736

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

LE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

OLUME II—NO. 63. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 373.

Orleans Republican.

JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE ANGEL OF SLEEP.

ps his plumy, snow-soft wings,
ves his balmy hand,
le the gate of silence swings
guards the shadowy land.
Time, the sentinel
tands outside the door;
omy train of cares as well
clogged our steps before;
of oblivion!
draughts are sweet and deep,
mory slumbers on her throne,
ed by the Angel Sleep.

a face whose loveliness
rred by hues of care;
p hath swept it with his kiss
ade it smooth and fair.
a worn and weary brain,
rests until the morn;
a heart that beats with pain,
feels no more forlorn.
th's fair brother! how divine
be that slumber deep,
et, more calm, more free than thine,
his beloved sleep.

THE CITY.

l but refreshing showers have fallen every day throughout the week in inity, and the impression prevails e country parishes have also been with similar visitations. Rain be- e very much needed here, as many cisterns were exhausted, and the were parched by the hot sun. If has been general throughout the good crop of corn will be secured, ton will also be greatly benefited. rd to the latter crop, however, a e of wet weather will be likely to injuriously by stimulating the tion of the boll worm which the ry weather has happily checked. As e are no serious apprehensions, and e there may be no ground for any in re.

al affairs have been rather quiet. municipal government has been y installed, and a meeting of both f the Council was held on Tuesday. ew policy has yet been developed, can not learn that any is contem- We learn that Mayor Conway con- o withhold his signature from the tificates of indebtedness authorized ordinance of the late Council. A s to the legality of these evidences is alleged to be the controling rea- refusing to issue them. In the mean. treasurer is compelled to pay the ssing demands upon him in city The ruling rates for these continue ruinous point that has prevailed veral weeks, say thirty-six to ight per cent discount. The reaction so confidently pre- by partisan writers as sure to e late change in the city govern- as not been experienced. As there substantial foundation for the ex- n, there is in consequence no serious itment. The party that created of the floating city debt is again in nd the people are too sagacious to y sanguine hopes of restoration of pon the fact of a change of power hands of those who really tried to t the difficulties to those of men responsible for creating them. No n reasonably be looked for until the g of the Legislature.

passage of the omnibus bill by Con- a limit to the term of anxious wait- erienced by all loyal citizens for the ation of the new State government. e command of a general in accord e plain intent of the reconstruction this subsequent legislation of would not have been neces- in this State. As the law efore, he had ample authority to the Legislature, and direct the in- n of executive and judicial officers State and parishes, as well as for the ad the government thus formed ave been provisional until the rati- of the fourteenth amendment, and ission of Senators and Represent- o Congress. An unnecessary delay y two months has occurred, which doubt result in a loss to the State of millions of dollars. And this is a matter for people so poor as we are. posed law will, however, go into Wednesday or Thursday next; and manding general has already re- orders from General Grant to comply strictly, and let its provisions have and effect. The second section the duty of the Governor elect to the Legislature at an early day; provision will receive a prompt and nt obedience.

yal people assembled in mass meet- Lafayette Square on Wednesday ratify the nomination of Grant ax. It was a large and imposing ge of voters—of men who have an- knowledge of the right, and vote spite of sophistry, bribes, or intim- One or two weak and sickly at- were made by the rebel pa- ridicule the whole proceedings, success in their amiable endeav- not brilliant. Great principles be affected by puerile attempts at

ard of Registration published on the a proclamation which virtually re- the Governor elect the duty of con- the Legislature, according to the sec- ion of the omnibus bill. It will be our columns this morning.

OUBLE IN HOUSTON.—A private let- Houston, alluding to the late there, states that the difficulty m the partiality shown by the rebel ers toward a colored man who was f the city marshal, and who when for the shooting of another colored allowed unusual privileges. The when remonstrated with for this n told several other colored men take the prisoner to his private he saw fit. One of the colored men that he had done that on a former This exasperated the marshal, atened to arrest the colored man, eneral melee ensued, during which ed men were shot and one dan- wounded. The city marshal was down and shot through the back ck. In a short time the excitement ed and quiet restored.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS J. DURANT.

The following is the speech of Hon. Thomas J. Durant at the meeting Tuesday evening to welcome him on his return to Louisiana:

Mr. PRESIDENT—Ladies and Gentlemen—Fellow Citizens—Old Comrades of my past labors—I should indeed be justly liable to the charge of insensibility did I not experience the most profound emotion at this warm and generous reception; and if expressions of imperfect utterance fail to bring to your understandings evidence of that emotion I now feel in my heart, I trust you will attribute it to the lack of power to enunciate my own feelings, and not to any lack of gratitude or good will toward you. If to attain the approval of those we esteem be the highest object of an honorable ambition and the proudest aim of an ingenuous mind, certainly on this occasion I must feel myself more than honored in the presence of such an audience and received with such a greeting.

