NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

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VOLUME V—NO. 1. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1222.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Last Week of the Dramatic Season.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE VIVACIOUS YOUNG ARTISTE,
MISS LEONA CAVENDER,
Who will appear This Evening,
Monday, April 11, 1871,
In the new Local Drama, written expressly for her, called
MINNIE'S LUCK.
MINNIE ROOK.....Miss LEONA CAVENDER.
Introducing New Songs, Dances, Solos, etc., as played by her with the greatest success at Wallack's Theatre and principal Theatres in this country. New Scenery and Mechanical Effects.
apl 11

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough.....Proprietors
LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Who will appear in a succession of her popular characters, supported by
MR. J. C. McCOLLOM
And the St. Louis Stock Company.
Monday, April 10,
THE HUNCHBACK.
Tuesday, April 11,
Westley Marston's
LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
Wednesday, April 12.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Thursday, April 13,
LADY OF LYONS.
FRIDAY—Farewell benefit of Mrs. Bowers, LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
MATINEE SATURDAY—LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—LADY MACBETH.
SUNDAY—MARY STUART.
MONDAY, April 17—The renowned LYDIA THOMPSON and her famous combination of artistes
See other publications. ap9

SECOND GRAND FESTIVAL
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE
MISSION SCHOOLS,
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
April 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1871.
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
ap9 6t

THE FIFTH ANNUAL SERIES
OF
FOUR PARLOR CONCERTS
Will be given under the direction of Mr. A. B. CHASE, at
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
ON
Monday Evenings, April 10, 17 and 24, and Friday, April 28.
The following vocalists, artists and amateurs will assist during the series:
Mlle. C. EHRE, late of the French Opera.
Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD, Soprano.
Mme. G. BLACHE, Soprano of Christ Church.
Miss A. WAGNER, Contralto of St. Louis Cathedral.
Mlle. J. FLEURY, Mezzo Soprano.
Miss A. LAFITTE, Contralto of Chirst Church.
Mr. J. METZEIE, Tenor of Trinity Church.
Mr. AUG. DAVIS, Tenor of Jesuits' Church.
Mr. C. C. TRACY, Tenor of St. Paul's Church.
Mr. J. A. ARNOLD, Basso of Trinity Church.
Mr. A. B. CHASE, Tenor of Christ Church.
Mr. J. G. WHEELER, Baritone of St. Paul's Church.
Mr. A. CASSARD, Basso of Christ Church.
AND A FULL CHORUS, WITH OTHER DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Miss Melanie May, Pianist.
Subscribers' tickets, good for two seats for each of the four concerts, only Six Dollars, to be had at Blackmar's and Grunewald's music stores.
ap3 6t

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LIVING WONDERS,
ANIMALS, RARE PAINTINGS,
AND
100,000 Curiosities,
From every part of the World.
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WANTED.

TO THE PRESS.

A gentleman of this city, of literary acquirements, formerly the correspondent of the Northern and Southern press, desires to renew his acquaintance with the papers of the country, and offers his services as special correspondent. Letters will be furnished on the most interesting topics of the day, to daily journals, at one dollar each; to tri-weeklies, one dollar and fifty cents; semi-weeklies, two dollars, and to weekly papers, two dollars and fifty cents. Orders for correspondence are solicited from all sections, and letters will be furnished on such subjects of general interest as will meet the requirements of readers in all portions of our country. Editorials, speeches, resolutions, etc., also furnished at reasonable rates. Address Post-office box 1162. ap7 1m

A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW LADY wishes a home in a family, for which she would give in return those little accomplishments she possesses. Speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; would take the entire care of an invalid going abroad, or any position of trust or responsibility. Mrs. HAVELAND, No. 209 Camp street. fe15

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or in suits, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. mh26 1m

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 231 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The care pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—BY J. W. WILSON, ON last Saturday, Transcript of A. Skannal vs. John A. Stevenson, No. 2278; package was rolled in brown paper. Liberal reward will be paid for delivery of the same at this office. apl1 1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

$1000 REWARD.

DeSHAY'S VIA FUGA cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female; $1000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DeShay's Fig Ointment fails to cure. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.
Laboratory No. 142 Franklin street,
my11 dkwly Baltimore, Maryland.

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S. SILVERSTEIN,
196.....Poydras street.....196
(Corner of Carroll street),
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC.,
Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has reopened at the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his goods, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and are warranted to be equal to anything in the market. Having bought for cash, he can sell lower than almost any other house in the city, and being in favor of quick returns and small profits, he will guarantee bargains to all customers. Come and see his goods.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. oc22 6m 11tp

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
The Board of State Assessors have removed their office from the corner of Conti and Royal streets to Robin No. 6, Gallier's County Courthouse street, between Conti and Common streets.
mh29 1m J. W. STIRLING, President.

