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VOLUME V—NO. 104. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1327.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT
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CORNER ST. CHARLES AND VALENCE STREETS,
Thursday Evening, August 10,
At eight o'clock.
TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.
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NOTICE.....NOTICE.
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Office hours: 12 to 2 and 8 P. M. jy1 3mo

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THREE DIPLOMAS awarded at the late Texas State Fair, 1871.
I wish to inform the public that my patent truss, as well as my late patent abdominal supporter, has no equal, and both instruments have no springs, back pads or the horrible straps of some familiar instruments.
Practical mechanical experience of over thirty years will fully justify me in soliciting your patronage. A trial will convince you that humbug is outdone. H. SPILLMANN,
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DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF OBER, ATwater & Co. is dissolved by expiration of copartnership. Either partner, or our successors, Ober, Edwards & Co., will sign the firm's name in liquidation.
OBER, ATWATER & CO.
New Orleans, August 7, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ALBERT G. OBER AND William Edwards have formed a copartnership, and will continue the commission business as successors to Ober, Atwater & Co., under the firm style of OBER, EDWARDS & CO.
New Orleans, August 7, 1871. au8 6t

THE CUSTOMHOUSE CLIQUE

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH

Cabinet Portraits of George W. Carter, Charles W. Lowell, S. B. Packard, James F. Casey and Felix Herwig—Seathing Exposure of their Motives and Designs.

Toward the close of the business of the Republican convention on Thursday, Governor Warmoth was called upon for an address. Mounting the platform, he said:

Mr. President and fellow-citizens—I am laboring under some difficulty this morning—physical indisposition—and shall try to be as brief as I can in saying the very many things that the occasion demands that I should say. The events of the last forty-eight hours have taught us that there are a number of men in this State, claiming to be Republicans, who, if they can not control the organization of the party to which we belong, will seek to destroy its unity and usefulness, and give the control of the government into the hands of our political adversaries. When I say what I say to you to-day, I speak by the card. I know that gentlemen who are the leaders of the opposition have made overtures to the Democratic party [cheers], asking them for their support and cooperation in the party fight, and telling them at the same time—at least the leader of them did—that he was not a Republican, that he never had been a Republican, was a secessionist *per se*, was now a Democrat, and that he was only pretending to be a Republican that he might divide the party, and give the State back to the white people, to whom it belonged. I say that George W. Carter made that proposition to a leading newpaper. [Sensation.] I say that he went, with two Democrats, to the office of the New Orleans *Times*, and made that proposition to one of the leading editor. He has undertaken, in a public meeting, within the last forty eight hours, to arraign me personally. Perhaps the arraignment of that individual personally would be of interest to the people of the State. ["Yes, yes," and applause.]

GEORGE W. CARTER.

He was a secessionist (as he tells everybody) *per se*—that is to say, he was in favor of the division of this Union anyhow, right or wrong. He tells the people that he fought for four years to destroy the government, and to keep the negroes in slavery. He went into the fight a Christian; he came out of it a sinner and a blackguard. [Jasper Blackburn: "That's so, by —."] [Laughter and cheers.] A man who was the pet and pride of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; a man who preached Christ and him crucified, from the State of Virginia way down to the Rio Grande—a man who was the peculiar pride of the Methodist Church, especially of the female members. [Laughter and cheers.] The war came with its baneful influences, and it engulfed this saint and apostle of Jesus Christ, and made him what slavery had made the Southern people—disposed to take any advantage of their fellow-men that force or power might give. He tells us that he fought to keep the negroes slaves, but is now glad they are free. He might have been wrong then. I have no doubt he was wrong then, but how are we to know that a man who turns round so soon after he has been whipped, and tells us he is glad he has been whipped, that all the years of his life which have been given to preaching secession and slavery have all passed for naught, and that he is sorry he ever did any such thing, is to be trusted now? There is but one of two things—either he is a man of weak intellect, with all the advantages of college education, aristocratic connections, and the whole country open to him—I say he must either be a man of bad judgment when he tells us to-day he is sorry for all his past life, or he is a man who can not be believed. [Cheers.] This gentleman arraigns me. He says I have done some big things in this State—that I have made a big fortune; that I have created for the State of Louisiana a big debt, and I forget what other big thing he charged me with. How did George W. Carter become familiar with my bank account? Who of this audience can tell me how much money I had when I went into office, and how much money I have now? How did this apostate angel get his information? [Laughter.] Does he suppose because in one short session of the Legislature he was capable of making enough money to buy a valuable residence in New Orleans, and to spend in one night seventeen hundred dollars in a gambling house, that, therefore, upon his own experience in making money out of an official position, it follows that I must have made a considerable fortune in the three years I have been Governor. It may be that I have made money; it may be that I have taken bribes; it may be that I have prostituted the high office you have given me for my personal aggrandizement. It may be I am guilty of all these sins of commission as well as omission that he has charged against me, but if this is true, why don't this man arraign me before the Legislature and have me turned out of office. [Applause.] I am ready to stand any investigation that these gentlemen may see proper to institute, and I say to-day that if it shall be ascertained that I have used the office the people have given me for my own aggrandizement, that I have defrauded the State, even to the extent of one farthing, that I have used the powers given me for purposes that are wrong, it is the duty of the Legislature to bring me before the bar of the Senate and hurl me from the high position that the people have given me. [Applause.]