Called to Louisiana by the voice of friends whom I have long held dear, and to whose judgment I have long been accustomed to pay the most devoted respect, I have repaired among you now to renew old associations, to light again the fires that should glow upon the altar of friendship, to pour out again the libation that should flow before the shrine of patriotism, and to acknowledge once more, as formerly, my adhesion to the great principles of liberty and equal rights—to assert anew that claim which I value more highly than any other except the proud title of American citizen—that of being the fellow citizen of yourselves here in Louisiana. I feel myself happy that I am now surrounded by men who in other days have struggled with me in our great and arduous undertakings. I see those whose souls first awakened to the call of liberty when liberty became the watchword of this great struggle. I see those around me who first came to my side when we struggled in the great cause of equal rights and equal suffrage in Louisiana. I see those before me, and I am proud to recognize them, who struggled against the mistaken idea, of such as would have established a free State without free suffrage, and who successfully resisted the application of an imperfect Louisiana to admission into the halls of Congress—for the admission of a State nominally declared to be free whose inhabitants did not acknowledge the right of protecting their own freedom with the ballot in their own hands, would, fellow-citizens, have been called free in vain. I see around me now all those whom mutual united thoughts and counsels, equal hope and hazard in that glorious enterprise, joined with me once in asserting firmly, in maintaining calmly, and now carrying out successfully the principles of equal rights and equal suffrage for all men, without distinction of race, upon the soil of Louisiana. (Applause.)

I have often heard it said in childhood here in New Orleans, and I have heard it repeated since I lately reached the city, that such was the effect of the waters of the Mississippi on him who had once tasted them that he never could in other climes but revert to the scenes of that river, and that though he might be long absent from its shores he longed to return to them. Whether this mysterious influence in truth exists or not, certain it is that the mind reverts with satisfaction to the scenes of early struggles and of early joys—that it looks back in genial contemplation on those days when hope was high, when courage was full, when fruition had not yet been attained. And as was said by the traveler so it was with me—

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart untrammeled fondly turns to thee,
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless strain,
And drags at each remove a lengthened chain."

But I trust that you will understand that my mind is sufficiently unclouded to perceive that this generous greeting with which you have met me is not due to any humble merits of my own. I do not suppose that my personal services or my personal worth is alone sufficient to call forth such a friendly and enthusiastic salutation, but I receive it as a homage to those high principles in the support of which we are all engaged. I accept it as an acknowledgment of that tie of sympathy which binds us all to the great party which under the guidance of the illustrious martyr who fell by assassin hands in the crowning hour of his country's victory had guided the ship of State through the stormy and tempestuous sea of civil war. I accept it as a recognition of that sympathy we all feel, and the obligations we all owe in common to that great party which, under another illustrious captain, will carry the ship still further on in the path of liberty, humanity, and progress. (Prolonged applause.)

Citizens, he is but a superficial observer who believes that parties arise from accidental circumstances. He knows but little of the real nature of things who supposes that party organizations only flow from the maneuvers of selfish and ambitious office-seekers, or of needy men who find the path of politics the road by which they must seek support. The principles upon which parties are constructed lie far deeper in the nature of man than this. There is an eternal law that guides the moral principles and the intellectual movements of the universe as certainly as there is a law which guides its physical organization, and that law is deeply graven on American institutions, and on the hearts of all American citizens.

Long since we left behind in Europe monarchy and feudalism, barbarism and aristocracy, to found a government here upon the equal rights of man. A faith in God and love of humanity are the guiding principles of American institutions; and in every great event, and wherever a great thought has been uttered by an American statesman responsive to the wishes of the American people, those two great ideas have come forward. From the love of God grows love for the brotherhood of man; and in the teachings of the Divinity man instinctively knows that all other men are his brothers. (Applause.) And as each one intuitively feels that he possesses himself inalienable rights, by the operation of that very feeling he knows that these rights of his fellow men are inalienable.

When the framers of the American system laid the foundations of government they appealed to God to approve the rectitude of their intentions, and they appealed to the public opinion of the world to sanctify the justice of their acts; and they founded government, not on arbitrary distinctions, or the rights of classes, or the endowments of mind, or the principles of oligarchy, or the ideas of feudalism, but they declared that all men were created equal, and that they were endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and on this foundation, and on no other—the recognition of the divine providence of God and the brotherhood of man—on this foundation is reared the great fabric of the American republic—long distorted, long falsified, but now about in the crowning work of the hour, to be consecrated, and to remain the glory of humanity forever. (Great applause.)

And it was by a recognition of these principles, fellow citizens, that the Republican party, which we glory to belong to, was born and has arisen. The Republican party grew from the conscience of the American people. The Republican party arose in the ideas of that select band of men who protested against slavery, who denied that the institution was superior to the individual, who denied that consecrated and hoary wrong could rise superior to or be more venerable than the sacred rights of man.