REMOVAL—DR. O. ARNOLD HAS REMOVED his office to No. 2, Carondelet street, New Orleans. 24 Hours.

OUR STATE GOVERNMENT VINDICATED

Senator West in Reply to Senator Blair

Unwarrantable Charges and Misstatements.

Mr. West: Mr. President, it would have better suited my inclination, and have been more in accord with my position as a newly elected member of this body, had I been allowed to refrain from participating in the debate upon the resolution of the Senator from Ohio. But the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blair), in his zeal for the cause he so warmly advocates, has seen proper, in his general running fire against the reconstruction governments of the Southern States, to make such unwarrantable charges against the State I have the honor in part to represent, and against its Republican administration, that I am constrained to call attention to his misstatements and to question the reliability of the authority upon which they are based.

It is not worth my while to show that it carpetbagism, as he calls it, has brought unmeasured woe upon the Southern people, the gentleman essayed to participate in that sin, and urged his fellow-soldiers of the seventeenth army corps, whom he so gallantly led against the great conspiracy of rebellion to do likewise. That has already been done by the late Senator from Alabama, who spoke from the very seat I now occupy, and I will content myself and only trespass upon the attention of the Senate with a reply to his indictment against the Republican administration of Louisiana, leaving other Senators to answer for their own States, as they most assuredly can. I do this not because there is more than ordinary interest attaching to this particular charge, but because it has been made use of in a comprehensive and, I must say, blundering mosaic of invective against and arraignment of, the success of the reconstruction measures throughout the South.

I regret that I have not the advantage of a copy of the Senator's remarks. I am compelled to trust to my memory of his allegations for a reply. It is no wonder that among his generally baseless charges against the Republican governments and the Republicans of the South he should single out Louisiana and her chief executive for his special vituperation and abuse. Louisiana to-day, by her redemption, under Republican rule, from anarchy, bloodshed and riot, presents an unimpeachable refutation of the charge so commonly made by the Democratic party that reconstruction is a failure; and the Governor, to whose wise sagacity, firmness and pluck much of this success is due, is no mean foe in the ranks of the opposition to that party who are looking to the South for a restoration to power which the North has so pointedly denied them. Louisiana stands charged by the Senator, first, with the sin of carpetbagism; second, with an odious election law coupled with fraud in a late election; third, with a reckless increase of debt to the amount of $40,000,000; and fourth, with a venal executive, who has enriched himself by public plunder, and who signs no bills except for a consideration.

Mr. President, the changes which have been rung upon the term "carpetbagism" have about exhausted description. We of the South, to whom it is generally applied, accept it in all that pertains to it of boldness, enterprise and right, and repudiate all the opprobrium and ignominy which our opponents assign to it.

In that sense in which we adopt it, ancient history is replete with examples of unmeasured good flowing from the march of civilization from the East; and our own continent presents to the world the brilliant results emanating from men who in their day were classed as adventurers. Columbus, Cortez, Pizarro, the bold pilgrims of the Mayflower, the sturdy Knickerbockers of New Amsterdam, the more refined colonists of Maryland and Virginia, and last (and the honorable gentleman will pardon me if in such connection I class him as least) the Senator from Missouri, afford striking illustrations of the good flowing from the efforts of those who have borne westward the banner of civilization and Christianity. These have not been without their misdeeds; but the verdict of history stands recorded that the great republic is the offspring of carpetbagism.

We claim the privilege of migrating wherever our flag floats; we claim to enjoy everywhere in our land the immunities guaranteed to us by our constitution; aye, and we claim, too, that the national government shall protect us in the enjoyment of life, liberty, freedom of speech and of opinion, when local authorities are either impotent to afford protection or hostile to the exercise of our inherent rights.

Whatever of good there is in carpetbagism we maintain; whatever of evil springs from it we are held responsible for at the bar of public opinion, from which, sooner or later, will be rendered a righteous verdict.

After the storm of intolerance of political opinion had swept the State of Louisiana, in 1868, deluging that fair land with the blood of over a thousand political martyrs, her Legislature saw fit to enact a law that would in the future protect her citizens from like outrages. This law owes the stringency of its provisions mainly to the fact that the rights of franchise were denied to a large class of our people through violence and fraud. Under it our last election was conducted in an orderly and a peaceful manner, and the fact that such election was held without the necessity of the use of any military force is a triumphant vindication of its wisdom and justice. Not one single bayonet, either State or federal, glinted upon the field of political strife on the day we last met the combined host of the enemy, retrieved our State from a Democratic majority of forty-seven thousand in 1868, and achieved a victory of twenty-five thousand majority for the cause of Republicanism.

