NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME IV—NO. 112. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1054.

HONEST MEN OF LOUISIANA.

Governor Warmoth Again—Who he Is—How the People of Louisiana are Benefited by His Administration—Why Some Men Oppose Him—A Picture of His Newspaper Maligners.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1870.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

The following letter was addressed to the New York *Sun*, a few days ago, by a gentleman of this city, in reply to a communication signed "Metairie," which was published in that paper of the twenty-third July:

SIR—Your recent issue containing a letter from "Metairie," dated New Orleans, July 23, 1870, may have produced some sensation in New York; but to the people of Louisiana it is nothing more than a rehash of filthy falsehoods so often repeated that the stomach of every honest man in this section sickens at the mere mention of them.

Such fellows as your correspondent are, however, so deeply imbued with the sin of mendacity, that were they deprived of the opportunity to void a dirty portion now and then, they would rot in their own filth, or die with spontaneous combustion; hence, having vomited their slime all over this State, where none but men of their own stamp believe it, and where every school boy is well posted respecting its disgusting and reckless mendacity, they have concluded to change their base and see how they can succeed in New York.

The record of Governor Warmoth is as unvulnerable as the rocks of Gibraltar, and his character as high above these penny-a-line scribblers and their backers as the most lofty peak of the Rocky Mountains is above the smallest prairie dog hill in the plains. Those who know him personally are satisfied that a more upright, honorable, able and faithful public servant never presided over the destinies of any State.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S GREAT CRIME.

consists in his fidelity to the colored people and the principles of equal rights and justice to all men as expounded by the party of which he is the head in this State. Could he be induced to abandon these and strike hands with the still rebellious element, such a course would, in their estimation, operate as an expiatory atonement for all his supposed guilt; but whoever think that Henry Clay Warmoth could be induced to silence calumny by such a course, are greatly mistaken in their man. He will never commit a crime to silence a poisoned tongue or pen, and having fought rebellion in the field, he will not yield to its influence now that it substitutes lies for bullets; neither will he yield to the same weapons when yielded by

THE SORE-HEADS OF HIS OWN PARTY,

who having failed to convince him that they are *par excellence* the men to hold offices of trust under him, or who having failed in their efforts to make him the agent to carry out their corrupt purposes for self-aggrandizement at the expense of the people, now join hands with the rebels and accuse him of the crimes they failed to make him commit.

To believe the statements of such scribblers as your correspondent, would be to give Governor Warmoth credit for ability seldom possessed by mortals. Bismarck and Louis Napoleon combined could scarcely be deemed capable of making such changes in their governments. To trample on the Constitution, make laws, control legislative bodies, create supreme courts, annihilate powerful city governments, create corporations, organize armies, deplete treasuries, pile up State debts mountain high, and lead the people by the nose generally, and yet do all these with impunity, is to give Governor Warmoth credit for ability such as the world never witnessed before, and such that, if all the rascality charged against him were true, must still entitle him to claim the admiration of the world; and this will especially appear when it is remembered that he is but twenty-eight years of age, and was inexperienced in the affairs of state up to the time that he became Governor. *Sic itur ad astra.*

Before refuting the groundless charges of your correspondent, I would state that I am no carpet-bagger or scallawag, no appointee of the Governor, no office-holder, but a private citizen, who has had ample opportunity to study the acts of his Excellency, and who, from being originally prejudiced against him, has, by observing his course, been forced to admire, and now dares to defend him, and in doing so, shall not make naked statements, unsupported by testimony, as do his maligners, but will refer to chapter and verse. I begin with a notice of

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S ANTECEDENTS.

He was born in Illinois, removed with his father to Missouri, chose the profession of law, commenced practice before he was out of his teens, and soon made an enviable reputation, so much so, that at the age of twenty he was District Attorney of the Eighteenth Judicial District, and so marked was his ability and extensive his influence, that in the same year he was made Brigadier General of the Missouri militia and placed in command of the Second Congressional District. And that is the way in which he

ENLISTED IN THE HOME GUARD.

And any man who talks about this as tantamount to skulking from duty, knows little of the state of affairs in Missouri at that time. When President Lincoln issued his call for three hundred thousand men, the young brigadier went to work and raised a regiment, the Thirty-sixth Missouri Volunteer infantry, which was subsequently consolidated with the Thirty-second, of which consolidated regiment he was made lieutenant colonel.

General McClernand was at this time commanding the army at Vicksburg, and recognizing the ability of Colonel Warmoth, made him his chief of staff, just prior to the campaign against that place.

