

PUBLIC OPINION.

Tilden and reform are synonymous. This is the issue, and the party in power shall be held to it and to no other.

The issue should be clearly and definitely made at St. Louis on the repeal of the resumption bill. Then to place before the country standard bearers of national reputation, of spotless integrity and tried statesmanship, and the victory is ours.

The St. Louis Convention has but to be governed by the spirit of patriotic harmony, presenting to the country a statesmanlike ticket and platform, to assure a thorough change in the Administration.

Tilden will win all probably start in the convention with a clear majority of all the delegates from Northern States; it will then be in the power of the South to name the candidate by voting for Samuel J. Tilden of New York.

The Southern delegates will come to St. Louis prepared to offer assurances that 116 electoral votes will be given the nominee of the Convention, and they propose to allow the representatives of the party who are only required to assure its success by carrying enough States to cast sixty-nine votes, to name the candidates and construct the platform upon which the contest must be fought out.

The Southern Democrats are in earnest this time, and they propose to make any sacrifice of their own predilections in order that victory may be assured.—Little Rock (Ark.) Herald (Dem.)

Don Platt says he has "seen Hayes blush like a girl at some word of praise uttered in his presence." If he adds to this remarkable un-American characteristic that of reading the papers of his party, what a dear, rosy-faced old gentleman he will most likely be—until the coming election.—[News and Courier (Dem.)]

While preferring Bayard or Thurman, we have always been inclined, as our readers well know, to acknowledge the strong points in favor of the gallant Hancock on the score of availability, and contemplated a contingency in which the Democracy would be shut up to his nomination. That contingency seems to arise with the nomination of Gov. Hayes.—[Boston Herald (Dem.)]

We see no alternative for the West but to support the ticket nominated at St. Louis. The greenback cause has no hope without the aid of the Democratic party, and we do not see how greenback Democrats can do any good by deserting the Democracy in this contest. But neither do we see how the Democracy can succeed in this contest without the aid of the greenback sentiment.—[Kansas City (Mo.) Times (Dem.)]

Who and what is Hayes? Well, it is rather hard to tell. He is the fellow that got elected to Congress from Cincinnati by votes thrown by a regiment, of which he was a member, somewhere down in Virginia. He is the chap that got ahead of roaring old Bill Allen in the last race for Governor of Ohio. The race was won by about a length. He is near enough to nobility to be let alone, and near enough to nothing to be a good candidate for the Republican party.—[Chicago Times (Ind.)]

What the course of the Ohio delegation will be, after giving Allen a complimentary vote, is not known; but it is my opinion that it will be anxious to follow Hayes as a compromise. The truth is that the Ohio delegation are only keeping up their greenback fight now in order to find a good opportunity to get out of what they recognize to be a bad scrape. There never were but a few crazy inflationists in Ohio. The majority of the Democratic leaders were opposed to the resumption act, but they were not in favor of inflation. A few men who had a particular spite at Thurman have been running the party in Ohio, and have run it into the fix it is in.

The sober, level-headed people want to get back to solid ground again, and they would be glad to do it by going for Hancock. It would be too great a surrender to go for Tilden, or Bayard, or Thurman, because they are all money men; while Hancock, who is equally hard, has made no record on this question.—[Concor Journal (Dem.)]

Grant has given the Hayes ticket his hearty endorsement and turned the Administration over to his support. Grant should take the stamp for Hayes. The spectacle of a President making speeches for the man who is nominated to succeed him would be novel, but this is the Constitutional year, and the people would stand it. Grant's last speech shows great oratorical improvement, and we have an idea that rich results would follow his canvass in behalf of Hayes and reform.—[Cincinnati Enquirer]

Gen. Grant has thrown all the influence of the Executive into the scale against any reduction of the expenses. His friends, his relations, and his appointments, made to satisfy the exactions of party, are the beneficiaries of the profligate system through which the Treasury has been and still is robbed. He is responsible for a great part of it, and he now clings with a convulsive grasp, as he sees power slipping away, every office, and job, and contract, and chance, in order to improve his remaining opportunities.—[New York Sun]

If the two-thirds rule should render the nomination of Tilden impossible, Bayard is the candidate on whom Tilden's supporters could most rely. He represents the same views on public questions and is the unanimous second choice of probably nine-tenths of the Tilden men. From the moment that he received any considerable support from the Northern States there would be an enthusiastic rally to him by all the Southern States.—[N. Y. Herald (Ind.)]

