis, of New York; while Mr. Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. Belford, of Colorado, sustained it. A motion to strike out was lost—yeas, 215; nays, 532.

Mr. Davis, of Texas, from the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a substitute for the financial resolution, declaring distinctly that there shall be no further postponement of specie resumption beyond the date already fixed by law for such resumption. He thought the resolution of the committee too indefinite, and in effect only admitted the question involved to the domain of protest. Mr. Hawley replied, and upon a vote being had the substitute was rejected. The whole platform was then adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

The Chair announced that the next business was nomination of candidates for President. [Great applause.]

Motions to adjourn were made and vociferously objected to.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, nominated Marshall Jewell. [Moderate applause.] R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, nominated Oliver P. Morton. [Great applause.] Mr. Pluchback, of Louisiana, seconded Mr. Morton's nomination. [Renewed applause.]

Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, nominated Benjamin H. Bristow, and Hon. Luke Poland seconded his nomination. [Great applause.]

Col. Robt. M. Ingersoll, of Illinois, nominated James B. Blaine [great applause], and this nomination was seconded by Mr. Turner, of Georgia (colored).

Gen. Woodford, of New York, nominated Roscoe Conkling. [Applause.]

R. E. Hayes, of Ohio, nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and Ben. Wade seconded the nomination. [Applause.]

Mr. Bartholomew, of Pennsylvania, nominated Gov. John F. Hartranft. [Applause.]

The nomination of each candidate was accompanied by a ten minutes' speech each on the part of the mover and the seconder of the nomination, as provided for under the rules. Other speeches were made, by Geo. W. Curtis, of New York, and Richard H. Dana, of Massachusetts, in favor of Bristow; by Mr. Frye, of Maine, in favor of Blaine; and by Mr. St. Gemme, of Missouri, and Mr. J. W. Davis, of West Virginia, in favor of Gov. Hayes.

The speakers were generally loudly applauded, and the only manifestation of disapproval exhibited was during the speech of Mr. Dana, who said that he knew of no other name than Mr. Bristow's which would be sure to carry the State of Massachusetts. "Mark what I said. I did not say no other man could succeed, but I am sure there is one man who can do it." [Cheers and hisses.]

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, the Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 10:35, and balloting for President was immediately begun. Following is the result of the several ballotings:

Whole number of votes..... 372  
Necessary to a choice..... 175

FIRST BALLOT.  
Blaine.....285  
Bristow.....115  
Conkling.....108  
Hartranft.....95  
Hayes.....61  
Jewell.....11  
Morton.....124  
Wheeler.....3

Following is the vote by States:  
Alabama—Blaine, 10; Bristow, 7; Hayes, 2;  
Arkansas—Blaine, 12; Conkling, 1;  
California—Blaine, 9; Bristow, 2; Conkling, 1; Connecticut—Bristow, 2; Jewell, 10; Delaware—Blaine, 6; Florida—Blaine, 1; Morton, 4; Conkling, 3; Georgia—Blaine, 5; Hayes, 3; Morton, 3; Illinois—Blaine, 10; Bristow, 8; Iowa—Blaine, 3; Indiana—Morton, 30; Iowa—Blaine, 22; Kansas—Blaine, 10; Kentucky—Bristow, 24; Louisiana—Blaine, 2; Morton, 2; Maine—Blaine, 14; Maryland—Blaine, 16; Massachusetts—Blaine, 5; Bristow, 17; Wheeler, 3; Michigan—Blaine, 8; Bristow, 9; Conkling, 1; Hayes, 4; Minnesota—Blaine, 10; Mississippi—Bristow, 1; Morton, 12; Missouri—Blaine, 14; Bristow, 2; Morton, 10; Conkling, 1; Hayes, 1; Nebraska—Blaine, 6; Nevada—Bristow, 13; New Hampshire—Blaine, 3; New Jersey—Blaine, 13; New York—Blaine, 7; Bristow, 5; New Jersey—Blaine, 13; Hayes, 4; New York—Bristow, 1; Conkling, 29; North Carolina—Blaine, 9; Bristow, 1; Morton, 2; Conkling, 5; Ohio—Hayes, 44; Oregon—Blaine, 6; Pennsylvania—Hartranft, 58; Rhode Island—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 6; South Carolina—Bristow, 1; Morton, 13; Tennessee—Blaine, 4; Bristow, 10; Morton, 10; Texas—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 6; Morton, 5; Conkling, 3; Vermont—Blaine, 3; Bristow, 8; Hayes, 1; Virginia—Blaine, 8; Hayes, 2; Wisconsin—Blaine, 10; Arizona—Blaine, 2; Colorado—Blaine, 6; Dakota—Blaine, 2; District of Columbia—Morton, 2; Idaho—Blaine, 2; Montana—Blaine, 2; New Mexico—Blaine, 2; Utah—Blaine, 2; Washington—Blaine, 2; Wyoming—Bristow, 2.