A PARALLEL.

I had a little round once before with an ex-rebel. While George W. Carter was at the head of the Texas Legion—while this light of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was waging a war in which, he himself says, he killed nobody—this other gentleman was on the banks of the Mississippi river cutting the throats of Union men who were non-combatants, and burning all the cotton he could lay his hands upon. This was the patriotic service that George M. Wickliffe [laughter and cheers] was rendering the Confederacy. He came here with his smiles and blandishments, throwing his arm around everybody's neck, telling them how much he loved them, just like George W. Carter. [Laughter.] When he got into office, what did he do? His first act was to steal five hundred thousand dollars out of the treasury. [Cheers, and "That's so.] I went to work on George M. Wickliffe. I attacked him in his stronghold: I got him before the Legislature; he was impeached, tried and turned out of office. [Applause.] As is usual in such cases, the criminal, in order to create a diversion, and with a view of getting up a counter feeling against his accuser, submitted, under affidavit, thirty-five charges against me, charging me with thirty-five different crimes against the laws and the people of this State; and it is a remarkable fact that the very day that George M. Wickliffe was unanimously impeached and turned out of office, a committee composed of Republicans and Democrats of the House of Representatives reported unanimously that every charge he had brought against me was false, and the House of Representatives unanimously adopted that report. [Cheers.] Let Mr. Carter bring forward his charges. I am ready to hear them and go before the House of Representatives and the Senate to answer them, and I will not, like his confrere and friend, George M. Wickliffe, attempt to get up a counter excitement by bringing charges against him, but he shall have a fair field and an open fight, and then he shall see which pole is the longest and who has the confidence of the people's representatives. [Loud cheers.] This gentleman tells us I have created a great debt for the people of Louisiana. Every dollar that has been expended in this State has been appropriated by the Legislature, but of this eight or nine millions of debt that has been imposed on the people of this State since I came into office, I have vetoed many of the bills providing for these appropriations, and it would have been four times as large had I not been sustained by the Legislature. Mr. Carter says I have created a big debt. Turn to the record of the last session of the Legislature. Look at the number of bills passed making large appropriations of bonds and money for various purposes. Every one of them had George W. Carter's vote or support. [Applause.] And he got his *quid pro quo* for his services in every single case. [Applause.] Does he remember the one million four hundred thousand dollars intended to be given to the warehouse company? Or does he remember this grand levee scheme, fastened upon the people of the State, taking millions out of the people's pockets? Does he remember these bills, which were introduced either by him, the fugleman, or some other member of the ring, composed largely of Democrats, and which they passed into effect over my veto? I am prepared to say and to prove that George W. Carter stood up, in the St. Charles Hotel, in the presence of the incorporators of the Louisiana Levee Company, and told them he carried the House of Representatives in his breeches' pocket, and, that unless they considered him and took him into the bill, and gave him part, the bill would not pass the Legislature. [Applause.] He said, too, that his influence was worth more than the money the capitalists intended to put into the company, and that he was not willing to take a promise to pay, but he wanted the money down. [Laughter and applause.] Don't let me weary you, gentlemen of the convention and fellow-citizens, by talking any more on this subject. [Cries of "go on! go ahead!" and cheers.] When we consider that this man was a Virginian by birth, and a slaveholder; when we consider he has been the advocate, from childhood, of States rights, slavery and secession; when you remember that he has preached these principles from Virginia to Southwestern Texas when you remember that he fought four years to carry out these views, that he went in an apostle of Jesus Christ and came out a drunkard, a liar and a gambler; when we consider that he has been recreant and ungrateful to the very persons that have fed him for two years and a half; when you consider that he has abandoned his family, and they live on the charity of their neighbors and friends; when we consider all these things we can not expect him to be anything else but a political bummer and fillibuster. [Loud and repeated cheers and laughter.] Give me a little time and I will take up the balance of them. [Renewed cheers.]

