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ew Orleans Republican.

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FICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ome of the old subscribers to the REPUB- ay have neglected to call at the office and ew their subscriptions, or order their ers to be stopped. Their names still ear on our books, and they are supplied h the paper. We shall continue to send REPUBLICAN to these gentlemen until first of August, on which day their es will be taken from our list, and the er discontinued unless their subscription enewed in the meantime. We hope our ds will take notice, as we wish to retain m as subscribers if possible.

UISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

UGURATION OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

ERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

w Bills in the House.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 13, 1868.

he Senate met pursuant to adjournment, was called to order by the President at ve o'clock M.

he roll was called. Present, the following members:

nderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, mpbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, Fran- Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, o, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, n, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pol- Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, tney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—

ayer by the Rev. Mr. Turner.

he minutes of the proceedings of Satur- July 11, were read and adopted after a t correction by Mr. Campbell, of Or- who said if the Minute Clerk would his eyes and ears, the business would roperly reported.

ith all due respect to Mr. Campbell we k that the Minute Clerk "or any other who can read his hieroglyphic manu- t—specimens of which we have seen— t yet born.—REPORTER.]

e Chief Clerk of the House of Repre- tives appeared with a message for the te, announcing that the House awaited pleasure of the Senate to proceed to the guration of H. C. Warmoth, Governor

Ray moved that the Senate proceed eet the House of Representatives in session for the purpose of inaugurating Governor.

e motion was adopted, and the Senate ended in a body to the hall of the House presentatives.

IN JOINT SESSION.

e General Assembly in joint session called to order by the President of the te.

e roll of the Senate was called—present following members:

derson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, mpbell, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Jenks, Jewell of ns, Jewell, of Pointe Coupee, Kelso, s, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, s, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, x, Williams, Wittgenstein—33.

e roll of the House was called—present following members:

aker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, An- Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, ster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, on, Carr, Cuney, Deslonde, Dewees, sne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, s, Eenard, Faulkner, Foute, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Has- Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kav- , LeBlanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, s, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, s, Murrel, Melvin, Marlon, Moran, tthews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, , Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, ington, Wren, Wilson, Williams W. C., ms H., Waters, Young N., Young s, Yorke, Zoelly—79.

President of the Senate—In accord- a joint resolution the Senate House of Representatives are now in session for the purpose of inaugurat- e Governor elect.

ator F. L. Jewell moved that a com- of two Senators and three Repre- be appointed by the Chair to wait n inform the Governor elect that the e and House in joint session were in ess to inaugurate him as Governor.

motion was adopted.

President appointed as the committ- ators F. L. Jewell and G. Y. Kelso, entatives W. L. McMillen, W. P. and Dennis Burrell.

President invited all incoming and g State officers, judges of the Su- Court, and others, to take seats upon and.

Governor elect appeared and was re- with applause.

President—Allow me the pleasure of cing to this General Assembly his ency H. C. Warmoth, Governor elect State of Louisiana.

Inaugural address of the Governor ll in the House report.

reading of the inaugural address, was received with tremendous ap-

Chief Justice Hyman administered Governor the oath of office.

ses of ten minutes was then taken t of congratulations to the Gov- after which

Bacon moved that the Senate retire, motion was adopted.

enate after joint session for the inau- n of the Governor, the roll was -twenty seven members present

otion of Mr. Bacon the Senate ad-

SE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thirteenth Day's Session.

MONDAY, July 13, 1868.

House met pursuant to adjournment. ker Lowell in the chair.

ll being called seventy-four mem- swered to their names, as follows:

ker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, An- dolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, r, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, , Cuney, Deslonde, Dewees, Du- Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, , Foute, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Harper, , Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, , McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Mur- lvin, Mansion, Moran, Mathews, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Prescott, Ray- Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, , Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, ams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Zoelly—74.

r by the Rev. Mr. Diossy.

ding of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, ding of the journal was dispensed

ent, of St. Helena, moved that a absence of four days be granted to ge, of Washington.

peaker requested the Chief Clerk to the Senate that the House was now to meet the Senate in joint session to ive the Governor.

message being delivered the Chief nounced that the Senate would e House in a few moments.