These were the ideas and these the principles which led to the formation of the Republican party to which we are now attached. I propose to say something of the great measures which in the last few years that party has achieved; and in my judgment there never was in all history a body of men associated together in a great enterprise, who in the same space of time achieved so much for the glory of their country, for the cause of human liberty, for the welfare of mankind now, and in all ages to come, as the Republican party of the United States. (Applause.)

I shall not dwell upon the dreadful scenes of the battle-field, nor on the Titanic struggle which the nation underwent to secure her integrity and the liberty of all her people. Matchless endurance, matchless valor, untarnished honor were displayed; but the mind does not pause and linger without regret on scenes of carnage and desolation. Nor shall I advert to the foreign policy of the Republican party, though marked with signal ability, and illustrated by the most eminent patriotism. And yet there is one feature of it to which I am impelled now to call your attention.

It is that act by which our noble party vindicated the rights of a neighboring republic when foreign despotism had placed an imperial prince on a throne founded on the ruins of the republiccan State in Mexico. At that time, when defeat had perched upon the banners of the Republic, and the battalions of McClellan had retired from the Peninsula—when all the horizon of our country was covered with doubt and darkness and gloom—when liberty sat in her home, weeping over the distresses of her country like Niobe, all tears—when Lee, like Brannus with his Gallicæ thundering before the gates of Rome, was thundering at the portals of the capitol—when European despotism smiled on what it fancied to be the ruin of our Republic, and had already parceled out its various States into petty kingdoms, of which it thought we would be composed—even in that hour of dismay the Republican party of Congress, looking destiny steadily in the eye, with a clear visage and undaunted heart, said to the republic of Mexico: "We will now give you our moral support;" said to the despots of Europe: "The American continent is kept alone for the nations of America, and is no longer open to European settlement;" said to the despotic coalition of Europe: "The Mexican people shall choose their own rulers. We will not look with indifference at the spectacle of a foreign prince, seated by foreign armies in the imperial government of Mexico, and we now warn Maximillian and his foreign host that the time will come when they must quit Mexico." I think that this was one of the most sublime acts—one of the highest instances of moral heroism—one of the most generous exhibitions of devotion to principle that was ever manifested by any people.

The great measures of the Republican party are graven in enduring letters on the scroll of history. They are now the admiration of mankind—they will not cease to be so for long ages to come. In order to have a just appreciation of these measures you must turn your eyes to contemplate the situation of the country and the condition of public opinion when the Republican party came into power. At that time and for months before, from the election in November, 1860, until the fourth of March, 1861, the government was in the hands of Mr. Buchanan. Let us speak with respect to his memory. He has departed from the scene of his labors, and "of the dead," an old and humane proverb says, "we must say nothing but that which is good." No doubt Mr. Buchanan, in his own way of thinking, was a true patriot. No doubt from his own standpoint he did what he conceived to be best for the country, but unfortunately that which he conceived to be the best would, if it had been carried out, have produced our ruin and our destruction. It was he who conceived and uttered the great, the enormous, the pernicious doctrine that sovereign States could not be coerced, while at the same time sovereign States were coercing the United States, and who put forward the theory that while Governor Moore and the secessionists of Louisiana were seizing the forts and the dockyards and the arsenals, and the ships of the United States, and our customhouse and our mint with the treasure it contained, and handing them over to the so-called Confederate States of America; through all this Mr. Buchanan thought more of his theory of the Constitution than of the safety of the country, and held that the United States were capable of making no resistance under and according to that Constitution. That is that we were not a nation—we had no vitality, but could be separated and scattered on the face of the earth like a wandering gipsy tribe. That was their condition, and that the feeling of the executive with regard to the ultra doctrine of State rights. That was the temper of the Democratic party which was then in the ascendant; and with regard to the question of human rights we all know what the country had come to. The ideas of the declaration of independence had fallen into disuse. It was boldly proclaimed at that era that slavery was the rule and liberty only the exception in our country. That slavery was to be universal, and liberty was only to be tolerated. And the very Congress that was sitting when Mr. Lincoln was elected passed before his inauguration acts which provided for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the existence of slavery forever within these borders.