Well may such a result shock the equanimity of this honorable gentleman, and drive him to the common resort of his party when defeated, the charge of fraud. Ah! it will not do to admit that reconstruction has worked out its salvation in Louisiana, as with that shining example, like results may follow in other States, and the stock in trade of the other States, and the stock in trade of the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign will have been too greatly damaged to be regarded with unconcern.

The registration officers in New Orleans are charged with striking from the list of voters some twenty-three hundred names just prior to the election. How stands the fact? The registration closed October 28; the law provides for a supervision of the registry lists and an examination of their accuracy. This examination was instituted, with the result of a publication, on the fourth of November, of some six hundred names whom the supervising officers had failed to find as residing at their alleged places of residence. The number was perhaps increased by the fact that many persons move their residences in New Orleans on the first of November. But the publication announced that, upon cause being shown to the supervisors of election, the names of legitimate voters would be restored to the poll lists. Such cause was shown in a majority of cases, and upon the day of election in a vote of over thirty thousand, perhaps less than two hundred persons were excluded for fraudulent registration.

Under the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, Democratic commissioners of election were appointed by the United States Circuit Judge as all the precincts. They were present at all the polling places, to prevent fraud, and it is presumed that they discharged their duty faithfully.

When the polls were closed the ballot-boxes were all carried to the State House, and by nine o'clock that evening all of them, although many were brought several miles, were collected in the hall of the House of Representatives, and free access having been accorded to a suitable number of persons from each party, including the Democratic commissioners, the count commenced. With one hundred and twenty-six candidates voted for in the parish of Orleans, this count was necessarily slow and tedious, and was prolonged several days; but at no time was it conducted with secrecy, and generally proceeded under the scrutiny of from two to three hundred interested parties.

When it was completed the defeated candidates and their friends raised the cry of frauds; they resorted to the courts, presided over by Democratic judges, and after a fruitless contest in that way they gracefully succumbed and acquiesced in the result of what has been since conceded as the most quiet and peaceful election held in Louisiana within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

For that part of the Senator's remarks basing his charge of fraud in that election upon admissions made by my colleague, I refer the Senate to him when he shall have the opportunity of speaking for himself, though I had it from his own lips last night that the Senator from Missouri had not truly represented him.

I deny the charge that, under Republican rule, there has been a reckless increase of the public debt of Louisiana. The Democratic Legislature of 1866, created under President Johnson's policy, appropriated more money than its two Republican successors. The bonds of Louisiana, upon the accession of the Republicans to power, were only worth thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar. They are now salable at sixty-five to seventy, and are in good repute with capitalists throughout the country.

Our financial position can best be illustrated by quoting from the remarks of the member from the Second Congressional District, made yesterday upon the floor of the House, in reply to similar attacks upon the credit of our State. Mr. Sheldon said:

"When the present administration of the State government came into power the bonded, floating, and contingent debts of the State of Louisiana amounted to something like fourteen million dollars. The Republican administration has built more than forty miles of expensive and permanent levees, besides repairing levees in other places, which has contributed largely to the increase of the indebtedness of the State."

* * * * * * *

"Now, there is one other fact which ought to be considered in relation to a correct understanding of this whole matter. When the war closed there was a mania in the public mind of the South, among men of all political parties, in favor of the construction of railroads, and other works of internal improvements. It equally prevailed with the Democratic as well as with the Republican party. Money has been liberally appropriated in all the States for railroads. The same thing has taken place in my State; but, sir, not one dollar has been appropriated for any sham railroad, but in every instance the money has been devoted for the purpose of constructing bona fide railroads, and it has been expended in good faith, and to the great advantage of the State."