On the twenty-second of May, during the assault on Vicksburg, he was wounded and sent North, in the hope that he would the more speedily recover. During the time that he was absent, Grant and McClernand had their quarrel, and McClernand was relieved of his command and ordered to report to the adjutant general from his home in Illinois.

The leave of absence granted to Colonel Warmoth was only for thirty days, at the end of which time he was examined by the medical director of the Department of Missouri, and found in a condition which made a return to duty impossible, and on the recommendation of the director, his leave of absence was extended forty-five days, but finding himself able to return to his post, he did so several days before his term of absence expired, and reported to General Ord for duty.

In consequence of the confusion incident to the removal of his chief, proper returns had not been made to the War Department, and the day after his reporting to General Ord, an order was received *dismissing him from the army* for absence without leave. On presenting his case to the President, he was referred to General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the United States army, who, upon a thorough examination of the case, closed a lengthy report thus: "In short, it is believed that few young men in the service can present a fairer or more honorable record. In view of the manifest injustice which has been done to Lieutenant Colonel Warmoth, and of his evident value to the service, it is recommended that the special order dismissing him be at once revoked, so that he be placed, as to his rank, pay, etc., in precisely the position which he would have occupied had he not been dismissed." On the following day the President issued the order restoring him, in exact accordance with the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General. We refer your readers to the record of the War Department in proof of the above, and yet these

REBELS AND SORE-HEADS

are yelping through the press, all over the country, and would make the people believe that Colonel Warmoth had been dismissed for some great crime. Bah!

After his restoration to the army, General McClernand having been relieved, Colonel Warmoth returned to his regiment, and led it at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and if those rebels and malcontents will read the history of that battle, or consult the officers or men engaged therein, they will learn that he distinguished himself by charging and taking the only battery of artillery taken by General Hooker's wing of the army at the battle of Missionary Ridge. These deeds cannot be forgiven, and

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE REBS.

Soon after this, McClernand was restored to the command of his old corps, the Thirteenth, then in the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks, and before starting South he applied to have Colonel Warmoth appointed on duty with him; he was, therefore, ordered to report to his old chief and accompanied him to New Orleans. The high estimation in which he was held by the officers of the Thirteenth Corps will appear from the fact that he was recommended by General McClernand, and every division and brigade commander for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. After the Red river campaign General McClernand was taken sick and returned to his home, but, before he left, General Banks, who had recognized the distinguished services of Colonel Warmoth in the Department of the Gulf, applied to have him transferred for other duties. The following letter will fully explain this matter.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 31, 1864.

Major General McClernand, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL—The office of Provost Judge, for this department, is now vacant. It will give me great pleasure to avail myself of the services of Colonel Warmoth, your adjutant general, for a brief period, such as might be consistent with his official relations with you, if you would give me your consent for that purpose. The position is an honorable one, requiring, under present circumstances, discretion, high character and legal ability. I am sure Colonel Warmoth will discharge his duties with honor to himself and the country.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

The request was granted, and that is

HOW COLONEL WARMOTH BECAME PROVOST JUDGE.

And after he had entered upon the discharge of his duties the people vied with the press in efforts to praise him for the able and honorable manner in which he did discharge them; in proof of which we would appeal from "Philip drunk to Philip sober," and ask these very editors who now delight to detract from his merits, to look over their own files of the date corresponding to the period of his judgeship. So much for his record as "enlisting in the home guard of the State to stay at home and keep out of harm's way." *Suum cuique.*

We now propose to show

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY.

Presuming that he started out in the world without means (which is by no means true), to conclude that a young man who could insure an appointment to the important office of District Attorney, and he made a brigadier general, on active duty, before he was twenty years of age, and yet had not the ability to make some money, is to write oneself down a donkey. If one-tenth as venal as his enemies would make believe, he had plenty of opportunities before entering the army to steal a pretty large fortune, and yet they charge that he came to New Orleans very poor. He must have been an awfully smart fellow if, as times go, he could have forced himself into the positions he occupied without being in possession of considerable means. Money he had, and his wealth was increased as follows: At the beginning of the campaign against Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea, the Missouri regiments having been depleted by sickness and battle, were broken up and consolidated, and having been removed from the department, Colonel Warmoth was one of the supernumerary officers, and, as such, was mustered out of the service, whereupon he went into the practice of law, then chiefly confined to the United States civil and military courts, and from his well known ability and experience was very naturally retained in nearly all the important cases of courts-martial and military commissions. By a reference to the record of the courts, it will be found that the name of Judge Warmoth figured to a very great extent, and with such a business and the large fees which, in some cases, amounted to ten thousand dollars in a single case, it is easy to account for the rapid accumulation of money. Who among his enemies would fail to do likewise if they only possessed the brains?