The Senate was then announced, entered the hall, and took their seats.

The President of the Senate ordered the roll to be called, and resulted as follows. Thirty-three members of the Senate answered to their names:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—33.

The roll of the House was then called, and seventy-nine members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, and Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuney, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, DeGrange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Foute, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Harper, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, LeBlanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Moran, May, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, William Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—79.

The President announced that the joint session was now ready to proceed to the inauguration of the Governor.

Senator F. L. Jewell, of Pointe Coupee, moved that a committee of five be appointed, composed of two Senators and three Representatives, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session were ready to receive his Excellency the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

The motion being carried,

The President of the Senate appointed the following members of the Senate: Messrs. F. L. Jewell and George Y. Kelso.

Of the House—Messrs. McMillen, Noble, and Burrel.

The committee repaired to the Governor's office, and a few moments after appeared, escorting his Excellency the Governor.

Senator F. L. Jewell introduced the Governor to the President, who then introduced him to the General Assembly.

The Governor then read his inaugural address, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Im am deeply impressed with the grave and peculiar significance of this occasion and the magnitude of the responsibility which I am this day to assume. I trust the hearts of all of us are moved and pervaded by a realizing sense of the new and serious duties we have been called upon to discharge. Before me is the first Legislature as an equal member of the American Union that has sat for seven years. I need not recount to you the history of these seven years, so full of startling and wonderful as well as painful and terrible events—so pregnant with momentous issues, so productive of great and glorious results. Nor do I deem it expedient at this time to trace the chain of causes which led to these events, and produced these results, or to discuss the questions of who have been most culpable and responsible for whatever has been wrong or mistaken in the past, and who are most deserving of credit for whatever is good in the present. We have here met not to speculate upon the past, nor to brood and quarrel over its ashes, but rather to meet the great living issues of the present, and the duties which it imposes upon us. We stand amid the ruins of an old order of things; it should be ours to work wisely and manfully for the establishment of a new and better order of things upon the foundation which these seven years have established. So long as time is spent in futile and irritating discussions upon the realness and probable permanency of these foundations, or persistent and perhaps turbulent efforts to unsettle and upheave them, so long will the public peace and the material interests be to be restored, and so long will the restoration and development of all the great interests of the State be delayed and endangered.

Gentlemen, the corner stone of these foundations laid and fixed forever by a great warrant as I firmly believe to the hand of God himself, and recognized by that organic law under which we have assembled, and which I am here to swear to support and defend is the equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right of all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color, or previous condition; and only when this grand distinctive feature of the new constitution shall be stamped on every act of legislation, and when such legislation shall find approval and support in that general public sentiment which gives to law its vitality, will our State fairly enter upon that career of greatness and prosperity which the Almighty designed for her. It would be idle to deny that while a large majority of our people have testified in the strongest manner to their approval of that feature of the Constitution of which I have spoken, there is still a minority, not wanting in intelligence and virtue, who are strenuously opposed to it. Much is to be hoped from the good sense, the discretion, and inherent love of justice of the American people for the gradual wearing away of the prejudices upon which alone this opposition is founded. Meantime let our course, while resolute and manly, be also moderate and discreet. Let legislation be kept as much as possible in harmony with the sentiments of the whole people. It is better that the course of legislation should rather fall behind than to outstrip the popular wishes and demands. Let everything consistent with right and justice be done to bring back the era of good feeling, and to wash from the memories of all everything that tends to alienate one class or one party from another.

I refrain at this time from entering into any discussion of measures which I may deem of importance. In future I will discharge the duty imposed upon me by giving to the General Assembly information respecting the condition of the State, and recommending to its consideration such legislation as may seem expedient. The future, however, to urge immediate measures for the repression of lawlessness and disorder now rife in many parts of the State. From many parishes we have almost daily accounts of violence and outrage—in many cases most brutal and revolting murders—without any effort on the part of the people to prevent or punish them.