[The Governor then took a seat and rested his injured foot for a few minutes, while the band played the "Rogue's march" or something like it.]

Resuming his remarks, Governor Warmoth said: I was arraigned yesterday in the United States Circuit Courtroom, under the protection of United States Deputy Marshals and three companies of United States troops by another gentleman—

CHARLES W. LOWEL.

He charged that I was unfaithful to the Republican party, that my sins were sins of omission as well as of commission; that I had been elected by the colored people of this State, and that I had done nothing for their amelioration or benefit. That gentleman pretends to be the peculiar champion, the peculiar exponent, the peculiar friend of the black people of this State, and while making these great pretensions he thinks by attacking everybody else in the State to cover up his own recreancy to their interests and to the interests of the Republican party, and so pays his respects to me. What has he done for the colored people of this State? ["Nothing" and cheers]. What has Charles W. Lowell ever done for anybody but Charles W. Lowell? [Loud cheers]. He went to Caddo as Registrar of Voters under General Hancock, got himself beaten for a seat in the Legislature, came down here with his elbows out and his shoe strings untied, and told the people he had been beaten by fraud, and he so worked upon the good feeling of the Legislature that they admitted him to a seat in the House of Representatives. He was a member of that House during the one hundred and twenty days of the first session, during the sixty days of the second session and the sixty days of the third session. He was a member of the House of Representatives for two hundred and forty days, drawing his salary of eight dollars a day, or sixteen dollars as Speaker during half the time, and if you will take up the journal of the House you will find he never introduced a single bill that had for its object the amelioration of the condition of any man, colored or white, in this country. The journals will show he never made a speech or a motion, or said a word in favor of any civil rights bill, school bill or any other bill for the benefit of the black people, the white people or anybody else. [Applause.] Did I say anybody else? I did not mean to say anybody else. He did indorse and support in a long-winded argument the celebrated Ship Island Canal bill [laughter], which was to take all the public land of the United States that they supposed to be lying around loose in the suburbs of the city of New Orleans. He was to have this great franchise. His lungs were strong and his voice was loud when he stood up to advocate this iniquitous measure, which I say to-day has done more to injure the Republican party in the minds of the people of this city and State than any other bill that was ever passed. [Applause.] My sin of omission that this gentleman charges me with was that I would not sign it. [Applause.] I vetoed his bill, notwithstanding that a gentleman connected with the enterprise was kind enough to offer me five hundred thousand dollars of their stock. He did not think to introduce any bills for the colored people or the white people, but only such bills as were for the benefit of Charles W. Lowell; and yet he comes before the people, and every Saturday night in his club room in the Third Ward strains his lungs abusing me because I am not sound on the negro question. He seems to be, as I said before, the peculiar champion of the black people. He goes further than Dunn, or Pinchback, or Mahony or anybody else goes, but when it comes to something practical he is not there. [Cheers.] You would think from his speeches he would not have anything to do with a man not as black as the ace of spades, but when you go down to the Postoffice what do you find? Every important office filled by white men; every employe except his porter and a few letter carriers are white men. [Applause.] He has not a colored man in his office that gets over eighty dollars a month. Now I don't object to his appointing white men to office. I am a white man, and have all the sympathies of a white man in favor of his race. I believe I am not without some prejudices, but I mean to make them apply to white men or black men according to their virtues and the good they can do in the country without regard to race or color. Cheers.] But I do not like to see a white man get so enthusiastic on the negro question in public, and, perhaps, in some few instances in extreme privacy. [Laughter.] And yet when he comes before the world with his acts, he prefers miserable white trash to these colored men whom he takes into his arms in private or talks so loud about in public. [Cheers.]