HIS INDICTMENT IN TEXAS

Upon the close of the war in 1865, Mr. Flanders, then special supervising agent of the treasury department for the southwest, a gentleman against whose integrity no man can say a truthful word, appointed Judge Warmoth to go to Texas and receive the surrendered property of the State. He went to Texas and received six hundred bales of cotton and other property, but when he had been there ten or twelve days, he was taken sick with yellow fever, and was relieved at his own request and as soon afterward as he was able to travel, was brought home to New Orleans.

Just two years afterward he learned that he had been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Court at Galveston, for having, in connection with Joseph R. Morris, a prominent and wealthy Republican of Texas, embezzled $21,000, the property of the United States. I see "Metairie" makes it $30,000 or $40,000 which is as near the truth as he usually comes. Judge Warmoth never was arrested on the charge, but as soon as he heard of the indictment he went to Galveston to stand his trial. Mr. Morris was arraigned and tried, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of not guilty; whereupon Judge Warmoth arose in the courthouse and stated to the court that he had learned that he had been indicted, and, although not arrested, he had voluntarily come for the purpose of surrendering himself to the court for trial, when the judge stated that, having heard the testimony in the case of Mr. Morris, he could do nothing short of ordering the District Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case, which was accordingly done, and this is

HOW THE MATTER WAS HUSHED UP.

And here is the chapter and verse that settles that slander, which had its origin in, and is continued solely as the lowest form of political persecution.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, Eastern District of Texas, Galveston, May 29, 1867.

Hon. H. C. Warmoth, of New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—In the course of official duty here, it has been my lot to prosecute yourself and Joseph R. Morris, of Houston, for embezzlement of money of the United States, alleged to have been received while you were treasury agent here, in August, 1865.

Upon trial of the case this day, it abundantly appeared that no offense against the law had been committed, and his honor, Judge J. C. Watrous, instructed me to enter a nolle prosique. I did this the more cheerfully because the papers of the Treasury Department this day put into my hands, from the special agency here, prove conclusively that the matter in respect to which this prosecution was instituted, was finally adjudicated by the military authorities in August, 1865, and that you and Mr. Morris are above suspicion in the matter.

Very truly, D. J. BALDWIN,
United States District Attorney.

At the May term of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Galveston, Texas, May 29.

At eleven o'clock a jury was impanneled to try Joseph Morris and H. C. Warmoth for embezzling twenty-one thousand dollars of government money. The witnesses for the government were heard, when I became satisfied there was no case against the defendants, and told the District Attorney that I had not a particle of doubt of the innocence of these defendants, and that the transaction was perfectly legitimate. At any rate, if the property was really the property of the government, a suit could be brought against Mr. Morris for its value, but to pursue this trial any further was an act of the baldest injustice. I therefore recommended to the District Attorney to enter a nolle pros. The District Attorney rose and said that he was satisfied of the innocence of the defendants, and that he held in his hands the papers of the Treasury department, which acquitted the defendants beyond all shadow of a doubt, and he was glad that the defendants had been vindicated by the courts of the country.

The District Attorney entered the nolle pros., and the court adjourned.

JOHN C. WATROUS,
Judge presiding.

I, Levi Jones, Clerk of the United States Court at Galveston, certify the above to be a true copy from the original, with the seal of the court.

LEVI JONES, Clerk.

Now Mr. *Sun*, that "shines for all," when we inform you and your readers that the above documents have been published again and again in the papers of this State, what will you think of the attempts to prostitute your columns in this renewed effort to poison the minds of strangers against a worthy public officer? Our blood boils in our veins as we think of the cowardly and dastardly business of thus attacking a gentleman, whose position they know forbids a personal answer. As one who, from personal acquaintance, knows that Governor Warmoth, like Cæsar's wife, is above suspicion, we would be ashamed to let the vipers go unrebuked, who dare thus attack his character. When you come near such fellows, be sure that *latet anguis in herbâ.* So much for the indictment of stealing! We next proceed to notice

HOW HE WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In September, 1865, he was nominated in the Republican Convention, delegate to Congress, and elected by twenty five thousand votes. In obedience to the wishes of his constituents, he asked Congress to ignore the constitution and government organized in 1864, and to establish a military provisional government, to exist as long as may be necessary to test the fidelity of the population to the general government, and also, that in the reconstruction of the State, it should be upon the basis of universal suffrage and equal rights to all men. He spent the winter of 1865–1866 in Washington, and while there, published a strong letter, setting forth the views of himself and the loyal citizens of Louisiana, and for these services received from the Republican Executive Committee the enormous sum of one thousand dollars. We think this item should have come in under the head of "how he made his money." By the time he had paid expenses and printer's bills it was doubtless a great speculation. ("Metairie" says it was four thousand dollars, but then that is near enough for him.) Each of the Senators and Representatives sent by the State government received a like sum.