The Senator evinces a readiness to adopt any statement to the disparagement of Republican governments at the South that are made in the public press. With eagerness he quotes from a New Orleans paper a statement that the debt of Louisiana amounts to $40,000,000. Had he looked a little further in that same paper, he would have discovered the official statement of the State Auditor that the debt was $28,500,000, and he would also have discovered that the Auditor's arithmetic is commented upon as follows:

"The statement prepared by the Auditor shows an indebtedness of $25,203,733 87, and it took the ingenuity of an experienced arithmetician to raise this sum above the constitutional limit; he adds the bonds issued to the property banks, which form no part of the actual debt; outstanding warrants, which bear no interest; an amount due for runaway slaves, which can never be recovered; a debt due to the United States government for money given to the State in 1835, and which has never been called for in the darkest hours of the republic, and which never will be called for, etc. But there his arithmetical powers seem to have given out, and he could not deduct the amount of warrants paid by the State Treasurer, the amount of bonds already reduced by the State; he did not consider the assets nor the revenues of the State, which latter, the treasurer shows, amounted to over a million and a half in three months, and which are used to pay contingent expenses and to take up outstanding warrants, whereof $25,340 50 and $1,221,349 13 have been paid during that short period of time. If these deductions are made, we find again that the actual debt amounts to about sixteen million dollars."

I have the honor to know well the official whose arithmetic is thus criticised. An old citizen of our State, of unquestioned loyalty during the rebellion, of a character beyond reproach, and withal a Republican, he has, in his very zeal to protect the State, thus exaggerated her liabilities, with a view to prevent the augmentation of the State debt, to which he is opposed. But the critic of that official's figures might have advanced one step further. He might have called attention to the fact that there are three items of railroad bonds, which the State is to guaranty, that amount in the aggregate to $11,575,000, which have not yet been issued. In the statement which the Senator has quoted they are classed as accruing debt, that is to say, they are to become debts of the State in case the railroad companies should ultimately fail to pay them, a contingency not very probable when it is known that the State only guarantees to the extent of $12,500 per mile; and further, these bonds are to be issued as the railroads are completed in sections of forty miles. They are to run thirty years, and were they all to be issued in the year 1871, the default of the railroad companies could not occur until the year 1891, and consequently the State's liability does not fall within the constitutional limit of $25,000,000, expiring in 1890.

This debt of Louisiana, which the Senator thinks so monstrous, and which is enough in all conscience, owes its creation in part to the votes of the Democratic members of our Legislature, who have never failed in a single instance, I believe, to keep pace with their Republican colleagues in recording an affirmative vote for every scheme of expenditure, whether judicious or extravagant.

The Democratic party in Louisiana, however, differ with the Republicans in regard to the State debt in one essential particular. While the Republicans have sought to restrict the debt within a constitutional limit of $25,000,000, passing, by a unanimous vote of their party in the Legislature, an amendment of that character to the constitution, submitting it to a popular vote, and carrying it by a triumphant majority; the Democrats opposed such limitation. Opposition to such a limitation was one of the planks of their party platform in our recent election, and I believe they generally voted against it.

The Senator from Missouri relies for his forty million figures upon a publication made by a number of citizens of New Orleans, warning the financial world of this country and Europe that they consider all such loans, indorsements and pledges of no value, and they say they will sustain the authorities in resisting their issue. Now, Mr. President, who are these authorities whom the good citizens of New Orleans say they will sustain in resisting the issue of State obligations, which they contend have been wrongfully incurred! Are they Democrats! Not a whit of it. They are full-blown Republicans, manfully resisting the tide of extravagance that has been swollen by the help of Democratic votes. In the vernacular of the Senator from Missouri one of them is a "carpet-bagger" and the other is a "scalawag." These are the authorities who are to be sustained in their well doing, and it is very commendable that they should be.

But the honorable Senator charges us with having given outright subsidies to a railroad company without a particle of obligation for their return. So we have. That charge can not be denied, nor do I desire to do so. When the Legislature of Louisiana found that the far-reaching enterprise of the people of the Western States was extending a grasp for the trade and commerce of our sister State of Texas they thought it to our interest to subsidize a railroad that would speedily connect New Orleans with the interior of our neighbor, and were the people of Louisiana called upon to-day to indorse the wisdom and expediency of that measure by a popular vote there would be no doubt of their verdict of approval. And yet to this measure to which the Senator takes exception the votes of Democratic members of the Legislature were accorded, and they deserve credit for having done so.

So much for the Republican railroad financiering in Louisiana. Now let us contrast it with some of the experiences of our Democratic friends in that line. In the good old *ante bellum* days the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans jointly subscribed $4,000,000 toward assisting in the construction of two railroads—one running to Jackson, Mississippi, and the other extending toward Texas. The road to Jackson, after a precarious existence, finally came to grief, and has recently been sold to a Northern company, the people who subscribed to its stock from their public treasury getting less in return for their stock when sold than the interest that has been paid upon the bonds issued for the subscription.

The road to Texas fared scarcely as well. It stopped eighty miles from New Orleans, floundered, appealed unsuccessfully to the no longer to be humbugged people for further pecuniary aid, and was recently sold to a Northern creditor whose claim absorbed it all, and the public are minus their stock, with nothing but a piece of a railroad to show for it.