Grant is pleased with the Cincinnati rat. So is Conkling. So is Blaine. So is Morton. So is Belknap. So is Johnson. So is Chandler. So is Cameron. So is Babcock. So is Shepherd. So is Schenck. So are all the post-office plunderers; the land and railway grabbers; the railroad jobbers, subsidy schemers, and every other man in interest and despotic combination. The people cannot be pleased with a ticket which thus unites and combines all the elements in the coalition which has robbed and oppressed.—[Albany Argus (Dem.)]

THE MONEY QUESTION.

How it is to be treated at St. Louis—suggestions to Democrats.

(New York Herald.)

The most difficult and distracting question in the Democratic National Convention will be that which is certain to arise between the hard money and rag money wings of the party. The hard money journals that try to belittle the controversy by representing the rag money as merely the local pet of Ohio do not state the case fairly.

The soft money men in the convention are likely to be reinforced and aided by a number of Eastern delegates who have no active sympathy with their currency views, but are willing to make them an instrument for defeating C. V. Tilden. The real ground of their opposition to him is not that he is a hard money man, but that he stands in the way of their favorite candidates. They are, therefore, willing to assist in the construction of such a platform as would make him an impossible candidate.

The platform will be adopted by the convention in advance of the balloting, and as Gov. Tilden is the foremost representative of hard money, that part of the Eastern delegates who are bent on defeating him will favor a platform on which he cannot consistently stand. If these tactics succeed, the soft money sentiment will seem stronger in the convention than it is in fact.

The Cincinnati platform has made it comparatively safe to play this game against Tilden. The Cincinnati Convention abandoned the act fixing January 1, 1875, as the date of resumption, thus renouncing the basis on which the Hayes battle was fought last year in Ohio. This retreat from the legislation of a Republican Congress, this conspicuous withdrawal from a pledge to resume at a definite date, and substitution of a vague promise to resume when it becomes practicable or convenient, is a concession to Western feeling which cripples the Republican party on the currency question, and leaves an open field for safe Democratic manoeuvres in the face of the enemy. The St. Louis Convention is quite as likely to handle this question with a view to weaken the New York candidate as to injure the Republican party.

St. Louis would simply say to Cincinnati, "We accept your surrender." The chief point of attack in the Allen campaign last year was forced resumption in 1875, and on this point the Cincinnati Convention made an unconditional capitulation. An endorsement of that act was moved in the convention by Mr. Davis, of Texas, and was contemptuously voted down by an overwhelming majority. If, therefore, the money plank of the Cincinnati platform were adopted without the change of a syllable at St. Louis, the acceptance of the Republican capitulation would be conspicuous and complete. The currency question would be taken out of this canvass and adjourned for future settlement. We do not advise this, for if our advice could have any weight at St. Louis it would be strongly in favor of a vigorous declaration for hard money.

If it be the intention of the Democratic party to trim on this great subject the most dexterous thing it could do would be to readopt, word for word, the currency plank of the Cincinnati platform. Anything weaker, anything more hollow and meaningless, could not easily be found, and the effect of its exact re adoption at St. Louis would be to take the currency question out of the canvass. We must not be misunderstood as recommending such an artifice, for we feel nothing but contempt for the tricks and dodges of politicians. But if the St. Louis Convention is going to shuffle it might as well shuffle to some purpose.

The Feeling of the South.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Our industrious reporters have made a survey of the Democratic delegations to St. Louis from the States of Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana, and obtained as far as possible their preferences for a Presidential candidate. The general feeling observable through all the interviews is a desire to take the strongest man, without respect to individual likings. Hence, in Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana, although the sympathy of the delegates goes out to Senator Bayard, they are prepared to take Tilden, Hendricks, Hancock or Parker—whichever they think the Democracy can win with in November. Delaware is, of course, strongly and unanimously in favor of its three votes, for Bayard, but looks on Gov. Tilden as its second choice. In Virginia and Georgia it would seem that Uncle Samuel will be the first choice of a majority if Bayard is out of the way. Tennessee seems massed on Hendricks and Hancock, and, indeed, the General has a large revolutionary interest in nearly all the delegations. The South seems anxious to await the voice of the North and West before talking too loudly for anybody.