S. B. PACKARD.

There is another individual connected with the crowd—[A voice: "Hang him up." Laughter and cheers.]—a gentleman whom I have heretofore always respected for what I believed to be his consistency and his Republicanism, a man whom I have taken to my heart, a man to whom I have given the very best favors I had to bestow, a man whom I have supported and assisted in every way in my power, but a man who, for selfish considerations, has seen fit to withdraw his affection and support from me, and to join in this cabal, bent on the destruction of myself as an individual, and of the Republican party in this State. I refer to S. B. Packard, the grand fugleman that attempted pack to this convention, the man who swarmed the Customhouse with armed United States deputy marshals, the man who used his position as Marshal to falsify the condition of things, and to telegraph to the commanding general of the district that a Republican Convention could not be held here in safety. [Here a delegate in the front ejaculated, "He is a liar," and those in the rear, catching only the word "liar," cried, "Put him out."] The gentleman did not say I lied; he said, he lied. [Laughter.] This gentleman is a wonderful Republican, and loves a colored man a great deal better than a white man. He has one colored man a deputy marshal, and he is one Mr. Dumont, whom the city government dismissed because he was attempting to destroy the Republican party. He took him in because he was the President of his ward club, and had the power to sign his credentials, whether he was elected or not. That gentleman never took his affection away from me until I refused to appoint his brother-in-law a police commissioner. There is another sin of omission I committed—[Laughter and applause.]—but the thing that turned the whole tide, that destroyed me in his estimation forever, that made him think that I was going over to the Democratic party, was that I refused to sign the Nicolson pavement bill, which was to take out of the State treasury two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for paving St. Charles avenue. Now you see if Carter had been there he would have signed that bill, for in the first place he would not have wanted to incur the enmity of the chairman of the State Central Committee; and in the second place, fifty thousand dollars is a magnificent compensation for writing one's name. [Cheers and laughter.]

JAMES F. CASEY.