Such was the tone of feeling of public men; such were the ideas of Congress with regard to the rights of the States and the rights of man; such was the beclouded condition of the general mind as to the real causes of the war at the time when the Republican party came into power. And so, fellow citizens, it continued for a whole year afterward. The defeat at Bull Run had warned the country in vain. The few who lifted up their voices in favor of liberty, and pointed out to the executive the real point where the rebellion should be touched — the vulnerable spot where the arrow having entered the system must die—all this from time to time during more than a year was pointed out in vain; but at last the warning note was sounded, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, (applause), although a Senator of Georgia had not yet fulfilled his boast to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill; yet for a year after Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated he might have called the roll of his bondsmen under the statue of liberty which surmounts the dome of the capitol. You must survey this condition of things, you must contemplate this situation of the public mind, ere you can properly appreciate the services that have been rendered by the Republican party to liberty and the country. And the first note of warning that was sounded was the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia. By the act of a Republican Congress the site of the national capitol was freed from the stain of that great national crime, and man walked forth at once in the light of day a free man as he was born under the law of nature. (Applause.) Nor did it pause here. As soon as the time came when the shout of victory should salute the ear of the nation, and no man could say but that the performance of the act was tarnished by the apprehension of danger, or that the Republican party acted under the sentiment of fear, after the battle of Antietam, and at the moment when the invading hosts of Lee were recrossing the Potomac, Mr. Lincoln gave to the world his warning proclamation declaring to all those States in rebellion that if in one hundred days after that time they did not lay down their arms and return to their allegiance he would issue a proclamation giving liberty to all the slaves within their borders; and as the time rolled on and the day of the opening year dawned that proclamation appeared, and liberty was given to every man and every woman within the broad limits of these American States. (Great applause.) This was no idle threat of "declamation," as it was then styled. This was no proclamation that could produce no effect, because the States to which it was to apply were not yet subdued by the armies of the United States. The winds of heaven whispered this proclamation in the ears of the slaves. The electric cords that bind man together, and sweep around the whole circle of humanity, and make our hearts but one when the note of freedom is sounded—this electric cord conveyed the intelligence soon to every slave in the land. The laborer as he rested on his implement of agriculture heard the sound of liberty, and the wind that swept the skirts of the neighboring woods, the slave mother in her cabin when she pressed her crying child at night, heard the sound of liberty in the wailing of the storm. It descended from the mountains in the rushing of the streams; it flowed into the valleys with the placid waves; it came down the old father of waters; it was in the very atmosphere; and in the murmurs of the waves on the seashore; and before the leaders of the rebellion themselves had scarcely known of its existence, those who were to be freed by it were aware that it was uttered. But the Republican party knew too well that a simple proclamation, though armed with all the force of law, was not sufficient to guarantee the liberty of this people, and in due time that same party brought forward and carried successfully through, and caused to be adopted by the whole American people, an amendment to the Constitution, which guaranteed liberty by an irreversible decree, from which we never can go back, and at the same time gave to Congress the power to carry out the necessities of freedom by further legislation when the appearances of those necessities should arise; and going on still further Congress declared that in the District of Columbia not only should the black man have freedom, but he should have the ballot, for the wisdom of Congress recognized that to make a man free and to endow him with civil rights without giving him a voice, and a direct voice, in the government that frames the laws he is bound to obey would be putting only a barren sceptre in his right hand, soon to be wrenched by some unlenient hand; and, citizens, the Republican party have gone still further. They have in the reconstruction acts armed with the right of suffrage every black man in the South as a reward for his former sufferings, as a recompense for his undoubted loyalty, as a guarantee of the good faith of the nation, and as the means by which he may himself perpetually secure his liberty. (Enthusiastic applause.) For the liberty of the black man is not to depend upon the will of the white man—good or bad. It is his right. The education which he will receive, his recognition of a superintending God, and his acknowledgment of the common rights and brotherhood of all mankind, these, with the ballot, are the guarantees of the rights and liberties of the black man, and to these sources of security alone must he look for both the liberties of himself and his offspring. Armed with the ballot and education, recognizing the government of divine Providence, recognizing the equal rights of the whole human family, of whatever race or origin, the liberties of the black man will never again be destroyed. They now rest him, with him they will perpetually abide. Under these securities I think that for these acts of the Republican party, which have guaranteed equal rights and liberty in Louisiana, every white man in the State, whether he fought against the Government or not—whether he was faithful to the Union or not—whether he was loyal or otherwise, should now reflect and see that the Republican party has conferred upon him and his posterity the greatest boon that government or power can bestow on a people, when they awaken to light and life from the horrid dream of slavery, when they taught him that to be free himself he must acknowledge the freedom of others. When they have instructed him that the master of the slave can of himself be a freeman. From the shackles of the slave went a cord that was around the neck of the white man, and both races were gradually sinking under that shackle. From this the white man has been relieved, and I think that in the presence of the benefits that have been conferred upon the Republican party, and the wisdom of the illustrious statesmen and heroes who compose it, every black man and every man of African descent in Louisiana should every night pray to his God for blessings on his native country that it produced such a band of men; should lift up his heart in gratitude to the divine author of all things that the martyr whom we all mourn was raised up in the West, and with a still small voice, that was yet as loud as the voice of nature and of conscience said to all America: "If slavery be not wrong, then nothing can be wrong;" and who has enabled us now to say if freedom be not a blessing, then nothing in this world is a blessing. (Tremendous applause.) I think that every black man in Louisiana when he looks upon his wife and children should say "A few years ago I could not count these as mine. They were held at the behest of some other man. The tyranny of custom and institution had risen superior to the dictates of nature, and trampled the rights of men in the dust, but now I look upon my children, and my rights as a father are acknowledged, and all this I owe to the Republican party." (Cheers and applause.) And I wish that my feeble voice could not only now reach all your ears, but could attract the attention of every man, in every hamlet and every cabin in Louisiana, and I would like to say in a voice that could not be misunderstood these things are irrevocably fixed. We have dug through the alluvial soil of prejudice and error, and we have reached the foundation of the granite rocks, and there we have planted the foundations of the Republican party. We have laid its foundations where the edifice can be no longer shaken, and by a series of measures now in progress, and soon to be completed, we will ultimately found the national sovereignty on the equal rights of man — not alone in these States once insurrectionary, now about to become united, prosperous, and free; not alone in these States, which in the hour of madness drew the sword of rebellion against justice and mild government; not alone here, south of the Potomac, in these fertile regions and happy climes, shall the black man be a citizen, but in every State of this Union. (Great applause.) The Republican party of this country will not be recreant to its duty; it will not fail to see what you see, and I see, and all can see, that if the black man can vote in South Carolina he should also vote in Ohio (cheers), and that the Republican party will allow no difference to be made between her children, and that in every State, whether it be on the gulf or on the lakes, in New England or upon the Pacific—one rule of suffrage and one rule of liberty shall prevail. (Cheers.) The ballot shall be placed in the hands of the man simply because he is a man, and the republic, with averted eye, shall not look behind to see what is the color of the voter.