In September, 1866, he was in the Convention of Southern Loyalists, in Philadelphia, and wrote the report which demanded a provisional government and negro suffrage, as a basis of reconstruction, and which finally split the convention. He next made a tour of the North and East, and in the fall reaped the fruits of his labors in seeing a Congress elected, who subsequently granted all that he had demanded, as necessary to just reconstruction, when he returned to New Orleans, and was heartily welcomed by a grateful people, and thus endeth the chapter on his antecedents.

HOW HE WAS MADE GOVERNOR.

Here let me pause to do justice to "Metairie." I have at last fallen upon one truth, he has told, in his letter. He says, "He also thoroughly organized the negroes, and laid the programme for the Gubernatorial election of 1867, and was himself elected." That was a glorious day for Louisiana! Thank God, he was elected, and that too, by 26,000 majority over his opponent, Judge Taliaferro, who was mainly supported by Democrats, with only a few hundred disaffected Republicans. And the allusion to his opponent suggests a thought respecting

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the Governor's first acts was to appoint this same judge a justice of the Supreme Court, since he knew him to be a gentleman possessed of legal ability and personal worth. He appointed four others of like character. "Metairie" says: "From among his accomplices Warmoth appointed the judges of the entire Supreme bench." We think that if any impartial witness would examine the character, standing and legal ability of the whole bench, he would say, if these are the Governor's accomplices he keeps very excellent company. As another evidence, however, of the mendacious character of "Metairie," we would state, that of the five judges, one ran against the Governor, and two of the others, certainly, and I think three, voted against him, and only one for him. *Sic!*

Now that we are in the courts, we will look at

THE BOY-JUDGE, DIBBLE,

who is certainly as old as the Governor himself, and any man who has read his public decisions must give him credit for an amount of legal ability seldom possessed by a man of his age, and when, sir, your correspondent talks about his being a "corrupt tool," have him "tell it to the marines," for no honest man will believe it in this latitude.

CRESCENT CITY SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Your readers must be informed that the slaughtering of animals for this large population was formerly conducted in the upper part of the city, and the offal was poured into the river, which, in consequence, reeked with putridity. The stench was sometimes intolerable, and even the pipes of the Waterworks would be stopped with offal. In fact, it was almost as great a physical nuisance as such men as "Metairie" are a moral one. It sent forth death and desolation among our population. The city and State governments had striven to abate the nuisance, but the Democratic butchers had votes, and nothing could be done. Now, it so happened that a Yankee General once showed our people how much could be done toward the promotion of health by keeping a city clean, and the Republicans had profited by the experience, and determined to clean out the slaughter pens and send them below the city. It was deemed wise to encourage the formation of a powerful corporation, to pit against the butchers, and with a view to the abatement of an extraordinary evil, the Legislature granted extraordinary privileges to that company. The butchers cared nothing for the health of the city, but the Legislature and the people did. The new company erected buildings, and afforded every facility for the slaughtering of animals without prejudice to the health of the people, but the butchers and their friends rebelled, and it became necessary to enforce the law. The fight was short, sharp and to the point, and the butchers got the worst of it, and are now peaceably following their avocations, as the law directs.

To say that the masses sympathized with the butchers *is all gammon.* They could have no sympathy with men who imported cattle from Texas at four cents per pound, and sold their meat at from fifteen to thirty. Since the nuisance has been abated the price of meat has greatly fallen, and what is still better, we are having about the most healthy season ever known in this city, a result, doubtless, greatly owing to the granting of the charter to the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company. The enemies of the Governor, of the "Metairie" school, charge that he was bribed by the company. The charge originated with one George M. Wickliffe (of which more anon), and was most thoroughly investigated by the Legislature, and found false from beginning to end. I send you a report of the House on the subject.

THE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

You are told, has received a million of dollars during the past two years. False as the other statements. At the time when the Republican party came into power, State warrants were selling at thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar, and before the effects of honest legislation could be felt, contracts for printing had to be made, and one dollar per square was voted for that purpose. If the honesty of the Republican party has made the obligations of the State worth so much more than they were at that time, it is but fair that their organ, that has contributed so much to that end, should reap some of its fruits. *Pulman qui meruit ferat* is a good maxim in such cases. As near as we can get at the facts, the paper has received about $100,000 per annum for all the printing it has done, and the quantity has been unusually great.