SECOND BALLOT.  
Blaine.....295  
Bristow.....114  
Conkling.....103  
Hartranft.....95  
Hayes.....62  
Morton.....124  
Wheeler.....3  
Washburne.....1

When Pennsylvania was called on the second ballot, the chairman of the delegation announced the solid delegation for Hartranft—58 votes. One of the delegates disputed this, and said he voted, and that of another delegate were for Blaine. The Chairman, in announcing the vote, allowed the two votes for Blaine, on the ground that every delegate had a right to vote as he chose, notwithstanding their instructions were to vote as a unit. An appeal from this ruling was taken, and upon the question being put the Chair was sustained.

THIRD BALLOT.  
Blaine.....298  
Bristow.....121  
Conkling.....105  
Hartranft.....95  
Hayes.....67  
Morton.....113  
Washburne.....1  
Wheeler.....3

FOURTH BALLOT.  
Blaine.....292  
Bristow.....120  
Morton.....108  
Conkling.....104  
Hartranft.....95  
Hayes.....68  
Washburne.....2  
Wheeler.....3

FIFTH BALLOT.  
Blaine.....286  
Bristow.....114  
Conkling.....102  
Hartranft.....94  
Hayes.....69  
Morton.....105  
Washburne.....3  
Wheeler.....2

SIXTH BALLOT.  
Blaine.....290  
Bristow.....117  
Conkling.....101  
Hartranft.....93  
Hayes.....70  
Morton.....104  
Washburne.....3  
Wheeler.....2

SEVENTH BALLOT—HAYES NOMINATED.  
Blaine.....251  
Bristow.....124  
Hayes.....101

On the seventh ballot, when Indiana was

reached, Mr. Cumback announced the withdrawal of Mr. Morton's name, and cast the vote of that State, 25 for Hayes and 5 for Bristow. When Kentucky was called, General Harlan announced the withdrawal of Bristow's name, and cast the entire vote of the State for Hayes. The most intense excitement was created by these announcements. In the midst of which Mr. Cumback announced the entire vote of Indiana for Hayes, Mr. Bristow being withdrawn. Mississippi also cast a solid vote for Hayes, and New York gave 61 for Hayes and 9 for Blaine. The Chair having announced the result of the vote, a motion was made that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amidst deafening cheers, Mr. Frye, of Maine, having ascended the platform and seconded the motion on behalf of Mr. Blaine.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Nominations for the Vice-Presidency were then made as follows:

Judge Poland, of Vermont, nominated William A. Wheeler, of New York.

Mr. Platt, of New York, nominated Stewart L. Woodford, who subsequently declined.

Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, nominated Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Mr. Pitney, of New Jersey, nominated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

A ballot being had, it was evident before the calling of the roll was completed that Wheeler had a majority, when the other candidates were withdrawn and Mr. Wheeler's nomination was made unanimous.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination, etc.

A telegram from Mr. Blaine was read, congratulating Gov. Hayes upon his nomination.

A National Committee was appointed, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

HOW THE RESULT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT. A Cincinnati dispatch says: Looking back now at the proceedings in the Convention, pending the taking of fifth, sixth and seventh ballots, the critical character of the contest on each ballot is now fully understood. The friends of both Blaine and Bristow had adhered with great pertinacity, and any considerable change from other candidates to either was sure to turn the scale. The feeling had become so intense that a compromise was regarded by many as essential to the harmony if not destiny of the party. Michigan, through the venerable Wm. A. Howard, on the fifth ballot led off with a solid vote for Hayes. This was greeted with tremendous applause. There were other changes in the same direction, but it was not until the seventh ballot that Kentucky, Indiana, New York and Massachusetts reached a common understanding and withdrew their favorite candidate.

Biographical Sketches of the Republican Candidates.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the Republican candidate for President, now Governor of Ohio, is a native of that State, born at Delaware, October 4, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and obtained his professional education at Cambridge Law School. He began the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, in his thirty-fourth year, and was elected City Solicitor in 1858, his first official position, which he held till the war broke out in 1861. Very near its opening he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and served with the regiment till he received the command of a brigade in 1864. His first appointment came within less than a year, and in September of 1862 he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was in command of his regiment, which he led into the battle of South Mountain. During the action Colonel Hayes was wounded, but it is said his command was the first to establish a position at South Mountain. Two years later he became a Brigadier-General, and then he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Ohio District and was elected by a large majority. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Hayes was a second time nominated for Congress, and was elected by a somewhat smaller majority than two years before. The Fortieth Congress had, however, held but one session when Mr. Hayes was nominated as Governor by the Republican party, and was elected over Allen G. Thurman by a majority of 2,983 in a total vote of 483,000. He was renominated for Governor, and again elected by a majority of 7,518. Last fall he was again nominated for Governor against William Allen, and was elected by a majority of 5,544 in a total vote of 590,090.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, is at present a member of Congress from the Nineteenth District of New York. He is a native of New York State, having been born at Malone, Franklin County, in 1820. He was a member of the class of 1842, of the University of Vermont, but did not graduate. He adopted the profession of the law in 1850, and the next year was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1857 and 1858 he was chosen State Senator, and during two sessions of the Senate was President pro tem. He first went to Congress 16 years ago, but was defeated for renomination, and did not again return until the Forty-first Congress, and has been chosen to each Congress since. For many years he was engaged in the banking business, and was President of the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point Railroad Company. He was President of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867. Mr. Wheeler was a member of the Congressional committee which went to Louisiana something over a year ago to arrange the difficulties about the disputed election, and drew up a form of compromise, which the Legislature adopted, known as the Wheeler compromise.