There is yet another one—that intelligent individual [laughter], that bright specimen of God's creation [renewed laughter] who goes lumbering around these streets from side to side, like a great big boy just turned out of school, where he hadn't studied enough to learn his geography lesson [continued laughter], who makes it a *sin qua non* that every body shall be for Grant, and if there is any doubt about his being for Grant, he considers him a Democrat, not entitled to any confidence, not entitled to any position in the Customhouse, and not entitled to any rights at all. [Laughter and applause.] Illustrative of this individual, let me tell you a little anecdote. A few days ago a number of gentlemen were appointed to go to the financial capital of the country to see if they could not get capitalists to take hold of this levee company. On explaining their object they were told certainly, you can get all the money you want for that purpose. We have interests down there and we want the levees built." Everything went on beautifully. The committee withdrew waiting for the papers to be fixed up, in order that they might be signed, when what does Mr. Casey do but take one of the capitalists by the buttonhole with one hand and another with the other hand, walks them off to a window and asks, "Are you for Grant?" "Are you for Grant?" [Roars of laughter.] I don't know what the answer was, but I know the levee contract has not been signed yet. This gentleman was not long since in trouble himself. The Republican State Central Committee unanimously demanded he should be removed for filling the Customhouse with Democrats; for appointing Felix Herwig, who was known to be a Democrat, his chief deputy. All the members of the Legislature recommended his removal; all the officers of the State government, and everybody else except myself. All of the Republican editors in convention united in demanding his removal. The poor fellow came to me and said, he would never do so any more [laughter]; he would turn out every Democrat and put in the most radical Republicans he could find. I went right out and got William Baker here [great laughter] and he put him in. I then made up my mind that the attack upon Casey was wrong, because I thought that my man with Democratic proclivities that could stomach William Baker in office with him was sound on the goose. [Persistent laughter]. These gentlemen, Herwig and Casey, visited me time and again. They told me they were going to stand by the Republican party, that whatever I wanted done should be done, and everybody who was a friend of mine should be put in the Customhouse, and everybody who was not a friend of mine should go out. I said to them "dry up your tears my friends; I don't want you to put friends of mine or enemies of mine in or out of the Customhouse. I want you to put in Republicans; men that will stand by the Republican party." [Applause.] Men who will stand up and battle for Republican principles and not consider me as an individual or anybody else individually, but who will make the success of the Republican party a paramount consideration to everything else." He agreed to do it and he was quiet ed in office. I wrote to the President a letter which the President thought was conclusive, and he said Casey must be a splendid fellow, an excellent Republican, because he has the best indorsement in the State, namely, the Governor's. [Laughter and cheers.] Casey remained and Herwig remained, and no sooner did they find themselves established than they went whoring with the very people who had sought to turn them out. They turned my friends out of office, and declared war upon me, because they supposed I was not for Grant; was not in favor of his renomination, and I believe they have told the President so. Now there is no man in this hall—no man in this city—can say I have spoken one word against General Grant. I am in favor of Grant's renomination. I have occupied this position, all along that Grant has made the country quiet; that, in addition to his services in leading the army and crushing the rebellion, he has given us peace and quiet throughout the States of the rebellion; has honestly enforced the collection of the revenue, and has honestly applied that revenue to the purposes for which it was intended, namely, the payment of the debt. I believe his foreign policy is wise; I believe the mere moral effect of his presence in the Presidential chair gives the people confidence that we would have no more war, tumult, or bloodshed in this country. In addition to this I believed he was the strongest man and the best man for renomination by the Republican party in 1872. I believe and have believed that the man who led the great armies he did, who fought the great battles he has fought, and who has saved the country, is entitled to the same reward as was given to the Father of his Country—an election for a second term. Let it be said there is at least one republic that is not ungrateful. [Applause.] What I have believed I believe now, and although the events of the last few hours may have shaken my confidence somewhat in his judgment, or rather in the judgment of his advisers; if he has been guilty of connecting himself with this crowd in the Customhouse, and sanctioned the attempt to pack this convention, although, in my opinion, his judgment has been at fault, I still believe that he is the best man the Republican party can nominate for 1872. My friend Jim Casey is a clever fellow. He hasn't sense enough to be a bad fellow. [Laughter.] A man to be a bad fellow must have some character—he hasn't any. [Much laughter.] That little native of Jerusalem, Felix Herwig [laughter] leads him round by the nose and takes him up stairs and down stairs, and puts him first in one corner and then in another, and Casey doesn't know while Herwig is doing all this that he is filling the Customhouse with his relations. Casey don't know to-day that Herwig's brother is chief of the bonded warehouse department; that another brother owns bonded warehouse No. 6, class 3, that a brother-in-law is chief weigher, and Casey doesn't know that Herwig has been scheming and plotting and planning to get Ullman, another brother-in-law, appointed chief appriser. [Laughter and cheers]. He don't know enough to see that with Herwig chief deputy, one brother chief of bonded warehouse department, another brother, owning the general order warehouse, a brother-in-law chief weigher and another chief appraiser, Felix Herwig could, in twelve months, steal the United States as poor as a rat! [Loud and long continued laughter and cheers]. It was because I was not in favor of putting all Mr. Herwig's brothers and brothers-in-law into the Customhouse that Herwig comes to the conclusion that "I am not for Grant;" and he comes to Casey at midnight and early dawn, at breakfast, dinner and supper, and says, "Casey, Warmoth is not sound on the Grant question." [Laughter.] He is not sound on the Grant question, because he is not in favor of putting brother-in-law Ullman into the appraiser's office. [Laughter and cheers.] But even Herwig has some lucid intervals. There are times when the sun, in all its force, will break through the dark clouds over the Customhouse. Herwig sometimes says, "Upon my soul, I do believe Warmoth is in favor of Grant, and is sound on the negro question. I believe there is a good deal said that is wrong against him, "but, by G—, he will not let Casey and me make any money; that is the only objection I have to him." "Why he had my name—notwithstanding I was State Senator—he or his friends—and he ought to control his friends—had my name stricken out of the levee bill, and it cost me ten thousand dollars to get an incorporate interest in it." [Laughter.] Just think of it! Doesn't this prove I am unsound on the negro question? Would you not hesitate after this before sending me to the next National Convention, knowing from all of this evidence that I should vote against Grant? [Applause and laughter.]