We want peace and order; without it we can have no prosperity. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property as may be necessary. If the taxpayers prefer to support a strong constabulary force to doing their duty as citizens by helping the officers, yes, by making the officers of the law keep the peace, and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be upon them, and not upon the administration. Everybody knows that the strong men, the property holders, and those who claim and command the respect of their parishes, could make it as peaceable and safe throughout the State as any part of the Union.

The hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld—the peace officers must do their duty—the good people must rise up and vindicate the law. The press, too vindictive and partisan, should unite with the government in denouncing crime, and aid in the establishment of a healthy public sentiment which of itself would protect the peace by its frowns upon evil-doers. You should drive those drones upon society who eat but do not work, who consume and produce nothing, more dangerous to peace and prosperity than famine or pestilence, to go to work or find another country than this to curse.

I appear before you to-day not as a partisan, but to take the oath of office prescribed for those who are chosen by the people to discharge the duties of the office of Governor of our State. My object will be to enforce the law, protect the people, and aid in advancing the social, material, and political interests of the whole people. I believe the epoch has the smiles of Providence. Cursed for our sins with war, scourged with the epidemic, our crops blighted for a succession of years, our fair State overflowed by the torrents of the Mississippi, commerce paralyzed, the people impoverished—the event of my inauguration is welcomed by the full restoration of civil government and readmission into the Union, the fairest prospect for crops, receding floods, and improving credit. Let us vie with each other in seeing who of us shall receive most blessings for good and faithful services rendered the State.

He then announced that he was ready to take the constitutional oath. Chief Justice Hyman being called upon, administered the oath of office.

The President of the Senate announced a recess of ten minutes for the purpose of allowing the friends of the Governor to shake hands with him.

The recess having expired, on motion of Senator Bacon the Senate retired.

The House was called to order and resumed its business.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that one thousand copies of the inaugural address be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to amend to print five thousand copies. Carried.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following, which was read and lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana be authorized to appoint a special committee of five to be composed of the best legal talent who are not members of this House, whose duty shall be to revise the statutes and civil code of the State, and recommend amendments to such laws as are in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the State, and that they be requested to report the result of their labors as early as practicable.

By Mr. Moran of Plaquemines:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana, tender thanks to E. L. Bradley, aid to the Chief of Police, and special officer in charge of the police force detailed in and about the Legislative Hall, for the efficient and energetic manner he has discharged the critical and important trust confided to him since the meeting of this body.

Lies over under the rules.

By Mr. Carr of Orleans:

Resolved, That three hundred copies of the weekly journals of this House be printed for the use of the members, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to procure files for the preservation of the same.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

Motion, that mileage and per diem be and hereby is allowed to contestants who have been unseated. Per diem to be allowed from the twenty-second of June up to time of being unseated, or declared by the action of the House to be not entitled to seats.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up the resolution offered by Mr. Dewees, of Bienville. Carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following amendment:

That per diem be allowed to contestants from the commencement of the session, and mileage according to law.

On motion, the resolution as amended was adopted.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, chairman of the Committee on Priating, made the following report:

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Printing herewith report House bill number seven, with amendments, and recommend its final passage.

E. W. DEWEES, Chairman;
R. J. MORAN,
A. W. FAULKNER,
J. BARBEE,
W. MURRELL.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that one hundred copies of the bill be printed in French, and that it be made the special order of the day for Wednesday at one o'clock P. M., in committee of the whole.

Carried.

The Committee on Enrollment, through its chairman, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, reported progress.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Gray, of St. Charles, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled "An act to organize the police juries of the State of Louisiana."

On motion of Mr. Gray, of St. Charles, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The New State Officers.

Hon. George E. Bovee, Secretary of State; Hon. Simeon Belden, Attorney General; Hon. G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor, and Hon. Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent of Public Education, have entered upon the duties of the respective offices to which they were elected.

Recorder of Births and Deaths.

Governor Warmoth has, we are informed, made an appointment of recorder of births and deaths in place of the present incumbent. The nomination will go to the Senate for confirmation.

TEMPORARY COMMISSIONER.—United States Commissioner Shannon, who left the city on Saturday last on a Northern tour, has deputed Richard B. Edgeworth, Esq., to act as deputy in his absence. William H. Seymour, Esq., No. 33 Exchange alley, holds his power of attorney for general business.