Governor Warmoth's connection with

THE NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD

may be briefly stated thus: The stock of the road was not worth one dollar to the State, and there was no evidence that it ever would be. Neither the city or State, could vote their stock, or in any way control the management of the road.

The city authorities, *while under Democratic rule*, sold the portion owned by the city, for three dollars and fifty cents per share, and the State stock, after being thoroughly advertised, was sold by our Republican Governor for four dollars per share, and by so doing placed the corporation in the hands of gentlemen who will infuse new life into the concern and make it of some practical benefit to the State, and nearly everybody of all parties, thanks God for the change.

The last thing we shall notice in detail is

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Our acquaintance on both sides of the political house is pretty extensive; and we have yet to find a single individual but frankly acknowledges that the present city government is the best the city has had for many years. In his selections of heads of departments, the Governor, as in the case of the Supreme Court, chose the best men, without regard to political preference, and has made some trouble in his own party in consequence. The most serious difficulty among Republicans has arisen out of the fact that some of these heads of departments have, in some instances, forgotten the courtesies due alike to the Governor and the party to whom they owe their elevation, and have appointed their own partisan friends, some of whom have no better record than that they fought against their country, and did all in their power to destroy it. These cases are, however, happily few in number, and it is to be hoped will be still less. It appears that the more the Governor feels disposed to heal the breach made by the late war, the more the Southern people, as a class, with some honorable exceptions, malign him, and, viper like, bite the hand that warms them.

The best test by which to try the present city administration is what we call "the Wall street test." When the present government was installed certificates of payment of current expenses were sacrificed to the brokers at from twenty-five to thirty per cent discount. From the day of the inauguration of the Council, appointed by Governor Warmoth, all current expenses, including some $30,000 per month to school teachers, have been paid in cash, and will so continue. One of the most respectable opposition papers, the daily *Picayune*, is certainly good authority in this matter. On August 4 it commences an editorial thus:

The city just now has reason to congratulate itself on the condition of its finances, which recently were in so deplorable a state.

When the present administration took charge, it found every thing at sixes and sevens, and a crowd of creditors clamoring for payment, with little or no money in the treasury. The first step which the situation rendered imperatively necessary was to raise the means to defray the current expenses of the government, and to pay some $500,000 coupons, which were past due. To borrow money with the credit of the city at a low ebb was no easy matter, but finally an arrangement was entered into with the Bank of New Orleans, whereby that institution agreed to place to the credit of the city the sum of $700,000, to take up coupons due and soon to become due, and also $100,000 per month for current expenses.

The editor then proceeds to show how the money thus borrowed has all been paid back, and continues thus:

Thus it will be seen the city has now to its credit in the fiscal agency $668,181 99 to the credit of general fund for current expenses.

This is, we take it, a very favorable showing, and speaks well for the readiness with which the people have paid their taxes, and also for the financial ability of the administration.

The next day the *Picayune* published a second article, showing how about $1000 per month had been saved in the single item of salaries of secretaries and employes in the Mayor's office.

His course has acted like a charm on the bonds and other obligations of the city, which have been constantly increasing in value, until temporarily checked by the European war. If Governor Warmoth and his ring of "vulgar, rapacious villains" go on "looting the treasury" in this way much longer they will soon raise our bonds above par, and steal both city and State out of debt. When the Democrats were hurled from power, they left all sorts of unpaid obligations as a legacy to the incoming administration, which, together with some public work necessary to be done, raised the State debt to thirteen million dollars, not eighteen millions, as stated by that model of veracity, "Metairie."

In spite of this, the obligations of the State have increased in value, corresponding with those of the city. For proof of what we say, we refer you to Wall street, or Carondelet street. The credit of a State does not rise with the dishonesty of its officers any more than that of individuals. I must make

AN OMNIBUS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE CHARGES,

since every one is answered in the document I send with this, it being a report of a committee of the House of Representatives at its last session, and in explanation of which I would remark that among the governor's most bitter enemies was one,

GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

He was an enemy inside the camp, and by deceiving the colored people, and some white men, succeded in securing the office of State Auditor. Now, George was fond of stealing, and very ambitious. We have a few such left, and they all hate Governor Warmoth, because he stands in their way. He stood in George's way, and found it necessary to watch him closely, but George was smart, and did steal, nevertheless; but at last the Governor caught