JOHN A. WALSH.

I have expended a good deal of strength on these leading characters. [Laughter.] I won't attempt to disturb the small fry, for though not very numerous they smell very badly. [Laughter.] I don't want to take up John A. Wash, who is the editor of the New Orleans *Patriot;* a man who denounces me because I would not sign the Civil Rights bill, although the Legislature has sustained me in the opinion that it was unconstitutional, and would have been inoperative—a man who attacks me because he says I am not in favor of mixed schools. When I asked him if he would send his children to a mixed school, he said no; he would not send them to any public school. This model Republican—this enlightened advocate of the mixed school system at the same time deems his own children so much better than the balance of the children of this country; that they ought to be educated in some monastry or private institution, where they would not come in contact with little dirty children, black or white. I will not tell you how we drove this man out of the Republican party in disgrace; how he then went over to the Christian Republicans; how he received all the Democratic votes for Congress against General Sheldon, the Republican candidate, and how he has never been heard of in Republican circles since. I won't tell you the reason that he is indignant with me now, nor how mad he became when Packard and that crowd sent him to me to offer me fifty thousand dollars cash if I would sign the Nicolson pavement bill. I refused, and he made up his mind immediately that I was not for Grant! [Laughter and cheers.]

PITKIN.

I will not tell you of Pitkin—that softmouthed, poetical linguist [laughter], who is so fond of letters that it takes nearly the the whole alphabet to make his name: "J.—R.—G.—Pitkin." [Laughter.] I won't tell you how he joined the confederate army, deserted from its ranks, joined the Union army, became frightened, and by the dexterous use of a piece of soap under his tongue, threw himself into fits and frothed himself into a discharge. [Loud laughter and cheers.) Nor of the eloquent exposition he made of the McClellan Democracy in 1864, denouncing the war for the Union as unconstitutional and wrong, and ought to cease.

THE APOLOGY.

Fellow-citizens, I apologize to you, and I say it with feelings of shame, that it is necessary for me to take up these individuals and dispose of their cases in this summary manner. I regret that the necessity exists for me, the Governor of your State, to have to condescend to defend myself from the enormous multitude of calumnies and falsehoods that these infamous men have circulated about me. ["Shame," and cheers.] There is no crime in the decalogue they have not charged me with. There is no political malignity they have neglected to avail themselves of. They have even invaded the sacred precincts of domestic life to slander me to the people. They have done worse than ever I have known political opponents to do before. They have connected my name dishonorably with the name of other people, honest, honorable, and as pure and bright as the sun that shines at noonday [cheers]; and they have sought in this disgraceful way to break me down in the esteem of the virtuous and good in this community. [Cheers.] This is my excuse. You must pardon me for taking this liberty with the convention. I want to see the Republican party built upon sure foundations, upon a rock of principle that all the storms, and all the rains, and all the waves of political tumult can not wash it away. I want the principles of the Republican party to be laid on such a firm foundation that no man will ever raise his voice hereafter to appeal to the prejudices of colored man or white man to secure a vote. [Cheers.] I have tried so to administer the government while I have been in office, and it has been no easy task, and I assure you I don't covet to go over it again. I have tried to administer the affairs of this government in the interests of the people of the State. Where bills have been passed through the Legislature, although introduced and passed by my own political friends—that I thought were to the detriment of the State and the Republican party, I have with pain been compelled to veto them and send them back. I have tried to throttle every movement, whether made by Democrats or Republicans, to take the money of the people out of the treasury and apply it to their own private uses. I have tried to administer the government so as to reconcile the opinions of the people; so as to get white men used to black men voting and holding office, and so as to get black men used to white men voting and holding office. I have tried to get the two elements to work together. I have done so by moral suasion and by good adminisation, by temporizing with one side and the other side, by lopping off here and there, by bringing the people together, not by the force of the bayonet, but I have tried to do it in such a way that when the present wounds, now almost healed, shall be healed up there will be no fresh wounds to give pain, and to bleed. [Loud applause.] I can speak no longer. For five months I have been crippled, suffering extreme pain. I am suffering pain to-day. I suffered it yesterday when I went amid those armed marshals and United States troops, at the head of the delegates of the people, to demand admission to a hall that was packed against me. I am suffering to-day, but I felt it was my duty, if it was the last day of my life, to come into this convention and state boldly the true and only reasons for which these people have attempted to divide the Republican party. No question of personal feeling has influenced my course: A man who, through personal feeling, allows himself to be the means of producing dissensions in his party, is not a Republican nor a good citizen. Whenever the people of this State think they can do better with somebody else at the head of their affairs than I have done—whenever the Republicans of Louisiana indicate that man—I will give him my most ardent and most enthusiastic support.