Amos S. Collins, Clerk of Court for Avoyelles parish, will be responsible for the Weekly REPUBLICAN at Simmsport, and will attend to any business for the REPUBLICAN. Mr. Collins' address is Marksville.

Some of the Democrats of New Orleans propose to raise money by subscription to remunerate Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn for the destruction of his printing establishment by a mob at Homer. Mr. Blackburn has matured arrangements for the purchase of the printing materials of the *Public Sentiment*, published at Minden, and will remove them to Homer, in Claiborne parish. The *Public Sentiment* is and has been conducted by Hon. C. B. Pratt, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives.

THE THIEVES OF PARIS.—A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* describing a visit to the neighborhoods occupied by the thieves of Paris, says: A few years ago there was a band of the cafe of the nineteenth century, from the name of a cafe on the Boulevard de Sebastopol which they were in the habit of frequenting. The members of this gang, nineteen in number, were anything but desperadoes. Their mode of business was to sneak into apartments by means of false keys during the absence of the lawful tenants, and walk away with any portable article of value that came to hand. They were all young men of from twenty to twenty-five years of age, and at the time of their conviction no less than ninety robberies were proven against them. The police captured the whole gang at a swoop. A remarkable gang of thieves whose names were always on the books of the prefecture, observed the eldest police agent, was composed of a family of Jews, and went by the name of Nathan's band. Nathan had been imprisoned for theft when a child, before the time of Napoleon I., and it was in the reign of the present Emperor that he underwent his last punishment when he was seventy years old. He and his wife with six daughters and their husbands (for they were all married), had suffered 209 years of imprisonment among them at the time old Nathan was last sentenced. They were all thieves, and Nathan carried on the trade of receiver as well.

FROM WEST FELICIANA.

Great Republican Meeting Near St. Francisville.

A LOYAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

SPEECH OF HON. J. P. NEWSHAM.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, West Feliciana, July 6, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

An immense meeting of the Radical Republican party of this parish was held on the fourth instant at the old barbecue grounds.

From daylight until noon the roads were thronged with people, representing every age, color, and sex, wending their way toward the place appointed for the meeting.

At 11 A. M. the procession was formed, and after marching through the principal streets of St. Francisville, with the star spangled banner fluttering joyfully in the breeze, reached the grounds at 1 P. M.

The meeting was immediately called to order, and the Rev. Richmond Lewis elected President, and J. Lamont, Secretary, with the following list of Vice-Presidents: Henry Brookhart, Robert Hewlit, Shelby Henderson, Solomon Lawson, Lewis Cromp, George Washington, William Davis, Leven Carter, Henry Caldwell.

I send you the speech of Hon. J. P. Newsham in full, as it may serve for a good campaign document, being one of the noblest efforts of that distinguished gentlemen. His powerful oratory on that occasion left an impression which will be in full accord with the "battle-cry of freedom" at the coming election for Grant and Colfax.

The Rev. Richmond Lewis, and others, whose remarks are omitted for want of space, addressed the meeting. The following is an extract from

Mr. Lewis' Speech.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: We are assembled here to-day under the blessings of Divine Providence to celebrate the anniversary of the great Declaration of Independence, and to pledge our individual support to that party to whom we are indebted for giving us the right as free American citizens to assemble here. As a party we are poor, but it is because we are honest. The Democratic party are richer than we, but rather than join hands with such a party as that I would live in the swamps, and run the risk of perishing from hunger and exposure. Yet there are a few among us who not long ago wore the stocks, and suffered every cruelty that the slave power could impose upon them—whose backs still bear the marks of the bull whip—who are ready today to join the ranks of their former oppressors—who are ready to-day to be betrayed with a kiss.

The Democrats promise to give you twelve acres of land if you will join their party; but, my friends, let me tell you, they have no land to give you, for if their debts were paid they would not be worth a dime.

Ours is the party of freedom and of progress. So let us remain united; let us stand by each other; let us fight our own battles, and the God of battles will stand for us.