Republican Promises.

(N. Y. World.)

In 1872 the Republicans "confidently expected that our excellent national currency would be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments." This promise they have kept by twice inflating the volume of our paper money, and they now propose still further to keep the word of promise to the ear until January, 1877, that they may break it to the hope of the people for an indefinite period after that date.

In 1872 the Republicans rejoiced in the "growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land." Since that date they have tried to push new "force bills" through Congress, and during the present session they have followed the lead of Blaine against universal amnesty. The "bloody shirt," though torn to tatters from long service, and many from contact with the sordid political scoundrel who have worn it to hide their plunder, has again been reinstated as the "gondolan" of the party.

All in the Man.

(Chicago Times.)

The fact that, at the ratification meeting in the interests of Hayes and Wheeler, held in this city on Wednesday night, there were present but a few hundred people, is of value with reference to forming a conclusion. This conclusion is that all the enthusiasm thus far over the Republican nominations has been made by the newspapers and the politicians, and is not shared by the people. This serves to show that in this contest much will depend upon the man.

HAPPY TEACHERS.

'Wonderful, Transcendent Magnanimity.' Editor Democrat—Under the caption of "Happy Teachers," "Good News for the Teachers," "A Generous Act," etc., the following correspondence appeared in Sunday's papers:

OFFICE BOARD SCHOOL DIRECTORS, New Orleans, June 21, 1876. J. I. Gubernator, Esq., President Citizens' Savings Bank:

Dear Sir—In view of the near approach to the long summer vacation, during which the teachers receive no pay, it is desirable that all possible financial relief should be afforded, to enable some to seek health by a change of climate and others, in most necessary cases, to attend the schools reopen in the fall. The payment of the roll for September, 1874, would tend to this end; but there are lacking several thousand dollars of enough to make the payment. As your bank has on several previous occasions advanced the amount required, a similar course at this time would be gratefully appreciated and alleviate in some degree the pecuniary embarrassment of our worthy teachers. Very respectfully,

HENRY G. DIBBLE, Pres. School Board. THE RESPONSE. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, June 24, 1876. H. C. Dibble, Esq., President School Board:

Dear Sir—Your letter of this date is received, desiring to know whether this bank will advance the amount required for the payment of the teachers' roll for September, 1874. In reply, I would state that the amount required will be heartily advanced by this bank, and the cashier has been directed to make all necessary arrangements to carry it into effect. Respectfully,

J. I. GUBERNATOR, President. The teachers are unwilling to believe that the press of New Orleans would knowingly thus make themselves parties to placing them in such a false position.

The writer hopes you will aid in showing up this imposition, so ingeniously calculated to create the impression that the teachers' hardships exist only in their own imagination. Their ills are great enough already. It is no pleasant thing to have a dozen or more restless creditors importuning one at all times and in all places with the consciousness that there is no money to pay, yet hungry mouths that must have bread. The injustice of increasing these unfortunates by creating the impression that the teachers have friends (God save them from such friends), who "generously tender these funds (\$12,000) for their benefit, without any charge," is evident.

The facts are these: A bank holds probably two-thirds of the September roll for 1874, while there are scarcely twenty of the teachers who own one cent of it. There are about \$25,000 in the treasury toward paying the roll, and a State appropriation to cover the deficit expected daily. This bank wishes to realize this cash on hand, and so generously advances itself \$12,000 and takes in \$25,000 beside. Worse than all, the belief is shamelessly created that they are "alleviating in some degree the embarrassment of our worthy teachers."

Wonderful, transcendent magnanimity! Had these friends been so anxious to aid the teachers why did they not solicit an advance on the May roll of the present year, which is principally held by the teachers themselves? ICHABOD CRANE.

POOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Coalition Between Gov. Chamberlain and Senator Patterson.

(Special Dispatch to the World.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A remarkable coalition in the interest of power and plunder is said to have been formed between Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and Senator Patterson, by which the reform movement in that State inaugurated by the former is to be broken up. Chamberlain has been here for several days and has effected a reconciliation with Chamberlain. The result is said to be that Patterson will support Chamberlain for re-election on the condition that the latter is pledged to redeem what is known as the Blue Ridge scrip, and the almost worthless conversion bonds issued some years ago by the State. He is then to be sent to the United States Senate and the colored Lieutenant Governor will become Governor. Patterson is largely interested in the bonds, which are all to be refunded under the bargain into a new bond to be issued by the State.

No Enthusiasm.

(Chicago Times Special.)

BRYAN, O., June 22.—An endeavor was made to organize a Hayes and Wheeler club here to-night, but from some unaccountable cause the old-time Republicans failed to respond. The more enthusiastic claim that their former leaders are waiting the action at St. Louis, while the old-timers themselves admit that they are not entirely over the Bristol defeat, and furthermore don't care much whether there is a Hayes club in Bryan or not. The meeting was very thinly attended, and, barring the noise made by a shapskin band, was a quiet affair. Thurman and Davis are being spoken of here quite freely as ticket that would wipe Hayes and Wheeler out of existence.

JACKSONVILLE, June 22.—The Republicans of Jacksonville made an effort to have a grand rally here to-night over the Presidential nomination, but made an ignominious failure. The affair had been advertised for a week or more through newspapers and posters. A brass band was engaged, and any amount of thunder and enthusiasm provided for. Some 200 persons were present, a large portion of whom were boys. Hon. G. McCullum and others addressed the meeting, but no enthusiasm could be raised.

At the request of some of our friends, we will state that the following is one of the tickets for the offices of the Democratic-Conservative Central Club of the Tenth Ward: For President, Col. G. A. Breaux; For First Vice President, H. B. Magruder; For Second Vice President, J. G. Kestel; For Treasurer, J. G. Kestel; For Secretary, D. E. Forsell; For Financial Secretary, J. G. Kestel; For Parish Executive Committee, Dr. W. H. Watkins.

Death of William Condon.

Wm. Condon, who was shot and dangerously wounded by Mr. Cornelius Boyle on the evening of June 9th, at the Third Ward registration office, died this morning at an early hour in the Charity Hospital. Coroner Chastant will hold the post mortem to-day.

"Well, what do you think of er-er-what's his name—oh, Hayes?" said one Republican to another. "Oh, so, so," was the reply; "but I don't think he's so good a man as er-er-what do you call him?—er-er Wheeler."—[Boston Post.]

RADICAL POLITICS.

A MOVN TO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE COURSE.

A Mixed-Up Condition of Affairs, and Nothing but an Actual Meeting can Unravel the Situation. Notwithstanding the defeat of Pinchback by Stamps yesterday, for the temporary chairmanship, Pinch went to work earnestly last night and gathered together about one hundred and fifty delegates, and proceeded to hold a caucus of his own, receiving 113 votes for the temporary chairmanship. This gave rise to the belief that the tables had been turned against the Administration, and showed conclusively a strong combination.

It was understood that some kind of compromise had previously been reached, looking to the substitution of Judge Ludelling for Warmoth. In fact, such was the case; the only trouble being that the number of votes that Pinch obtained in his caucus is not sufficient to elect a temporary chairman, for the convention consists of 246 delegates, and, therefore, 123 being requisite for a choice.

WARMOTH'S CHANCES. In the opinion of one of Warmoth's friends, and one of his most steadfast and warmest supporters, the young man from Illinois stands not the ghost of a chance personally, whatever else he may do with Ludelling. Nearly all the combinations are against Warmoth, although Pinchback has fast friends among them. They say they don't want Warmoth under any circumstances.