Such, fellow citizens, has been the course of measures and such will be the ultimate result of the policy of the Republican party. I say again, in my judgment it is a great and noble party; it is one that I am proud to belong to. I am sure that there is no man in the broad expanse of this land of America who, when the shades of life are closing about him, and he is about to descend to the tomb, will fail to say to his children and his descendants in a voice of exultation: "When the great question came and the integrity of the republic was in danger and the rights of man were to be asserted, I was faithful to my country and to humanity." (Applause.) Who will not say when he comes to give his last blessing: "It is the proudest heritage I leave to you." Who in the hour of peril proclaimed the rights of man; who in the moment of danger was true to the suffrage of his country; and I wish that I could produce on the mind of every man the internal conviction which I feel that there is no possibility in the order of things that these great measures which have been supported by the Republican party can party can ever be reversed. When these States shall have been admitted into the Union there will be no power then to reverse these decrees. They will be past change, for it will be perfectly true in this as it is in many other matters that revolutions do not go backward.

I therefore wish that every man, not only those within the sound of my voice, but every man in Louisiana, would persuade himself that this is the consummation, and that there is to be no change. It will produce tranquillity and peace, and that is what we want within our borders. When the nomination of the illustrious chief who is to lead our hosts to victory in November was made, a dove flew out from the rostrum, significant of the fact that the Republican party desired only peace and tranquillity. That dove was typical of what the Republican party offers to the Southern States, justice, peace, tranquillity and good will to all men. This conviction will turn the minds of men from distracting discussions which are utterly fruitless in their character; from vain attempts that can never succeed, from hopes that can never be realized, will turn them from all these to the paths of industry and labor.

Already the soil of Louisiana begins to teem under the efforts of the husbandman. Once admitted to the Union, she will assume not only the proud position she once held, but one still brighter and still more glorious. For if in former days she was proudly denominated the Queen of the West, then she will be the beloved mistress, the idol of the republic. Sitting at the mouth of the Mississippi river with half a continent pouring its riches into her lap, she will seem like some queen with a beautiful diadem sitting by the waters of this noble stream. (Applause.)

Fellow citizens, what I contemplated to say is almost over. I have endeavored to express those emotions that have swelled in my heart, and those ideas which have suggested themselves to me in connection with the welfare of the country; and I feel that I have done so in a very imperfect manner. I again thank you for the grateful reception I have had, I again thank you for the generous manner in which you have treated me in this city from early boyhood to the present time.

I bear upon my breast an emblem that shows me that I was not forgotten in the hearts of a free people while I was absent from Louisiana. It is the proudest badge that I can wear—it is more glorious than any honor that can from any other source be possibly conferred upon me, and it shall ever be borne next my heart, where is lodged the memory of your kindness and my respects. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

At the close of the address three cheers were proposed and heartily given for "Thomas J. Durant the unwavering friend of freedom in Louisiana."

At the close of Mr. Durant's address Mr. John M. G. Parker stepped upon the stage and said:

Fellow citizens of Louisiana, having listened as we all have to the eloquent remarks of the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, wherein he has set forth the action and principles of the Republican party of the nation, I propose that this assemblage rise and do honor to the standard-bearer, of those principles by giving three cheers for Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

The audience rose and the hall resounded with three deafening cheers in which the band joined.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

We have received for publication copies of the correspondence between the Hon. Robert Poindexter and an aspirant for the United States Senate. Mr. Poindexter's letter is worthy of a Republican member of the General Assembly—more we need not say.