[The Governor then resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheering, rendered again and again.]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—See special notice column, Nos. 63, 64 and 65—death of N. J. Thaxton, Elizabeth Carraffa and Joseph A. Celles, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

ILLNESS OF THURLOW WEED

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FARE AND FREIGHTS ADVANCE

TRIBUNE ON PACKARD

RESTIVE UNDER ODIUM

WIFE MURDERER EXECUTED

PROLONGATION OF THIERS' TERM

DEATH OF A REVIEWER

THRONE OF GOLD DECLINED

THE ALABAMA QUESTION

WASHINGTON.

Creswell in Washington—Governor of Montana Asks for Troops.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Postmaster General Creswell was here for a few hours to-day.

Governor Potts, of Montana, asks for troops to protect settlers from the Indians. Two prominent citizens were recently killed.

The convention for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States, having been duly ratified, will go into effect on the second day of October next. Out of the 2455 money order offices of this country 570 are authorized to issue postal orders on the postmaster at New York city for payment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The offices have been selected in all the States and territories with the view of accomodating localities where the greatest number of such foreigners reside as will be likely to make use of them. All exchanges are to be made through the two government exchange offices in New York and London. In this country applications can be made only for the equivalent in sterling of a certain sum of money in United States currency, which latter amount being deposited at the local office, is transmitted to New York, and there converted in an exchange draft at current rate in gold.

On the day of receipt, this draft is made payable by the British authorities in any denomination in the kingdom. No single order will be issued for more than fifty dollars, but parties desiring to remit larger sums can obtain additional money orders. Rates of commission on these money orders will be as follows: On orders not exceeding ten dollars, twenty-five cents; over ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, fifty cents; over twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, seventy-five cents; over thirty and not exceeding forty dollars, one dollar; over forty and not exceeding fifty dollars, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

NEW YORK.

Arrivals—The Coming Italian Procession—Arrest for Employing an Engineer Without Certificate—Serious Illness of Thurlow Weed—Governments Not Very Active—Advance of Fare and Freights on Union Pacific Railway.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Arrived: Steamers Queen, Hanover and Virgo.

The police discredit the rumors that an attack will be made on the Italian procession on the twenty-fifth instant.

The owner of a steam boiler arrested today, charged with employing an engineer who had no certificate, was released on bail.

It is apprehended Thurlow Weed will not survive the passage home.

The executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad and Pacific Mail Company to-day consummated a contract by which the rates of fare and freight will be materially advanced.

Collector Murphy is said to have purchased the *Irish Republican* newspaper.

A Frenchman named Gobin, a patient at St. Lucas Hospital, partially swallowed an artificial tooth while eating yesterday, and was strangled before succor arrived.

Sixes of 1881 117; five-twenties 114¾; 64s 113¾; 65s 114¼, new 112⅝; 67s 113¼; 68s 113¾; ten-forties 113⅝.

Money closed very easy at 2½@3. Sterling extremely dull at 9⅜@9½. Gold 112¼@112⅜. Governments not very active; five-twenties of 1862 and ten-forties advanced ⅛. Tennessees 75¼, new 75½; Virginias 64, new 70; Louisiana sixes 65, new 60, levee sixes 69, eights 83; Alabama eights 100, fives 68; Georgia sixes 83, sevens 91; North Carolinas 46, new 26½; South Carolinas 70, new 57½.

LOUISIANA.