BURCH SPEAKS. J. Henri Burch is with the Administration, and entertains no doubt that Packard will be nominated, for he says that he is satisfied Packard will run individually and accept no substitution. The race is between Packard, Warmoth and Anderson, the friends of the latter of whom will go over to Packard as soon as Anderson is dropped. Even in the case of Ludelling, Burch says, who has only his Congressional district to back him, matters are mixed. Yesterday they would have transferred their vote as a unit for Warmoth when Ludelling's prospects were found to be light, but since

THEY HAVE SPLIT. effectually, and a portion have gone over to Packard. He sincerely regrets Pinch's position, for Pinch is his friend, by whom he has always stood, but he wants to interfere into too many small things. So absorbed are the delegates with the choice of a candidate for Governor, that little or nothing is said or seemed to be thought of about the

LEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP. But while Pinch and Lewis are those prominently mentioned for the position, the country members entertain the feeling that now they are entitled to the nomination and will probably give utterance to their wishes, Antoine, Nash and Burch are among those spoken of as available.

The whereabouts of Pinchback and Warmoth were not known early this morning around Mechanics' Institute, which was pretty well packed inside, and its surroundings crowded with the faithful awaiting the dispatches.

BURCH ON THE DISPATCHES. Burch's opinion on the dispatches from Washington regarding the relations between Warmoth and the Administration is, that they are frauds, and unworthy of consideration. He seemed to know something about the dispatches expressing the language held by Grant towards Warmoth, but did not venture to say anything positive.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES. State Auditor Geo. B. Johnson has thrown out his tarpaulin at his headquarters, on Common street, near Dryades, but nobody seems to hang around there. He has not the race to himself, being opposed as he is by John Fairfax, J. J. Massicot, Frank Murray, and Eugene Steas.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP. brings out the names of Judge Steele, H. C. Myers of Natchitoches, and Henry C. Dibble. Judge Braughn, whose name was spoken of in this connection some time ago, is not even mentioned.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. only two names are mentioned, that of Chas. A. Baquie and Mayeno, but the latter it is also reported is out of the race.

THE MOVING DODGE. Whilst the removal of the place of meeting of the convention from the State House to Mechanics' Institute was ostensibly for the purpose of securing better accommodation, the truth is that it is to defeat the preparations of Warmoth. Prior to the announcement of the change, Packard went to work and secured all the available rooms around Mechanics' Institute, and left his opponents on St. Louis street with their free bar-rooms and cigar stands to take care of themselves.

THEY COME TOGETHER. A little after 12 o'clock to-day the Convention was called to order by Ex-Gov. Flanders, by authority of the State Executive Committee, and thereafter much time was spent in calling the roll, which was progressing when this report closed.

WARMOTH AND PINCHBACK. does little to say. Warmoth, however, does not look over confident and complains that they have brought in several contestations against his delegation. Besides all he has to say is that everything depends on the temporary chairmanship. Pinchback is also in the dark, owing, he says, to the extreme measures adopted by Kellogg in decapitating the State officials who favor him.

THE ORLEANS ROWING CLUB. This club celebrated its third anniversary yesterday with five excellent races, after which a large party of invited guests repaired to the boat house, at the head of Henderson street, and were treated to a splendid lunch, and the entertainment closed with dancing, a fine band of music being in attendance. Among the events of the occasion there occurred a presentation of a handsome silver goblet by Mrs. Samuel Boyd, to the crew of the four-oared boat, the "T. J. Wells," the winner of the light weight race.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Preliminaries. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Yesterday the chamber of the House of Representatives in the State House was washed and cleaned up, evidently preparatory to the Convention. It now turns out, however, that the Convention will not meet there, the caucus have ordered differently, but will assemble at Warmoth's old stamping ground, where he has won so many victories, the Mechanics' Institute.

This sudden change required a similar change of headquarters. Ludelling's flag, on Conti street, was taken down and carried to Dryades street, and even the Boss deserted his former office for one in the neighborhood of the Convention. Souer's tarpaulin for the Sixth Congressional District still hung out opposite the State House, while Warmoth entertained within a stone's throw his numerous friends and delegates.

The crowd, however, would not give up the neighborhood of the State House but lingered around, until the very hour for meeting of the convention, discussing the situation.