WICKLIFFE SUCKING THE PELICAN'S BLOOD,

and took him before the Grand Jury, by whom he was indicted on fourteen charges. But a Democratic District Attorney and a Democratic Judge were so enamored with him and his success in "looting the treasury" that they, of course, let him go unharmed. When the Legislature met, the Governor brought his case before that body, who, on examination, found that George had stolen mightily. Strange to say, this made him "madder'en pizen," and he cast about for countercharges against the Governor. This was unkind in George; nevertheless, he went into the work like a scotched rattlesnake. He was heavy on the charge, but not quite so successful as in his raid on the treasury. George's range was wide; varying from horse stealing up to stealing a State and all its inhabitants, and extended from Indiana, through Illinois and Missouri, down to Vicksburg, across to Texas, and taking in all the Department of the Gulf, and including the whole Warmoth family for several generations. Poor Wickliffe! Well, after he had "sloshed around" considerably (he was heavy on "slosh") he was advised to concentrate a little, so he put the whole in a sand bath, and, with the aid of a few Democrats and sore heads, stirred it up, then let it simmer for a while; then percolated it and brought it down to some thirty-three and one-third charges against Henry Clay Warmoth, the Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE WAS NOT "HEAVY ON THE CONCENTRATE."

These charges included Levee bonds, Slaughterhouse, Railroad companies, Ship Island and other canals, State bonds, considerations for signing bills, influencing legislative votes, procuring perjured witnesses, and numerous other things. From this list you will probably see where your friend "Metairie" stole his thunder. It is Wickliffe's thunder, and we have heard peals of it all over this State, and now it comes rumbling back from New York, and gives the new astronomical phenomenon of

THUNDER IN THE SUN.

It is Wickliffe's thunder, nevertheless. Now, sir, "Metairie" tells you that *"there were a few respectable and sensible men in the last Legislature."* I suppose, of course, that they were on the Democratic side of the House. Well, this legislative body, including the few respectable and sensible men, tried Governor Warmoth on these charges, and here is the report which the whole House adopted without a single dissenting voice:

Your committee beg leave to report, that after a lengthy and thorough examination of all the witnesses whose attendance your committee has been able to procure, they have been able to find, from any one of the charges preferred by George M. Wickliffe, Auditor, etc., against His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that no further proceedings be taken in regard to the charges preferred by George M. Wickliffe, Auditor, etc., against His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor, but that said charges be declared by your honorable body to be without foundation in fact, and incapable of being sustained by the evidence brought forward by the accuser himself.

I send you, with this, the whole report and testimony.

So much for "Metairie's" "most conspicuous thief in Louisiana!" Wickliffe, on the other hand, was unanimously impeached and turned out of office, not even a pitying vote being cast in his favor, and he is now a fugitive from justice, nobody knows where, probably under an assumed name, striving, in vain, to enjoy his ill-gotten wealth, which must eat like a cancer into his guilty soul; a warning, we trust, to the few like spirits who still are playing the malcontent in this State. Thus perish alike all who, without just cause, would drag down our worthy young Governor from the high position in which his virtues and abilities have placed him. We would close with—

A PICTURE OF HIS NEWSPAPER MALIGNERS.

What language can we employ sufficiently nervous to correctly portray the men who are, with mendacious tongue and pen, rehashing these charges? Truly—

There is a lust in man no charm can tame
Of loudly publishing his neighbor's shame,
On eagle wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born to die.

Such men are the pest of social and political life; vultures who feed on carrion and fatten on corruption; stealthy cowards, who attack honest men in the dark, and hide themselves behind anonymous communications or assumed names.

To have such known is to insure for them the contempt of even the base cowards who employ them to do their dirty work. A highwayman is a gentleman beside such, for he does meet his enemy face to face, and takes the chances of defeat in his dishonest efforts.

Pardon me, if I have intruded too much on your space, and accept as my apology the fact that a mendacious scoundrel can tell more falsehoods in a stick full of type, than can be answered in a whole column.

NOLIME TANGERE.

[Communicated.]

NOT PARTICULAR.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20, 1870.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

When you address the *Bulletin* as the "pork and beans organ," do you classify it as white or black beans? I ask this of you because Hatch took me in. BROWN.

You pays your money and you takes your choice.

The Smith family are in luck, or at least one of its members is, for Mr. John S. Smith, of No. 190 Baronne street, who may be interviewed on sight, certifies that he invested fifty cents in half a ticket, and drew twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. In these dull months, when drowning business men catch at straws, an investment occasionally of surplus funds to a small amount in Louisiana State Lottery tickets, is judicious, prudent, wise and safe. We do not doubt that Mr. Smith will follow up his good luck and do so some more. Perhaps he may be in a streak of luck, and amass a small fortune by buying lottery tickets. We hope he will win all the time, and would like to have Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown, and all the rest of the family draw when they buy. The French Emperor, when he is exiled here, will buy lottery tickets.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction, to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated at the corner of New Levee and Julia streets. For full particulars and terms, see advertisement.