With Grant as President and Colfax as Vice-President we shall enjoy a degree of happiness and prosperity never before known even by the richest landowner in the South.

I will now introduce to you the Hon. J. P. Newsham, Member of Congress elect.

Speech of Hon. J. P. Newsham.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—Ladies and Gentlemen—Standing to-day before this vast concourse of loyal people on this ninety-second anniversary of American Independence, on free soil consecrated to liberty again by the blood of a million patriots shed in the cause of liberty and Union; in the less remote State of our national domain, a short time since the home of the slave, and now not as inch of her productive soil pressed by the foot of a slave; standing here, protected by the folds of our national ensign, its lustre unsullied by the fearful ordeal through which it has past, its brightness undimmed by any blot or stain, being the meteor of liberty wherever it floats, kissing to-day the winds of the four quarters of the globe, respected and loved by all people, feared alone by tyrants. To-day ninety-two years ago a feeble nation was born. A feeble party loving American heard for the first time the great truths of the declaration hurling defiance at the crowned heads of the old world and creating a republic on the shores of a new continent, he determined to transmit to his children what he himself might not be permitted to enjoy. The first principles of the republic were promulgated to the world almost amid the smoke of battle. Thirteen seagirt and rockbound colonies with a handful of people bade defiance, for the sake of liberty, to the accumulated strength of ages of the old world. The oppression and persecutions of tyranny could no longer be borne peaceably. Trusting themselves to God and the trackless ocean the persecuted of the old world sought a home where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. That home was America. The battles of the revolution were fought, victory and liberty, after a bloody and desperate war, achieved. The immortal truths of the declaration of independence were made patent, that all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In the contemplation of our eventful history what memories crowd upon us. What a contrast between the thirteen original American colonies then with uncultivated and unexplored territory of that day, compared to the extent, wealth, and population of the forty-two States and Territories of the Republic to-day. With her vast resources of soil, climate, and production the institutions of the country are felt beyond the St. Lawrence, and bearing to the south their influence are recognized beyond the valley of Mexico, while the Sandwich Islands and lowlands of Holland quiver under the invigorating effects of a power which to them is portentous. Our institutions have invaded the sunny plains of France, made the accent of the Andes, scented the winds of the two oceans, and reminded Greece of the lessons of her freer days. The constantly increasing boundaries of our national domain has been no more marked upon the atlas of the world than has been the wonderful development of the general intelligence of the American people. The republic, separated from any formidable foe by the oceans, has reached a greater pitch of pride and power than the experience of history cites in the same space of time. Nature first consecrated her to freedom and prosperity. She needs no eulogy from me. Her past is gone into history. Her future is radiant with promise. But pleasing as is this theme, I am compelled to leave it, to consider the things which more nearly concern our present duties and the obligations depending upon us. The Southern sunny country, which we now inhabit—famed in story, in war, and in song—the garden spot of America, an integral portion of the Union, with her rich alluvial soils, her values watered by the Mississippi, her harbors unsurpassed by any section of the Union or any country in the world, and Louisiana, the queen of the States, a natural agricultural and commercial centre, sitting at the mouth of the Gulf, like a queen upon her throne, remained a third rate State of the National Union. Need I tell you the reason of this? Your own experience tell mournfully answer the question. Slavery, the blighting curse hung like an incubus upon the South. The poor man, the down-trodden masses of the old world, sought in vain for refuge from persecutions in the South. The foreigner had left his mother country to find freedom not slavery in the South. He compared the institutions of the so called republic to the monarchical systems of European governments. To him the fatherland was much freer. If persecutions existed, slavery did not. The poor man could not find a home. He could not consistently with his manhood work upon one side of the fence while the bounteous earth on the other side was tilled by slave labor. To his children the institutions offered no educational facilities. The schools were erected for the wealthy and aristocratic few, and what advantages might have been derived from the liberal system of the public school law the caste of society and public opinion consigned to oblivion. So, standing aghast on the Southern shore of the republic he naturally exclaimed: "Can this be the republic of America? Is this civil and political liberty?"