Mark the difference: When the Democratic party held sway in Louisiana, its Legislature subscribed to railroads and issued State bonds in advance of their construction, flattered the people with the idea that stock would pay for the bonds, and ignominiously concluded by owning nothing, but paying the bonds. The Republican administration holds out no such false delusions. It sees the trade of Texas likely to be wrested from New Orleans; it meets the case squarely, determines that the granting of a direct subsidy is requisite to prevent such a catastrophe, and relies upon the people being compensated in the advantages to accrue from the opening of a highway to the empire that is unfolding to the west of us. One more contrast: The State does not now give its money in advance; the subsidy is not to be paid except as the road is laid and completed in sections of one hundred miles.

I come now, Mr. President, to the charge that our chief executive went from Missouri to Louisiana a penniless beggar, revels now in wealth, enjoys the comforts of a palatial residence, and signs no bills except for a consideration. I do not know of Governor Warmoth's pecuniary circumstances when he became a citizen of Louisiana; but I know that prior to his election as Governor he had, by the practice of his profession, the law, amassed a considerable fortune. I know nothing about his present means, and I presume the Senator from Missouri knows personally quite as little. But I do know that his "palatial" residence and the ground upon which it stands cost $27,000, and that it was built and is owned and occupied by him in conjunction with his former law partner, the clerk of the Supreme Court. So that the Governor's interest in his palatial residence in the State of Louisiana has cost the princely sum of $13,500, such a sum as would not buy a respectable house in this city.

The story that he signs no bills except for a consideration is an old woman's tale, most discredited where most circulated by his enemies; and, to use the favorite expression of the gentleman who repeated it from hearsay upon this floor, is not borne out by the facts.

Governor Warmoth has vetoed bills granting subsidies and giving away the State's money without number. He has stood, and he stands to-day, the bulwark against legislative schemes, and the acknowledged defender, by the Democratic party of Louisiana, as well as by his own Republican friends, of the State treasury, against illegitimate and plundering schemes. If the Senate will bear with me, I will read a short extract from his message, delivered at the last annual convening of the Legislature:

"I earnestly recommend you to exercise rigid economy in making appropriations. It must be borne in mind that the constitution now limits the debt of the State to $25,000,000. Our present bonded indebtedness must now preclude us from making further appropriations as subsidy or other assistance to works of internal improvement. I do not forget that it is the policy of the State to use all proper means to assist and protect every enterprise calculated to increase facilities for production and transportation. The railroads, canals, and other public works so favored will, I doubt not, inure to the incalculable benefit of the whole people. Still, I think that we have granted such aid about as far as we safely can. We must now strive to live within our income. If we reduce the taxes to the least amount necessary to conduct the government upon an economical basis, in a short time the problem of the payment of the debt will solve itself. With peace and prosperity, with untold agricultural and mineral wealth, with a system of improvements carefully fostered by the State, our capital will soon double; and, without increasing the tax, the bonds can be rapidly retired."

Now comes a paragraph which is, perhaps, more applicable to the comments made by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) in his recent remarks upon the efforts of Democrats in the very State Legislature of the South to promote and carry to a successful issue various schemes of plunder. Here is what the Governor says in reference to that style of gentlemen:

"I warn you, gentlemen, against certain schemes of plunder which are already organized, and will continue to be organized, and presented to you for your votes. These are propositions which, under the guise of public improvements or of claims against the State, are simply plans to rob the treasury and fill the pockets of unprincipled speculators. The persons who will probably importune you most pertinaciously for the most barefaced of these speculations are well dressed gentlemen, claiming to be the representatives of the most respectable of our people. It is these pleasant gentlemen in broadcloth, with their gigantic swindles, embracing millions, and not the poor and needy applicant for some long delayed but petty act of justice, who have most depleted the public till in the past and will endeavor to do so again."

The Democratic press of the city of New Orleans daily publish their reliance and confidence in his protection of the public purse. By his statesmanship he has evolved order out of chaos; by his determination he has subdued the spirit of misrule; by his conciliation and magnanimity he has disarmed political enmity of much of its rancor, and by his fidelity to the high duties of his office he has set a noble example to the chief magistrates of other States which it would be well for the peace and welfare of our country should be followed. He is himself the impersonation of the success of the reconstruction measures of Congress and Republican principles when faithfully and ably administered.

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Ames) truthfully said that over eight hundred political outrages had been perpetrated in Louisiana in the sixty days preceding the election of 1868. He could have doubled that number without exaggeration.