LLOYD'S MAP OF EUROPE.—E. Lloyd, of 30 Cortland street, New York, is confessedly the great map publisher of this continent—perhaps of the world. The war in Europe has been the occasion of his issuing one of his superb maps of that continent, which possesses a value from exactness of description and neatness of execution not found in any other publication. We are indebted to the publisher for a copy.

We are indebted to H. M. Small, the agent, for number eighteen of the *Knights of Pythias' Journal*, published at Philadelphia. The *Journal* is a well filled sheet, devoted to the interests of the order and to news pertaining to it from all sections of the country. It reports the Louisiana jurisdiction as peaceful and prosperous, under the care of William E. Fitzgerald, Esq., Deputy Grand Chancellor.

The Quartermaster General's office is making arrangements to secure an ample supply of ornamental trees and shrubs for all cemeteries under its care. These are to be delivered under contract, and planted and cared for until well started. Selections will be carefully made from such varieties as flourish best in the various localities where the grounds are situated.

AFTER THE NUISANCES.—Our vigilant Board of Health has just adopted, and we publish officially this morning, an important ordinance on the subject of nuisances not fully defined by any existing regulations. The propriety and wisdom of the action of the Board will strike the reader as obvious.

We learn from the *Picayune* that the French will have a dramatic entertainment at the Varieties Theatre, Tuesday evening, on which occasion the drama, "The Prussians in Loraine," will be performed, the Marseillaise sung, and other patriotic demonstrations will take place.

That polished scholar and agreeable gentleman, Mr. Emmet D. Craig, of New Jersey, Commercial Place and Tangipahoa, has had his name added to the list to be presented for nomination by the Democrats of the First District, as their candidate for Representative in Congress.

A lady, of Jaffrey, N. H., who was 100 years old last December, relates, with precision, events which occurred in her family when she was three years old. A clear memory running back almost ninety-eight years is something to marvel at.

The Germans will have a mass meeting Tuesday evening, at the Turners' Hall, with all the flourish of patriotic speeches, patriotic songs, patriotic music, and other patriotic demonstrations, in honor of the war.

The Sheriff will sell at auction, to-morrow at five o'clock P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Anne street, between Royal and Bourbon, Second District, a lot of household furniture and movable effects.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

FRENCH MAILS BY GUIDING STAR

The Expense of Reconstruction

QUEEN VICTORIA TO KING WILLIAM

He is Urged to Accept Peace Proposals

BAZAINE DEFEATED AND ENTRAPPED

His Army Must Capitulate

UTMOST CONSTERNATION IN PARIS

Reports of Emperor's Abduction

GERMANS BETWEEN THE RHINE AND PARIS

Number Stated at 100,000

TROOPS FROM MADRID FOR CUBA

Violent Debate in Italian Chambers

LAST THREE DAYS PRUSSIAN LOSS

FRENCH ESTIMATE NINETY THOUSAND

A DETAIL TO PROTECT THE EMPEROR

BLOODY BATTLE NEAR GRAVELOTTE

FRENCH DRIVEN BACK TO METZ

METZ AND PARIS COMMUNICATION CUT

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction Expenses—The Ashuelot Gone from Hong Kong to Scene of Chinese Massacre—French Mails by the Guiding Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20.—The expenses for the reconstruction of the State of Mississippi $375,000, and of Arkansas $150,000, have been settled.

The steamer Ashuelot has left Hong Kong for the scene of the recent Chinese massacre.

The steamship Guiding Star will leave New York for Havre next Tuesday, carrying the French mails.

NEW YORK.

Governments Dull and Lower—Bank Statement—Decrease of Loans, Specie, Deposits and Legal Tenders.

NEW YORK, August 20, Evening.—Money closed easy at 4@6. Gold closed at 114⅞@115. Sterling dull at 109¾.

Governments closed dull and lower. Bonds of 1862, 112½; of 1864, 111; 1865, 111¼; new, 109⅞; 1867, 110; 1868, 110⅛.

Bank statement—Loans decreased $2,800,000; specie decrease $3,370,000; deposits decrease $9,540,000; legal tenders decrease $1,620,000.

Specie shipments to-day half a million. Total imports for the week, $5,250,000.