Slavery had taken root in the colonies, and was continued in several of the States after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was continued by a sort of compromise, tacit consent, and existed afterward by virtue of laws made to secure it. I doubt very much whether under our system of laws it could have been abolished by any peaceable act of the general government. A revolution was necessary to accomplish the divine end. And by the dispensation of a merciful Providence, aided by the Federal army, it was accomplished.

You are aware that two great political parties had immemorially existed in the United States. One of these parties, the Democratic party, opposed to progress, in favor of slavery. Prostituting and subverting its great name to uses and purposes foreign to the meaning thereof, for forty years this party, by a united front, bade defiance to any party opposing it. It was victorious in nearly every political contest; so completely held the reins of government that he who wished to be President must first become a Democrat. This party inaugurated secession at the Charleston Convention—called State conventions of all the slave States—seceded from the general government—called the Constitution of the United States a piece of waste paper—pronounced the United States flag a dirty rag—inaugurated the war by seizing the forts, arsenals, and magazine stores of the United States—by repudiating Northern indebtedness—by arming and drilling the people of the South, and the ball was opened by firing red hot shot upon the United States flag at Fort Sumter—fought a four years war to smash up the government of the people; and to erect a southern Confederacy, to build a new government with aristocracy and slavery as the foundation stones.

When the smoke of four years of battle had cleared away, when the boys in blue went marching home again, it was supposed that the old Democratic party was defunct. That it had died a natural death. But lo, and behold! It was not dead, but only sleeping. It again unfolded its slimy folds; and becoming warmed by the intense brilliancy of its victorious rival, lay in a short time concealed in the high grass; a filthy, crawling poisonous copper-head. It now shoots forth its fangs, in protests against the new Constitution; and preparing for its own funeral, admonishes the United States Senate that it is the same party, which fought the late war against the Federal government. That they are in favor of a white-man's government. That the blacks are self-willed, vindictive, and incapable of exercising the right of franchise. That they, the Democratic party, are opposed to every liberal provision of the new Constitution, and have always been, and to show their consistency, proclaim to the grave Senators that they opposed the convention, opposed the new Constitution, opposed the reconstruction policy of Congress, in short, opposed in toto. Disclaiming through the public press, every affiliation with the "pole cat" or "black and tan" Convention. The old Democratic party is fully organized. It is in the field. In the face of the facts I have enumerated they have the effrontery to ask you to vote for them, telling you that they are the friends to the enfeoffed race. And ask you to vote for them because among other things they murdered the man who set you free.

Arrayed against the Democratic party is a young giant—vigorous, healthy, strong. Upon its forehead is stamped the goddess Liberty. Upon its ample brows the laurel of victory and the olive branch of peace. It has not become effeminated by long supineness. The vices, follies, and corruptions of long supremacy and power have not sullied or weakened it. Such as it is it has been from the beginning. The party of progress, of equality before the law, of liberty, and national union. It is now and has been the party of all sections, and of the whole country. It exerted its strength against the armed hosts of secession and treason. From four million slaves it liberated. Its black-clad legions suppressed the gigantic rebellion of the age; gave the ballot to the disenthralled of the South; and rising above the silly sectional notions of the time, carried into full force the meaning of the Declaration of Independence; made the United States a republic in fact as well as in name. It snatched the insulted flag of the republic from the dust of Fort Sumter, and again placed it in triumph over that dismantled pile. Saw it place the flag of the free on the hill at Fort Donelson, and a colored garrison left to protect it. It gleamed above the surrendered forts of treason on the Fourth of July at Vicksburg, floated shimmering with liberty over the prison pens of Georgia, and shone like a sunburst over the burning city of Richmond. In one hand this party carried the Bible, in the other hand the sword. Wherever its influence is felt invigoration and renovation is its watchword. It is a beacon of hope to the lowly of this and other lands. It is the poor man's party; the party of all the States. All the world recognizes the justice of its principles. It is the party of liberty, action, great deeds. Its principles are founded upon the revealed law of God, upon the future prosperity of the country, upon eternal truth.