Would that I could blot out from history the records of the deeds of blood of which her people have been guilty within a few years past; but I bear willing testimony that peace now reigns within her borders, and that persecution of political opinion has been in a great degree modified. Her people have assented to the fact that their welfare is best subserved by devotion to their material interests rather than by further indulgence of old animosities and prejudices. Our chief executive has, by the exercise of wisdom and statesmanship, met the occasion as to evoke peace, good will and prosperity out of lawlessness, prejudice, and distress, while our people are entitled to every credit for their submission to the laws and for their efforts to subdue the passions of the past.

We have extended the mantle of amnesty over all political offenses, with the result of greater toleration of opinion, and an awakened interest in the affairs of the commonwealth and of the nation. Louisiana needs not such legislation as is now proposed, but I mistake her people if they do not cheerfully give it their assent, and if they shall not court its application within her limits should future events render such application necessary.

My remarks, Mr. President, have had very little reference to the issue that is now before this body; but there having been a direct attack made upon my State with reference to the conduct of the party in power, and with particular reference to the character of the man who has done more than any other man there to retrieve it from the rule of misfortune and Democracy, I felt it incumbent on me to make my remarks particularly pertinent in the way of a reply to these charges.

MOBILE FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION

THEIR NEW ORLEANS GUESTS

THEIR GLORIOUS RECEPTION

[From our Special Reporter.]

MOBILE, April 10, 1871.

The several fire companies arrived here without incident or accident of any untoward note, by water and by rail. Those who came by boat certainly did not have any great advantage over those who rode on a rail; each route has its advantages, and good ones. The New Orleans companies, Mississippi No. 2, Perseverance No. 13, Irad Ferry No. 12, Philadelphia No. 14, Columbia No. 5, interrupted the usual sabbatical quiet which hovers around this sandy city. During Sunday the members found few channels in which to seek amusement or recreation. As each company count excursionists to the number of about fifty, you will notice that the male population of Mobile was considerably and suddenly increased by spirits that would not down at any bidding, excepting old Madame Decorum's.

Mississippi No. 2 found a jolly host in Torrent No. 5, Philadelphia No. 14 in Washington No. 8, Irad Ferry No. 12 in Mechanics' No. 7, Columbia No. 5 in another company, whose name and number I forget, and delegations from Louisiana Hose Company and Mechanics' No. 6 found friends in the entire department.

The receptions were generous—friendly is too poor a word to express my meaning. Abundant preparations had been perfected days before our arrival. In fact, New Orleans and Mobile were so intimately blended during the day that it was rather difficult for the gentlemen to say exactly which city they resided in. A hearty good fellowship reigned, which will do much toward cementing the two communities, in more than one direction. This contact will bind closer the intimacy which should exist between the inhabitants—not that the Crescent City desires to be Mobilized.

The "fourth of March" in this city occurs on the ninth of April, speaking after the manner of firemen. This year the ninth fell on Sunday, consequently the thirty-third anniversary of the Mobile Fire Department was celebrated on the tenth, which answered quite as well.

This morning the department, healthfully sprinkled with your own companies, formed a pretty line on Government street, machines and uniforms burnished up to a brilliant point. These Mobilians take great pride in this celebration, if I may judge from the delicate preparations seen on all sides. Before the sun broke a misty morning, firemen and peculiar adjuncts were visible in every thoroughfare. Ladies and children culled sweet scented blossoms, while the dew was yet sparkling on them, to grace the eventful occasion.

Ten companies constitute the strength of this excellent department, assisted by a telegraph fire alarm and a limited police. A stranger glancing at the companies parading to-day is well impressed toward them, for they are under good drill, and of fine bearing. The members come from almost every walk in life, and there are not so many of them that an acquaintance with each other is impracticable. Their machines are not as finished or complete as they will be when Mobile's population shall be doubled.

Our boys entered into the celebration with a vim that reminded me of our own annual parade. The delegations from New Orleans not only reflect credit on themselves, but on the department which they represent. They came here for a single holiday, and experienced two. If they disturbed the calm spirit of this city for a few hours, the corporation is none the worse off for the dust.

Two score of Orleanians, not firemen, made the trip for novelty's sake. They were well repaid. Several of them having slipped their cables from home anchorage beg that their names shall not appear in print.

Your correspondent fell into pleasant places, one of the choicest being a nook with Mr. Kittredge, at the theatre, where he placed at my disposal several articles which are handy to have in the house. Being an exempt fireman of No. 21, he dusted his hat and shirt and "paraded in a body." This (Monday) evening he places his neat theatre at the disposal of the fire fighters, not only giving a concert, but a ball. Jaeger's silver cornet band, here with No. 13, gives the concert, playing many choice selections. Of these pleasures I will speak hereafter. The theatre was tastily decorated for the occasion.