Arrived: Steamship Mariposa, from New Orleans.

LONDON.

The Winning Yacht—Queen Victoria at Balmoral—Disturbance in Department of Vendee—Suspicion that the War is the Lutheran Against the Catholic Church—Protestants Relentlessly Assailed—Four Hundred Thousand Germans Between the Rhine and Paris—Corps of Frederic Charles Severely Suffered—Bazaine Had to Detail a Regiment to Defend the Person of the Emperor—Nancy Re-entered by Prussians—Invasion from Luxembourg Imminent—Intervention for a Speedy Peace—Letter from the Queen to King William—Cable of 1866 Repaired.

LONDON, August 20.—The Rose of Dou won the channel yacht race to-day.

There has been a dreadful colliery explosion at Wigan, in Lancashire, in which thirty persons were instantly killed and many others injured.

Queen Victoria is at Balmoral.

A serious disturbance has occurred in the Department of the Vendee. The bigoted peasantry believe that the present war is the Lutheran against the Catholic church. The Protestants have been relentlessly assailed:

It is stated that there are more than four hundred thousand Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

The French have succeeded in victualing the garrison at Sfrasburg.

It is admitted that the corps of Frederick Charles suffered severely.

It is stated that Bazaine had to weaken his forces, while under fire, to send a regiment to defend the person of the Emperor.

Part of the Prussian army have re-entered the city of Nancy, and have appointed a Mayor.

Invasion from Luxemburg is considered imminent.

Gladstone has returned. The cabinet has been summoned to consider the question of intervention for a speedy peace. The Queen has addressed an autograph letter to King William, urging him to accept peace proposals from France. The Pope writes to him to the same effect.

The Atlantic cable, which was laid in 1866, has been repaired, and the signals through it are perfect.

Gladstone, in view of the crisis in Europe, has postponed his trip to Scotland. He remains in London.

The rumors of the death of the French Emperor at Rheims, while under a surgical operation, which has been in circulation here all day, is still uncontradicted.

Nine P. M.—The war news in London is meagre. The latest editions of the journals this evening have but little from the battlefields of Thursday and Friday, and nothing of to-day.

LONDON, August 20.—The following is the Pope's letter to King William, proposing meditation:

Your Majesty—In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of God and peace I can not do less than offer my meditation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations, to stop evils of their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small dominion excites no jealousy and who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in bonds of charity. PIUS.

Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870.

"I have written identically to the Emperor."

King William's reply is as follows:

Most August Pontiff—I am not surprised, but profoundly moved by the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desire or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country—ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me, from him who so unexpectedly declared war, assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquillity of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in the bonds of christian charity and sincere friendship. WILLIAM.

There is universal indignation manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Turcos. It is said that negotiations have been entered into by the neutral powers for a stipulation against the employment of such miscreants.

The Dublin *Nation* accuses the British Ministry and press of hostility to France.

The *Irishman* says: "If ever the sun of victory should shine again on the drooping standard of the Emperor after this storm of war he will be bound by every sacred tie to pay England for her bitter abuse and her malignity, for which he is her debtor now."

PARIS.

Arrest of Vilette Rioters—Prussian Loss the Last Three Days Estimated at Ninety Thousand—Decrease of Bullion in Bank of France—Prince Napoleon at Paris—Bazaine Can Support Metz or Verdun—General Trochee Appeals for Moral Aid—Death of Abbe Verun on the Field—Question of English Mediation Repelled as Premature—The Fight not a Parley but a Duty.

PARIS, August 20.—Many more arrests have been made of persons suspected of connection with the recent Villette riot.

The *Presse* estimates the Prussian losses during the last three days at 90,000.

Bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 120,000,000 francs. This decrease is attributable to the purchase of notes to pay the troops, which requires 54,000,000 per month. Bank notes are five per cent discount.

Prince Napoleon arrived here yesterday.

Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is in a position enabling him to support either Metz or Verdun, and still keep his plans and movements a profound secret.

General Trochu to-day publishes a letter explaining how he desires to aid the people. He says, "The idea of maintaining order by force of the bayonet and the sword in Paris, which is so agitated and given up to grief, fills me with horror and disgust. The maintainance of order by ascendancy, by patriotism freely dispensed of the knowledge of the evident danger fills me with hope and serenity, but this problem is arduous, and I can not solve it alone, but I can, with the aid of those having such sentiments. That is what I term moral aid. The moment may arrive when malefactors seeing us defending the city, will seek to pillage. Those who are honest must seize them.

The Abbe Verrun, chaplain of the army of the Rhine, died on the field.

The *Journal