The Republican party has set a race free, made them men, American citizens all. In one fell swoop it has knocked into nothingness the ancient cerbiled creeds and dogmas of the Democratic party. In the face of opposition, subject to abuse under which not anything could exist but adamantine principles, it has come out victorious, though bloody, from the battle of liberty. Already gigantic strides have been made toward the restoration of the Union. Tennessee and Arkansas have been admitted; while six more are ready to wheel into line to the music of our national airs. (Tremendous cheering.)

The Democratic party in 1861 proclaimed that they could easily whip the North. And the North was victorious on nearly every battlefield. They preached that slavery was founded on the Gospel, and Abraham Lincoln abolishen it. They said European nations would assist them, and they bent the knee of servility in vain. We are all afraid of getting hurt. They pronounced the immortal proclamation of Lincoln a chimera, and it proved a reality. When the Democratic or so called Confederate army surrendered, they took the oath of allegiance with all the gusto with which a hungry child eats milk sop, and it seems to have gone through them just as fast. (Great laughter.) They murdered Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Johnson ordered an election; and men whose hands were red with the blood of loyal men were elected. A Union man stood no more chance than a Republican does now. The ballot was placed in the hands of loyal men, white and black, and the chivalry refused to go to the polls or register with a nigger. They said you had no more right to vote than an ox or a mule. But you carried the State. Your convention framed and submitted a constitution for ratification to the registered voters of the State. The Democrats told you the action of the convention was illegal; but Congress said it was legal. They said you would not vote more than once, and you have voted twice already. They told you that the reconstruction policy of Congress was illegal; but the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court says he himself drew the bills. They used as an argument against your right to vote that you were lazy and would not work, while they already admit that you work better than while you were slaves. I might go on for a month reciting their predictions, and proving them false, did time and strength permit me.

Every position of the Republican party has been verified by the progressive spirit of the age. Its watchword is liberty! Its objects the reconstruction of these dissevered States—the establishment upon an enduring basis of peace and prosperity, and the equality of *all* men before the law. The Republican party, at its national convention in Chicago representing the people of forty-two States and Territories, unanimously nominated General Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President of the United States. Here we have the victorious Radical soldier as the unanimous choice of the Radicals, nominated on a Radical platform to be elected by an overwhelming Radical majority President of the United States. Schuyler Colfax, the accomplished orator and statesman, the strong man of the West, will be Vice-President. The past public life and services of these eminent men are a sufficient guarantee of what their future will be. Their deeds are part of the history of the republic. That General Grant will be the next President no sane man doubts. He was first in the war. The first great peacemaker of that war. And that he will be, next to the immortal Washington first in the hearts of his countrymen. I firmly believe. Louisiana united with her sister free States of the North, East, and West, hand and hand with the returning erring sisters of the South, will at the next election, for the first time in the history of the nation, help to roll up the Radical majorities that will make Grant President. His election will be the requiem of the Democracy. Its superannuated old carcass will at last be consigned to oblivion. Its apostles will even no longer weep its memory. The Congress of the United States expect the loyal men of the South to do their duty. To that Congress you owe a debt of gratitude which you never can repay but by an abiding adhesion to the Republican party. We *must* and *shall* elect General Grant. His election to me is as sure as the handwriting on the wall.

The experience of the last two or three years should not be in vain. We have had a fearful opportunity of learning the evil one bad man can accomplish. The memories of the crime and stupid folly of Andrew Johnson are engraven upon the tablets of the mind. He was a Southern mind, an old slave owner, a Democrat, and a political trickster, became accidental President, and is a living example of that proberb which says that as the twig is bent the tree is inclined. He has been an instrument in the hands of Providence to teach us what we must expect from the election of Democrats. We know that as we sow so may we also expect to reap. All the efforts of Mr. Johnson to destroy the march of Republican principles have only created a little delay, a little bloodshed, and, for the sake of charity let me say, only a little misery. He might as well have tried to allay the surging of the turbulent waves of the ocean by pouring oil on the troubled waters as to check the determination of the American people to accomplish a great end by his political fillibustering.

The fourteenth constitutional amendment will be adopted by more than the requisite number of States. Then the old Constitution, with her new copper-bottom, will roll no longer on the tempestuous sea at the mercy of the wind and wave, but crowding every stitch of canvas will let go the chains on her side as of old, raise high the flag to the masthead, and running out her broadsides she will rush like a fleet horse rejoicing to run a race, on the road to national greatness and prosperity, dictating terms of peace by the thunder of her guns.