Mississippi No. 2 took occasion to present Torrent No. 5 with a splendid flag, which reflects credit on the foreman, Major Burk, and his company. The presentation was made in recognition of the silver service given them by Torrent when in New Orleans on the fourth of March. Mr. Wingfield did the honors for No. 2.

Irad Ferry, to be pleasant, presented a beautiful flag to No. 7 of this city. The gift was a timely one, and bore the device of a mechanic's arm, surrounded by our Union's stars.

Members of No. 12: D. McCarthy, foreman; H. Reilley, second assistant; D. Brady, treasurer; J. F. Clark, secretary, and forty odd men, whose names we could not obtain. They had their hose carriage and all their silverware, with horns.

Philadelphia No. 14, with its magnificent hose carriage, fairly shone in splendor, and the boys met with a hearty welcome. About fifty men are here.

The boys presented a blue silk flag to No. 7. A mechanic's arm, with white silk, is the emblem on it.

Merchants' No. 4 was in mourning having buried one of its members Sunday. The devices for the occasion, though mournful, were tastefully arranged.

Franklin No. 3 at night entertained No. 14 with a delicate collation in Temperance Hall. The entertainment, the speeches, the music, and the dancing and supper, all kept up the social spirit of the happy occasion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BATON ROUGE REDEEMED

REPUBLICAN MAYOR ELECTED

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

BATON ROUGE, April 10.

The election for Mayor was held to-day, and L. Brahill, Republican, was elected by fifteen majority. All is quiet here.

JOHN S. CHAPMAN,
Supervisor.

FROM POVERTY POINT

GREAT DANGER OF OVERFLOW

CAUTION TO PLANTERS

TELEGRAM FROM THE STATE ENGINEER

[Special Dispatch to the New Orleans Republican.]

POVERTY POINT, LOUISIANA, April 10, 9:45 P. M.

The wind has blown up the river until it is at extreme high water at this point, and there is imminent danger to all the low levees, which danger will extend up the river as far as the tidal wave can go.

Caution the planters to be on their guard.

M. JEFF THOMPSON,
Chief State Engineer.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Passage of an Amnesty Bill

REVENUE REFORM RESOLUTION

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Masonic Banquet to an Earl

GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION

ITS EFFECT ON WALL STREET

Germans Only Can Save Paris

THE CITY MAY SWIM IN BLOOD

Excesses of the Communists

ARREST OF PRIESTS AND NUNS

ARCHBISHOP STRIPPED AND SCOURGED

Servants of a Person Called God

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Bills for Railroad Land Grants—Passage of Amnesty Bill and Applause in the Galleries—Revenue Reform Resolution Passed—Democratic Senators and the Ku-Klux Bill—Weather Report and Probabilities—Return of Boutwell and Belknap—Important Supreme Court Decisions—Masonic Banquet to Earl De Grey.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Bills were introduced allowing the Memphis and Savannah railroad to enter public lands; granting lands to the Selma and Gulf railroad; granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis railroad.

The bill withdrawing public lands from market failed—57 to 102.

The amnesty bill passed, under a suspension of the rules, and applause on the floor and galleries.

The following resolution passed—130 to 21.

Resolved, That this House reaffirms the resolution adopted on the tenth of December, 1870, by the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress, declaring that the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the revenue system, which was created as a war measure, to provide for the extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives and other officers, previously unknown, and requires the repeal, at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the government, of all stamp and other internal taxes, and that properly adjusted rates should be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors, so long as the legitimate expenses of the government requires the collection of any sum from internal taxes.

Senate.—The Democratic side will be brief in arguing, and the Ku-Klux bill will probably pass by Thursday.

Proceedings indicate an adjournment on Saturday.

Mr. Scott speaks in opposition to seating Mr. Blodgett, from Georgia. Mr. Sherman is opposed to both Blodgett and Goldthwaite.

The Senate adjourned without action.

Weather Report.—It is probable that threatening weather, with brisk winds, will be experienced on Tuesday on the Gulf, lower Mississippi, on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to a less extent in the Eastern States. Cloudy weather and falling barometer are probable for the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. There are not sufficient reports from the North and West to indicate the probable weather on Lakes Michigan and Superior.

Secretaries Boutwell and Belknap have returned to Washington. Secretary Delano returns Wednesday.

No Southern nominations were announced to-day. There was no executive session.