Warmoth's friends and supporters were unusually quiet and reticent, believing that they had gained a great deal in the State.

The Administration men had evidently lost their temper, and showed it in various ways. A card accusing Warmoth of being a Democrat was freely handed around and read. One little negro asserted that he, with many others, had given Warmoth \$1 in 1868 to go to Washington. He wanted his money back again.

KELLOGG. Kellogg was unusually savage with Warmoth and determined to begin the fight. He asserted that the telegraphed version of the interview between Grant and Packard was true in every particular, and that Grant said a great deal more, much more severe. He, Gov. Hahn, Badger and Packard were willing to make affidavits to it.

POOR DIBBLE. B. C. Dibble, Assistant Attorney General, was this morning removed from office, and H. J. Steele, of Orleans or Tenas, and Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, appointed in his stead. "Dibble interfered too much in politics," said Kellogg; "there are many tax collectors in default to the State, whom he will not or neglects to prosecute. He is letting them off too easy. His time is too much taken up in other matters."

When asked whether Steele had resigned his judgeship, Kellogg did not know, but said he supposed so. He also announced that some twenty two or so similar removals would take place this morning, of men who had attended to politics instead of to their business, i. e., gone for Warmoth; news which terribly alarmed quite a number of officeholders, and was thought to have worked well in Packard's interests.

CANDIDATES. Warmoth is quite strong this morning, having gained strength during the night. Anderson also has caught up, and will be the Administration candidate if Packard does not suit. Nobody else is thought of much.

SECOND PLACE. The second place on the ticket is now being fought for by J. Lewis, P. S. Landry of St. James, C. C. Antoine and C. L. Ladd, all colored. If the Governor comes from the city, which is quite likely by reason of Warmoth and Packard, it is hardly probable that the second place will be given to a city man, when the city is confessedly Democratic. Ladd and Lewis are from New Orleans, the other two from the country. Lewis is quite strong with the Warmoth men and one of the leaders of that wing.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. As to the position of temporary chairman, an important officer in the convention, a new rifle manifests itself. Stamps was the Administration candidate, and endorsed by one caucus. He is extremely unpopular with the country negroes, who refuse to vote for him, and say that if he is nominated they will bolt for Pinchback, although they do not want him (Pinch).

The result was a second caucus in Pinchback's favor, and an endorsement by a large majority. This has frightened the Administration men a little, and it is said that Stamps will be pulled down this morning and C. C. Nash, colored Congressman from the Sixth District, put up instead. If this be done, Nash will probably get the position, but as against Pinchback, Stamps has little show. It is said the Administration want Souer as Congressman instead of Nash, and that is why Stamps was nominated.

Almost Another Shooting Scrape. Yesterday afternoon there was a commotion on Carondelet street, caused by the drawing of a murderous looking revolver, which was, fortunately, not used. It seems that an elderly gentleman, a river captain, having heard that another person was looking for him with the intention of boring him full of holes, in the elegant parlance of man-killers, himself buckled on his armor and went out in search of his searcher. They met at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, and, after an exchange of a few words, the captain drew his pistol, without, however, provoking the other to do the same. The little affair attracted a goodly crowd, which soon dispersed in disgust on finding that not even an innocent third person had found his quietus, or at the least required the attendance of a surgeon. It was a pleasant diversion, nevertheless, from the monotony of the street.

The Surveying Party. Mr. Hardee, City Surveyor, and a party of six or seven gentlemen, as the guests of Capt. Freeman of the revenue cutter Dix, left yesterday on the surveying tour around Lake Pontchartrain. It is expected that all the necessary information regarding the shoaling of the lake by the river alluvion shall have been obtained to-day. The Dix will then make a trip of observation around the Chandeleer Islands, the exact object of which is not known, after which she will come up the river through the jetties and proceed to Bonnet Carre, where the precise dimensions of the crevasse will be ascertained, and the whole party will return to New Orleans to-morrow evening.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by his own hands, by taking through error an overdose of chloral hydrate.