The Tribune on Marshal Packard.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—To day's New York *Tribune* says:

"We note, with great mortification, the fact that United States Marshal Packard, with superserviceable zeal, told the dissenting members of the Republican Convention, at New Orleans, that he was authorized by President Grant to use the Customhouse for the convention, and bring United States troops there for its protection. We don't mean to believe him, unless we must. It seems probable that the United States Marshal is restive under a load of odium, which he desires to shoulder off upon others."

The *Times* is silent regarding Louisiana affairs.

LONDON.

Gun Cotton Explosion—Charles Buxton is Dead—Opening of the Mount Cenis Tunnel—The Pope Declines a Throne of Gold—The Alabama Question in Parliament.

LONDON, August 11.—A terrible explosion of gun cotton occurred to-day at Stow Market, a market town in the county of Suffolk. Several persons were killed. Further explosions are apprehended.

Charles Buxton, member of Parliament for East Surrey, an eminent reviewer, and leader in the educational movement in England, died to-day.

The Mount Cenis tunnel is a complete success. An announcement has been made that it will be formally opened in September.

The Pope has written a letter declining a throne of gold. He proposes that the money subscribed for the throne be appropriated to buying the exemption of students of Catholic universities from military service.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Redsdale questioned the right of the United States to maintain its demand of indemnity for damages caused by the Alabama, now that amnesty to the late rebels and reconciliation with the South was complete. He asked whether the government intended to bring this point to the attention of the arbitration commissioners at Geneva, and proceeded to argue it at great length.

Lord Granville replied that the question of liability for the depredations of the Alabama would be argued in all its bearings before the arbitrators, by Sir Roundel Palmer and other eminent counsel, who have been detained on the part of Great Britain, whose interests would certainly not suffer for the lack of able and learned defenders.

A special from private information says military organization in Russia is being pushed vigorously on the Prussian system, and compulsory service vigorously carried out without exceptions.

In consequence of the enormous extent of country, provisional depots are to established. Officers are examining the frontiers and reporting.

The government is trying the experiment to see how soon a corps d'armee, advancing, can lay a line of railway for the forwarding of supplies. If such is the case, everything politically promises well for Russia making an alliance with Germany, who is apprehensive of an alliance between France and Russia.

PARIS.

Three Per Cent Tax Proposed—Prolongation of Thiers' Term—Estimated Vote Thereon.

PARIS, August 11.—The French budget commission propose a three per cent tax on all bonded goods except corn and coal, and estimates the yield therefrom at 75,000,000 francs per annum.

It is thought the vote prolonging President Thiers' term will stand three hundred to two hundred and thirty.

The elections for councils general will take place early in September.

The tax bill is under discussion in the Assembly.

The party of the right in the Assembly demands that President Thiers' term of office be prolonged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Storm in Wisconsin—Messner, the Wife Murderer, Hanged—Case of Outrage—Buffalo Races—Apaches Indians in Arizona—Premium on Scalps—Burning of Snow Sheds.

CHICAGO, August 11.—A violent storm passed over Appleton, Wisconsin, to-day. The lightning killed a woman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 11.—Joseph Messner, after making a full confession, was hanged for wife murder to-day.

NORWICH, Ct., August 11.—George Douglass; colored, aged twenty-seven years, was committed to jail in default of $1000 to answer the charge of attempting to outrage the person of a girl aged eleven years.

BUFFALO, August 11.—In the race for horses that had never beaten 2:40, Uncle Abe won in three straight heats. Hotspur won the race for horses that had never beaten 2:24.

BUFFALO, August 11.—The races closed to-day. Goldsmith Maid made the fastest time, in three straight heats, on record by one-quarter of a second.

The two-forty races was won by Judge Bingham's comparatively new horse in four heats, making the first quarter in 31 seconds and the half in 1.06. George C. Hall bought the horse immediately after the race, for Jay Gould, paying $30,000 for him. The purchaser says $100,000 could not buy him to-day.

The first race called was for 2.40 horses. Six horses started. Judge Fullerton took the lead, and kept it round the track in the first heat, hard pressed by Bingham. The following straights were won by Bingham. The race was highly interesting and intensely exciting. After leaving the half mile pole in the last heat, Bingham broke, Fullerton shooting