The amnesty bill, which passed the House yesterday by a vote of 134 to 46, excepts those who were members of Congress, officers of the army and navy who left to join the rebellion, and members of the State conventions who voted for the ordinance of secession. The bill was supported by all the Democrats and many leading Republicans, among them Banks, Dawes, Ames, Farnsworth, Garfield, Lynch, Hale, Schofield, Kelley, Finkelnburg and Sheldon. Among the Southern Republicans who voted nay were Maynard, Wallace, Porter and Elliott.

The Supreme Court to-day reaffirmed its recent decision, under the confiscation acts, holding them constitutional, and the form of procedure valid. This was in the case of Tyler against Defaces, from the Supreme Court of the District, involving the title to certain real estate. The case of Miller's executors, which was decided before, was one of personal estate. These two decisions will dispose of the various other similar cases remaining on the docket of the court.

The Supreme Court also reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana sustaining the prescription laws of that State, as a bar to an action on a promissory note, which had not been commenced within five years. The case is remanded, with directions to overrule the plea of prescription.

The court also reversed a judgment of the State court of Connecticut, which exempted from liability to the income tax the undivided profits of partnerships.

Snowing and blowing hard all day. The storm is the heaviest weather prevailing Sunday evening in the Central Mississippi Valley, as is shown by the reports received this morning was a portion of a storm that passing over Missouri, which was central in Southern Illinois, in which State it still remains. Light rains and cloudy sky are reported northwest of the Ohio valley, with brisk northeast winds on Lakes Michigan and Erie. No reports have been received from Minnesota nor west of Omaha. At the latter place a northwest gale prevailed with light snow. The pressure has fallen on the gulf and Lake Ontario, with cloudy weather.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, also spoke against seating Mr. Blodgett.

Mr. Trumbull, in the course of the debate called for Mr. Blodgett's credentials, which were found defective as to when and by whom elected.

Mr. Cameron called for Mr. Trumbull's credentials, asserting that they would be found equally defective.

Mr. Trumbull's credentials were read. They contained a full statement of when, how, and by whom he was elected. The little crowd of disaffected Republicans had a genuine laugh over the document.

The Masonic banquet being given to Earl de Grey to-night is a grand affair, no one excepting Masons being present in any capacity. The earl made a speech expressive of gratitude to them for their courtesy and attentions, and believing this meeting of English and American Masons would develop a closer feeling of friendship and intimacy between the brethren of the two countries.

NEW YORK.

Governments Advanced—States Very Dull—The German Peace Celebration—A Marked Effect on Wall Street Business.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Money closed easier at 5, after having been stringent at 7 currency to gold interest. Sterling unchanged. Gold 110¼@110⅜. Governments advanced ⅛@¼. 5-20s of 1862, 112½. State securities very dull; little change since Saturday.

The German peace festival to-day had a marked effect upon the volume of business in some departments of Wall street. The German element was absent from the street, and business was very dull in the gold room and the government board. The former adjourned at one o'clock. The only lively place was the stock exchange, where the fluctuations were frequent and the dealings on a more liberal scale in the leading speculative shares.

The money market was the chief feature of Wall street. In the morning $600,000 in greenbacks were withdrawn from the bank, and money was made very active among stock brokers, at 7 currency to gold interest. These rates were maintained through several hours, but toward the close of bank hours there was a sudden ease, and late in the day money was loanable at 5. There were heavy receipts of greenbacks and national bank notes from the interior to day, estimated in the aggregate at about $1,500,000.

Gold was dull all day, and there was but little business done owing to the close of the board at 1 P. M. Governments dull all day, and very steady toward the close, advanced from ⅛ to ¼ all around, closing very firm; sixes of 1881, 116⅝; 68s, 113⅝; 65s, coupons, 112⅝; 65s, 112⅝; new, 111½; 68s, 111½; 68s, 112. Ten-forties, 109⅝. Tennessees 65½, new 65⅝; Virginias 68, new 71; Louisiana 68, new 62; levee sixes 72, eights 85; Alabama eights 102, fives, 98; Georgia sixes 83, sevens 90; North Carolinas 47½, new 25; South Carolinas 72.

LONDON.

Annual Review of Volunteers at Brighton—Sham Fight on a Large Scale.

LONDON, April 10.—The annual review of the volunteers was held at Brighton to-day. Among the distinguished persons who witnessed the display were Prince Arthur, Prince Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Cambridge and Menotti Garibaldi. The evolutions, which included a sham fight on a large scale, were performed under the command of General Hope Grant. The weather was fine and the review was most successful.