NAPOLEONVILLE, La., June 17, 1868.

To the Hon. ——, New Orleans:

SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated thirteenth instant, in which you announce yourself as candidate for the United States Senate, and request my vote in favor of your election basing your claim for my support on my supposed desire for my own advancement and my wishes for the welfare of my race, and for the success of the principles of the Republican party.

Sir, your last argument you should have placed first, your first last. I have no personal ambition, no individual interest, no wish or hope separate from the interests, the wishes, and the hopes of my party, the great Republican party. To that party I owe everything; to that party I am indebted for what is dearer to me than life, my liberty, and my manhood; that party, and it alone, restored to me those privileges which, given to me by my God, had been torn from me and trampled under foot by the slave-owner and the Democracy.

Yes, I am a Republican, and my advocacy of Republican principles and my gratitude to the Republican party shall only cease with the last throb of my heart. Knowing then as I know and feeling as I feel, it is of course my duty to examine your record in order to see whether I can conscientiously give my support to your election as United States Senator. I knew you in the Convention, and although I then differed from you widely in some of the views which you held or advanced, I would not therefore hastily conclude that those views were prompted by any other motives than patriotic ones; but when the day of battle came, when the great Republican banner was brought into the field, and when I saw you abandon that standard of freedom and range yourself in the ranks of Mr. Tallaferro and the Democracy, when I saw your name appear on that ticket which *was* headed "Against the Constitution," and which *ought* to have been headed "Against Liberty, against Justice, against Truth, and against God," then, indeed, I felt that if your motives were patriotic, your judgment must be sadly at fault: the one could alone be justified at the expense of the other. You say you adopted the course you did because you believed Mr. Warmoth to be a "Copperhead",' and supposed he would prove a traitor to his trust. Such an excuse is inadmissible. Shall I, because I doubt the purity and the patriotism of some Republicans, therefore anticipate their treachery by deserting my party and becoming a traitor myself? God forbid. But I am happy to believe that your fears as to the course Mr. Warmoth would pursue were entirely groundless.

I have the honor of being acquainted with him, and believe him to be an honorable, high-minded gentleman, perfectly incapable of that treachery which you anticipate. Doubtless the late Tallaferro party declare him to be otherwise, and they are "all honorable men" after their fashion, but doubtless so is Robert E. Lee and quite a number of other less distinguished Democrats, who conscientiously believed they had a perfect right to whip, murder, sell, or outrage any man or woman with a black face. I don't question the honor of these men, but if we consider them actuated by a belief that they were right, what must we think of the heads and hearts which could entertain and cherish views so monstrously false, inhuman, and unjust?

I can not hold it either "consistent or compatible" with mysense of duty, either personal, public, or representative, to vote in your favor. If my views are erroneous, let my constituents judge between us. I think it is right that I should publish our correspondence for their information.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT POINDEXTER.

We have received for publication the following card from the Hon. O. J. Dunn:

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1868.

N. W. Travis, Esq., Secretary Pioneer Grant Club:

DEAR SIR—I noticed this morning, as on two other occasions, my name published in the REPUBLICAN as having been appointed on committees without any knowledge of the fact until I obtained the information from reading the NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN the next morning; and as I have not the time to attend the committee meetings, or even the club at present, I very respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the club. Wishing success,

I remain, with respect,
O. J. DUNN.

There are several Grant clubs in this city which can be of service in a subordinate capacity to the regular Republican organizations. Of the Pioneer Grant Club we know nothing but that which we learn from what is paid for and published in the REPUBLICAN, and that several very worthy gentlemen belong to it; but the habit of using the names of gentlemen without their knowledge or consent, on committees or in any other way, is one which should be discontinued and discountenanced by all Republican organizations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

VETO OF THE ARKANSAS BILL.

BILL PASSED OVER VETO IN THE HOUSE.

General Amnesty Probable After July 4.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following is the President's message vetoing the Arkansas bill:

The approval of this bill would be an admission that the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and acts supplemental thereto, were proper and constitutional, whereas the President's opinion is unchanged in this respect but rather strengthened by results attending their execution.

If Arkansas is not a State this bill does not admit her; if she is a State no legislation is necessary to her representation in Congress. Each House under the Constitution judges the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and nothing is necessary to restore Arkansas but the decision of each House of the eligibility of those presenting credentials.

If this plain and simple plan of the constitution had been adopted in 1865 instead of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous, restoration would long since have been accomplished. The President again recommends the adoption of the constitutional plan. The terms proposed are scarcely applicable to a territory—certainly not to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for over a quarter of a century. The President is unable to find any authority for the conditions of the bill in the Federal Constitution. The elective franchise is reserved by the constitution to the States themselves. The bill fails to provide how Arkansas shall signify her acceptance of the fundamental conditions, nor does it prescribe penalties for their nullification.