Vote as you please, but let no vain hope of momentary reward tempt you from the sublime end you have to accomplish. Not in the indulgence of vain confidence did the fathers of the republic build the ship of state. In the noble words of one of our poets:

Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!
Thou, too, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge, and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope;
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave, and not the rock:
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale.
In spite of rock and sand and roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee.
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee.

BY TELEGRAPH

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ACTION ON FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Views of Senators on the Funding Bill.

HEAVY FRAUDS IN MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Trouble Among Washington Firemen.

ANOTHER REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

PURIFYING THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Military Rule Ended in South Carolina.

ALABAMA FALLING INTO THE UNION LINE.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced in the House—The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill—The Bureau to be Discontinued after the First of January next—Admission of Members from North Carolina—The Tariff Bill—The Funding Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—*House*—Under the regular Monday call the following bills were introduced:

Allowing citizens to bring suits against railroad companies in Federal courts.

Constructing a railroad from Washington to Cincinnati.

A bill legalizing the acts of Arkansas tax commissioners passed.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed by the Senate making General Howard's commissionership independent, passed with an amendment making discontinuance of the Bureau absolute in the represented States on the first of January, 1869, except as regards education. The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence.

The members elect from North Carolina from whom disabilities had been removed, were seated.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill by a vote of 84 to 57, which was regarded as a test vote, and indicating the intention of a majority to modify the tariff.

Two hours debate ensued, when the House adjourned to seven o'clock this evening.

Senate—Fifteen petitions from different army officers asking an increase of pay were presented.

The funding bill was resumed, and discussed at great length.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, favored payment of the bonds, unless otherwise stipulated, in legal tenders.

The question elicited much bitterness, and the discussion continued to adjournment.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Election—The State Democratic by 7000—Alleged Frauds to the Extent of 15,000 Votes—Delegations from Virginia and Georgia—Proposition to Run a Dummy Candidate for President—Judge Chase Refuses to Cooperate in the Movement.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Judge Fisher, from Mississippi, reports to the Republican committee that Mississippi has gone Democratic by seven thousand, but he claims that he can prove that 15,000 votes were obtained by fraud.

There is a Radical committee here from Virginia urging changes in the recently passed election bill as that will open registration. A bill according with their views will probably be introduced in the Senate.

Commander James F. Miller, for forty-two years in the service, is dead.

A delegation from Atlanta has arrived to urge Congress to remove political disabilities from Radical members of the Georgia Legislature.

There is considerable talk and some positive assertion of a third party candidate for the Presidency. General Fremont, General Cary, and John Quincy Adams are prominently named. Chief Justice Chase declines to co-operate with the movement.

A North Carolina Democrat—Paying Bonds in Greenbacks—White Firemen in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate had a brief executive session to-day; did nothing.

One of the members from North Carolina seated in the House to-day is a Democrat.

In the House to-day Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, favored paying the bonds in greenbacks. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of taxing the bonds.

Nearly all the white men connected with the Fire Department have resigned in consequence of negroes being appointed in the companies. In consequence of this action the rates of insurance have advanced twenty-five per cent, and some agents refuse risks until hearing from main offices. The old superintendent of the fire alarm left the office in good order this morning, but his successor soon got the wires out of order.

VIRGINIA.

An Old Citizen Killed—Another Registration.

RICHMOND, July 13.—General Stoneman has appointed James S. Tipton judge of the fifteenth circuit, vice Fulton, resigned.

James H. McGee, an old citizen of Hanover county, was killed yesterday by a negro.

Another registration before the August election is being proposed at military headquarters.

GEORGIA.

Weeding Disloyal Members out of the Legislature

ATLANTA, July 13.—O'Neal's resolution to investigate the eligibility of each member is the only business now before the House. The investigating committee were in session the entire afternoon. Questions asked: "Did you hold office prior to the war, taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States?" "Did you give a