The Melpomene Guards. There was a very large meeting of this club held last night at their room, corner of Dryades and Melpomene streets. The important business was limited to the ratification of the ticket for officers of the Central Club. Mr. John Curry took occasion during the meeting to relate charges made against him that he was a Burke man, and seemed very desirous that it should be so understood.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Watterson, of Kentucky, to be Temporary Chairman.

Tilden Leading—Establishment of Hancock Headquarters.

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

St. Louis, June 26, 9 p. m.—All is confusion as yet, and it is impossible to predict anything.

The Tilden party has secured Watterson, of Kentucky, as temporary chairman.

The contest at first will be between Tilden and Hendricks, with scattering votes sufficient to prevent a nomination.

The Pennsylvania delegation decided to-day to vote solid for Hancock, and will stick to him to the last. It is said Hendricks and other opponents of Tilden will unite on Hancock.

Messrs. Fagan, Tobin, Wood, Landry and Blanton Duncan have opened Hancock headquarters this evening.

Judge Spofford and Levy are here. Intense excitement prevailing. Buses.

Tilden, Hendricks and Hancock.

SECOND DISPATCH.

St. Louis, June 27, 11:15 a. m., New York time.—The convention is not yet called to order.

The city is thronged with visitors from all parts of the country.

The contest is practically narrowed down between Tilden, Hendricks and Hancock. The Tilden organization is complete and vigorously at work.

LUDWIG.

SMOTHERED WITH BUNTING.

THIRD DISPATCH.

St. Louis, June 27—11:40 a. m., New York time.—The city is smothered with bunting from one end to the other. The Convention will be called to order precisely at 12 o'clock by Augustus Schell.

L.

THE PLATFORM.

[LATER.]

St. Louis, June 27, 12:40, New York time.—Not unlikely the platform will favor the repeal of the resumption act and a return to specie payment as soon as the interests of the country will demand it.

L.

CITY ITEMS.

John Newton, at 5:30 last evening, found himself in the strong arms of the law, on a charge of highway robbery and battery. Peter Gates preferred the charge, and Officers Boyle and Waldron arrested Johnny at the corner of Josephine and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Charlie Brago was incarcerated in the Seventh Precinct, charged by Officer Augustus with assisting in passing counterfeit money.

Francis Laballer now languishes in the Fifth Precinct on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, preferred against him by P. St. Martin.

At 7 p. m. last evening Mary Roberts was booked in the Seventh quod on a charge of larceny.

About half past eleven last evening a fire was discovered in a one-story frame stable, on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Green street. This property was owned by Mrs. Zeller, and was entirely destroyed. The work is supposed to be that of an incendiary; loss about \$300.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury as to the Death of P. S. Torry.

On last Sunday evening Frank S. Torry, of Texas, at 4 p. m., was found dead in his bed, in room 61, City Hotel. The body was brought to the Central Station, where Coroner Chastant held the post mortem and continued the investigation until 10 o'clock this morning. At first it was thought that Mr. Torry had died of apoplexy, but on an examination of the room several chemicals were found, amongst which were three vials containing 15 grains croton chloral hydrate, 30 grains bromide potassium and 160 grains chloral hydrate.

The first witness placed upon the stand was Major O. F. Hickle, who testified in substance as follows: That he was clerk of the City Hotel; was acquainted with the deceased; he registered at the hotel books on the 19th inst. from Texas. I saw that he was not a healthy man; looked to me like a man that had the consumption; looked like a man that drank; I never saw him under the influence of liquor. He made no deposits at the hotel of money or otherwise. The last time I saw him was on Saturday night at 11 o'clock. Sunday, the next day, about half-past 3 o'clock, the porter came to me and told me that he climbed over the transom of room 61, and found Mr. Torry dead in his bed.

The next witness examined was Edward Fitzgerald, the porter of the hotel, who stated that the chambermaid wanted to make up the room on Sunday about 3 o'clock, and found the door of the room (No. 61) bolted. Then I was sent up. I climbed over the transom; saw the deceased lying in bed on his back. I knocked again, and not getting an answer, I jumped into the room, and going to his bed, found that he was dead. Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence had no bearing on the case whatsoever.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by his own hands, by taking through error an overdose of chloral hydrate.

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