It is seriously questioned whether the constitution has been ratified according to the law assumed to be in force before its adoption. The Arkansas constitution restricted franchise on its ratification by tests unknown in the reconstruction acts—among them the acceptance of the political and civil rights of all men. It is well known that a large portion if not a large majority of electors do not accept this test, and if applied to voters North there is reason to believe many of them would remain away from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions.

The President concludes: Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation is to follow, and if so may we not dread at some future day a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew in an aggravated form the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be ill-timed and unfortunate?

House—Occupied with unimportant matters until the veto of the Arkansas bill was received, when the bill passed over the veto by 110 to 31—a strict party vote, except Stewart, of New York, who voted with the Republicans.

The Kentucky election contest then came up, and was discussed to adjournment.

Senate.—A memorial from 1300 printers and bookbinders, representing American industry paralyzed by cheap foreign labor, asks for a protective tariff.

A similar petition was presented from laborers and citizens of Delaware.

The bill dividing Illinois into two judicial districts, with courts at Cairo and Springfield, passed.

A large number of pension bills passed. Without acting on the veto the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

The tax bill reported to-day comes up Monday and will occupy the House without interruption until concluded. It reduces the tax on whisky to sixty cents. It is elaborate in detail for collection.

It is thought probable that a general amnesty will be proclaimed on the fourth of July.

The President has nominated Richard W. Mellers collector of customs for the Teche district of Louisiana, and Henry C. Meyers receiver of moneys at the land office at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

The President has pardoned Confederate General H. Heath.

The corruption committee continues examing witnesses.

Speculative calculations by very high Democratic authority fix the chances for the nomination of New York as follows: Pendleton 2 in 10; Chase 2 in 10. Hancock, Doolittle, Hendricks, Dix and half a dozen others range lower. Close and impartial reading indicates that Chase's chances are very good; and equally close and impartial watching here demonstrates that Chase desires and that potent friends are working assiduously for his nomination.

The President has nominated J. O. Treanor assessor for the Louisville district, vice Edmund Needham, incumbent since Mr. Lincoln's first election.

Rollins and McCulloch indorse the change.

Secretary McCulloch has assured prominent Maryland Democrats that he will use his influence to have objectionable officers in that State removed. Mr. McCulloch is evidently making smooth water. His resignation or removal is improbable.

From Europe.

PARIS, June 20.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro reports that after repeated assaults the allies had determined to reduce Humaita by seige. The Paraguayans are united in support of Lopez and the war.

BERLIN, June 20.—King William of Prussia in a short pacific speech closed the North German Parliament.

Mr. Bancroft contemplates visiting the South German courts. Colonel Bliss and one of the legation will act during his (Bancroft's) absence.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., June 20.—The following dispatch, relative to the removal of Governor Humphreys and Attorney General Hooker, was received to-day at the Democratic Executive committee rooms from Washington:

"General J. D. Freeman:

"Removals disapproved, and reasons remanded.

"(Signed) BEVERLY MATTHEWS."

Messrs. Humphreys and Hooker are canvassing the State in opposition to the proposed constitution.

The Democrats claim that they will carry the State by 20,000 majority.

The election begins on Monday, the twenty-second.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 20, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind southwest, fresh.

Arrived—Steamship United States, Horton, master, from New York, with merchandise and passengers to Wood, Low, & Ludwigsen; schooner Frederick Second, Rault, master, from Ruatan, with fruit to Piaggio Brothers. Sailed—Steamship Crescent.

From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 20.—In the Legislature to-day Elijah Gilbert, Radical, was elected United States Senator for six years from March, 1869, by 40 to 21. During the afternoon session a majority of members were granted leave of absence to July 7. In the meantime the minority will meet and adjourn.

Sentence of Bankrupt.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 20.—The district court has sentenced Allen Hewlett to the penitentiary for one year and eleven months for secreting property from assignee in bankruptcy. This is the first conviction reported under the bankrupt law.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 20.—The Governor elect has just returned from Washington, and it is rumored that the Legislature will be convened on the fourth of July.

There have been fine rains in this section of the State, and crops are looking well.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—River falling; nine feet nine inches in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—River receding.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, June 20, Evening.—Stocks steady. Governments active, and closed steady. The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,024,000; in circulation $47,000. Increase in deposits $[illegible]3,000; in legal tenders $3,362,000. [illegible] balance $95,500,000.

Domestic Mark[illegible].