—After a full debate, the Southern Presbyterian Assembly elected delegates to the Presbyterian Alliance, which meets in Edinburg July, 1877. Among the delegates are the Rev. Drs. Stuart Robinson, Palmer, and Hoge, and Judges Ould, Estes and Schenck.

Chinese Labor Abandoned in Massachusetts.

Mr. Sampson, the North Adams shoe manufacturer, who employs Chinese workmen, has decided to discharge them, or rather not to re-engage them, preferring to give employment to other residents of the town, who are suffering severely from the stoppage of several mills and workshops. Mr. Sampson has hired Chinese shoemakers for six years. In 1870, having suffered much from the strikes of the Crispins, and being unwilling to comply with their demands, he sent his agent, Mr. Chase, to San Francisco for Chinamen, mainly for the purpose of breaking up the order, between which and himself a bitter warfare was waging. The first importation consisted of seventy-five men, or boys, for most of them were between the ages of 16 and 20 years. Since that time several lots have come and returned, the number employed in the factory during the past six years ranging from seventy-five to upward of 100. The present number is eighty-five, of whom forty, the latest arrivals, were imported a year ago. Some of the first importation remained four years, and then returned to China, and have since come back to this country and are now working at Belleville, N. J. The Chinamen here all work by the month, on contracts for three years or longer. The prices paid them have never been made known to the public, though they are supposed to receive from \$20 to \$25 per month. Over forty of them are at liberty to go at any time, the term for which they were hired having expired. They are in no hurry to return, and would undoubtedly be glad to renew their contracts, but the opportunity to do so will probably not be given them.

Five Children Burned to Death.

A dreadful calamity, says the Windsor (Ont.) Record, took place near Stony Point on Wednesday night. The dwelling-house of Frank Malloux, a farmer, took fire and five of his children perished in the flames. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Malloux, and seven children, the eldest of whom was a daughter, 17, and the youngest a boy between four and five. The latter slept with his parents, and was the first to discover the presence of fire in the house, having been awakened by the smoke. He aroused his parents, who immediately realized the situation and barely escaped from the building with the lad and a daughter aged fourteen, who slept in a bed in the same chamber, before the flames rushed in with great force. Up stairs the rest of the children had been sleeping, and being wild with fear for their safety, poor Malloux, attempted to open the stair door and go to their relief; but he could do nothing; he burned his hands badly, and after all was compelled to retreat. But it was in any case too late—the innocents were already enveloped in death. On regaining the open air it was plain that the fire had originated in a back kitchen and burned its way steadily toward the front, gaining the upper flat early on, and laying hold of his own apartment only when all the rest of the house had been reduced to a shell and every thing therein consumed. When all was over the charred remains of the victims were found in a heap, they having evidently huddled in a corner of their room when assailed by the flames, and there met their fate. Doubtless the elder girl gathered them to her, and encircled them with her affectionate but powerless arms.

How He Screwed Him Up.

Jim had been working in the country, and, on coming to town, was regaling his friends with his experience on the corner. "You know de man dat I went to work wid? Well, you see, he told me he would do better by me dan any of his neighbors was doin' by der hans; he would give de third of de crap, and I fine myself. Well, you see, I went to church and gits 'quainted wid de neighbors' hans. Dars Mr. Washington, he's workin' on young Billy Smith's place, and he's gittin' de fourth, and find hisself; and dars Mr. Linkun, he's workin' on old man Jones' place, and is gittin' de fifth, and is found besides. Well, yer see, when I gits home, and was aworkin' in de crap, I got to studyin', and de more I studied de more I come to de conclusion dat de third wasn't gwine to do me. So I goes to de boss, and says I—I says, 'You told me you was agwine to do better by me dan any de neighbors was by dere hans.' He says he's been talkin' to 'em, and dat he was, and I says dat I've been havin' some constination wid de neighbors' hans myself. Dat Smith's hans was gittin' de fourth, and Jones' hans was gittin' de fifth and found, and I wasn't gwine to stand no third. So he says we would resinge de old one, and make a new contract, and we bof come to town fore 'Squire Robinson and made it; here's de paper now, and dats de way I screwed him up to de fourth. I tell you what de fact, boys, you can't trust none of dem white folks.—And Jim mounted his mule and rode off.—Jackson (Miss.) Pilot.

Queen of Puddings.—1 pint bread crumbs, 1 cup sugar, 1 quart of milk, rind of 1 lemon, yolks of 4 eggs, 1/2 cups butter. Mix well and bake half an hour. When cool spread over the top jelly of any kind. Then beat the 4 whites to a stiff froth, sweeten with 5 spoonfuls powdered sugar, juice of 1 lemon. Spread this frosting over the pudding and brown 1 minute in a quick oven. To be eaten cold with cream.

—It is expected that General Sherman will pass most of the summer at Newport.