NEW YORK, June 20, A[illegible]—Cotton steady; uplands 31c.; sales [illegible] 1500 bales. Flour 10@15c. lower; State super. fine to extra $7 09@8 75. Wheat [illegible] Corn, mixed Western $1 05@1 07. [illegible] dull and nominal. Others unchanged. Money easy and dull at 3@5 for call loans. Gold 140¼@140½. Sterling dull, 110¼. Governments steady.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Flour dull: family $9 50@9 75. Wheat $2@2 15. Corn 88c. Oats 76c. Pork $28. Bulk meats—shoulders 11¾@12c. Lard held at 17½c. Butter 26@30c. Eggs 20c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 20, Evening.—Cotton market firmer—uplands 11½d.; Orleans 11¾d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales. Corn 13s. 8d.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

PORTLAND, Me., June 20.—A boat containing eight men capsized this morning, and five were drowned. All were Frenchmen, and four leave families.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A steam tug towing a barge exploded off pier No. 1, East river. The tug sunk. All the crew more or less injured. One man drowned.

The Gussie, of forty tons, sailed forty miles in 4.33, winning the regatta cap.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President's veto of the Arkansas bill is just in.

MONTGOMERY, June 20.—Fine and seasonable rains have fallen in different parts of Alabama in the last few days, coming just in time to save the corn crop, which was nearly burnt up.

Members of the Legislature elected under the reconstruction law are arriving in anticipation of the omnibus bill. None but Radicals were elected as the anti-Radicals acted on the suggestion of the reconstruction law, and defeated the constitution and Legislature by non-voting.

GALVESTON, June 20.—*Bulletin's* weekly cotton statement shows: Receipts 372 bales; exports, foreign, 1343; coastwise 571; stock 4037 bales; sales of the week 690 bales; good ordinary 19c.

VICKSBURG, June 20.—Passed up: Grossbeck, at 5 P. M. yesterday, and Horner, with barges, at noon to-day. Down: Allen, at 11 this A. M. River falling four inches daily.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A rock slide occurred on the Pacific Central railroad, killing several Chinese laborers.

The first train reached Reno yesterday. Nine thousand workmen are employed.

Three charters have been effected for the first grain cargoes at three pence to Liverpool.

LONDON, June 20.—Holiday to-day.

PARIS, June 20.—At a grand requiem held here yesterday in memory of Maximilian, Carlotta, M'me Miramon, and many Mexicans were present.

Opelousas Railroad.

The report of a committee of the Opelousas Railroad company forwarded to us yesterday gives an estimate of the annual business of the road as follows:

From passengers	$1,500,000 00
Live stock, beeves, horses, mules, sheep, swine, etc	1,200,000 00
Miscellaneous freights, merchandise, cotton, sugar, molasses, wheat, wool, hides, corn, pork, beef, lumber, machinery, agricultural implements, etc	1,500,000 00
Express freight for Middle, Western and Southern Texas	100,000 00
Mail service	50,000 00
Government transportation	75,000 00
Salt from Avery's mine	75,000 00
Total	$4,500,000 00
Deduct 50 per cent for total operating and working expenses—and experience has shown that they need not exceed this proportion—and we have for net earnings	$2,250,000 00
Total	$2,250,000 00

The committee refer to proposals for leasing and completing the road from Brashear City to the Sabine river. To construct this road, a distance of 163 miles, will require about three million dollars according to the estimate.

Johnson's Veto Powerless.

The House took prompt action yesterday, and passed the Arkansas admission bill over the President's veto by 110 to 31, a strict party vote except that Stewart, Democrat, of New York, voted with the Republicans. Mr. Stewart represents the sixth district, embracing the ninth, fifteenth, and sixteenth wards of the city of New York.

Academy of Music.

The public will regret that the Academy will be closed even for a brief season. The energy of the proprietors is proverbial, and they have both deserved and achieved success. The season will close this evening in a blaze of glory. But to-morrow evening it will be opened again for a complimentary benefit to Miss Jennie Engel, the universal favorite of the patrons of the Academy. They have listened to her songs with the extremest pleasure, and will fill the house to its utmost capacity. She will appear in the "Nymphs of the Caribbean Sea" and the "Female Privateers." A choice olio will also be presented. We shall miss the Academy muchly, for then there will be no occasion for abusing Durivage or praising Carter. There will be no chance to compliment that native-born citizen of New Orleans, Dick Parker, and his banjo, or apply the rod of correction to that native-born Dutchman, Luke Schoolcraft, who "reckoned" without his host. Go to the Academy to-morrow evening, do go.

Cotton is growing beautifully and is very promising in Natchitoches parish. Cotton blooms from Little River and the "Magnolia plantation" and stalks of cotton from Mr. Charleville's plantation, which were covered with forms and blooms (fifty or more on each), indicate that the cotton crop is as fine as ever seen at this time of the year.

United States Marshal J. J. Byrne informs the Galveston *Bulletin* that he is not a candidate for Congress, but if nominated by the Conservatives he will run. He came to Texas in command of a brigade, became a citizen, and subsequently returned as an officer of the government.