NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 113. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1336.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

AT

ST. MARK'S CHURCH,

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND VALENCE STREETS,

Thursday Evening, August 24,

At eight o'clock.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

au20

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,

AT THE

MAGNOLIA GARDEN

(Bayou Bridge).

Every Wednesday and Sunday Afternoons.

THE BEST BRASS BAND IN AMERICA.

Admission free. Refreshments of all kinds furnished at reasonable rates.

je2 6m T. J. JUDT, Proprietor.

WANTED.

COOK WANTED—A GOOD COOK—WHITE—Can get a permanent and easy place by applying at No. 142 Prytania street. au15

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.

ap30 Su We Fr 1y

BOARDING.

BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD FOR the season may make satisfactory arrangements at the pleasant residence, No. 212 Carondelet street, just above Julia street. au23 6t

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished to suit the occupants, may be had on reasonable terms at No. 212 Carondelet street. au23 6t

HOUSE TO RENT—AT NO. 114 ST. CHARLES street, corner of North, at fifty dollars per month till the expiration of the present lease, October 31, after which time it may be secured on reasonable terms by the year. au23 6t

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE AT A BARGAIN.

Having a surplus of furniture of nearly every description, the advertiser will sell a few hundred dollars worth at a positive bargain, in lots to suit purchasers, if immediate application is made at No. 212 Carondelet street. au23 6t

FOR RENT, OR SALE.—THAT HANDSOME and conveniently arranged residence, corner of Bordeaux and St. Charles streets. The house is in No. 1 order, contains parlors, sitting and dining rooms, five bedrooms, halls, pantries, etc., kitchen and other necessary outbuildings. The grounds are large and hand-omely improved.

Also—The handsome and well-finished, raised cottage, fourteen rooms, halls, etc., with whole square of ground, bounded by Magazine, Delachaise, Camp and Aline streets. Very choice.

Apply to DAVIS & FRERET,

au20 2t No. 27 Commercial place.

SAW MILL SITES.—CAPITALISTS AND lumber merchants can secure the best saw mill sites in the South, at the intersection of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad with Pearl river, by applying to the undersigned. The location is at the mouth of Pearl river, and saw mills would have splendid water-communication with all markets on the gulf; a chance to run side tracks for railroad cars into the mill, and a never-ceasing supply of cypress and yellow pine logs by Pearl river and its tributaries.

Also—Sites for ship yards, shingle factories, wood yards, sash and blind factories, etc. A better opportunity for a substantial investment may not soon offer.

Titles perfect and fully guaranteed. Taxation in Hancock county is very light—about two and a quarter per cent on a nominal assessment.

F. HEIDERHOFF.

Gazette office, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Or apply to C. M. SELPH,

At E. J. Hart & Co.'s, No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

au3

FOUNDRIES.

GEORGE CRONAN,

(Successor to Bennett & Lurges,)

SOUTHERN ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

Corner Magnolia and Erato streets,

Near Jackson Railroad Depot,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Blacksmithing and Housework in general, Vaults, Store Fronts, etc., made to order at the shortest notice.

Office at the Foundry. au23 1y

CAUTION.

CAUTION TO CAPITALISTS AND Money Lenders.—Public notice is hereby given that the transfer or negotiation by the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company of the notes (each for $500) made and indorsed by the said Company, as follows: Four due first January, 1871; four due first January, 1872; four due first January, 1873, with eight per cent interest, identified with an act of mortgage before George W. Christy, notary public for the parish of Orleans, dated fourteenth December, 1869, will be resisted judicially and by all legal means by the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company, as a violation and fraud of the said last named Company's rights acquired from said Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company by act of lease before the said Christy, notary public, on the twenty-first day of December, 1870.

R. A. KNOWLTON,

President of the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company. au18 20 23 27*

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this College opens September 13, 1871.

The COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, September 20.

The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, October 2.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, October 4.

The LAW DEPARTMENT, October 11.

Young men wishing to enter either of the departments should be present at the commencement of the term.

J. C. WELLING, President.

For further information inquire of W. STICKNEY, Secretary and Treasurer. au22 2m

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

183 RACE STEET, head of Coliseum Place.

T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.

Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University, or any other College in America. A Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.

Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A. Gresham's, 92 Camp street. au20 10m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

PELICAN HOUSE,

No. 4 Baronne street.

The rooms front Canal and Baronne streets; they are well ventilated and neatly furnished. Permanent and day board very low for the season.

au20 1t*

SAZARAC RESTAURANT,

16.....Royal Street.....16

BY SPARSICO.

The best of everything in the market, and pure Wines and Liquors at down town prices. Table service elegant. Waiters polite and attentive.

je5

JOHN RHEINTHAL,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

170.....Girod Street.....170

(Near St. Charles Street,)

NEW ORLEANS. ap23 1y

ECONOMY THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

HAVE YOUR OLD CLOTHES CLEANED AND THEY WILL LAST ANOTHER SEASON,

BY

J. JOLY,

TAILOR AND SCOURER,

514.....Camp Street.....514

(Near the Magazine Market.)

Suits of every description made to order.

au26 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

As provided in the charter of this institution, no assessment will be made until fifty thousand dollars were subscribed. Over that amount having already been subscribed, ten per cent on the same is now due; likewise, the same will be required on all subsequent subscriptions at the time of subscribing. No second installment will be due until over $200,000 are subscribed, when there will be due notice given for a general meeting of stockholders, to participate in an election for officers, and, moreover, to discuss and settle such questions as may be suggested by any of the members. In the meantime, there shall be no accumulation of expenses. Several lots for building upon are already secured; but operations must, of necessity, be only to a limited extent, until the greater part of the capital stock is subscribed, during which time, however, stockholders only can be accommodated, and outsiders not until there shall be surplus funds, or until the wants of the stockholders are provided for. Consequently, it behooves all who contemplate or desire the advantages and facilities offered by this association, to become owners of one or more shares while the opportunity offers. There has not been, nor will not be, any preferred stock issued by this company, for value must be received when certificates of paid up stocks are given. Parties who have already subscribed, and all of those who favor this enterprise, are respectfully requested to exert their influence in its behalf, for certainly it will be to the interest of this association to commence work as soon as possible. Besides the constant demand daily here at this office for houses, etc., on terms as provided by the charter and by-laws, are almost innumerable. This is embarrassing, if not intolerable to the party who has to turn said applicants off without giving them any satisfactory or definite answer. This, indeed, is an evidence of the amount of work this association would command when made ready to accommodate applicants. The profits in building, and the interest on same, secured by unquestionable collaterals, and the inducements offered to subscribers now prospectively, and guaranteed to stockholders hereafter in reality, as far as transactions extend. And judging from the demands heretofore and at present, there is no reason to doubt but that the association can be kept constantly employed, with every dollar of its capital securely and profitably invested.

J. F. GRIFFING,

Secretary, office No. 110 Gravier street.

au22 9t

TO FACTORS AND PLANTERS.

KLOPPENBURG'S COTTON GIN STANDS.

487.....Decatur Street.....487

Formerly Victory Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Having made thorough repairs for the new season, I respectfully inform the factors and planters that I am again prepared to fill all orders for sacks for the shipment of seed cotton, which will be furnished to responsible parties, as usual, free of charge

Will GIN and BALE COTTON at the same rate as formerly, viz: For the seed only, and charge for bagging and ties at the market rate.

All ORDERS will be PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO if left in box at No. 209 Gravier street, corner of Baronne street. Also, lock box No. 401, Postoffice.

The celebrated E. CARVER & CO'S GIN used.

au22 2m

THE CHARM.....THE CHARM.

This Evening, Saturday August 19,

at seven o'clock,

The above Coffeehouse, No. 5 Old Levee street, WILL BE REOPENED.

The friends and patrons of the proprietors are cordially invited to attend.

au19 3t V. D. STRANTZ & CO.

PELICAN FERTILIZER.

THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY,

No. 12 Union Street, Up Stairs,

Have now ready for delivery their superior FERTILIZING COMPOUND, in quantities to suit purchasers. Certificates from well-known citizens characterize it as superior to Peruvian Guano, while it is sold at less than half the price, and has no disagreeable odor. Send for Circular.

Price of our Pelican No. 1.....$50 per ton

Price of our Pelican No. 2.....$45 per ton

Terms—Cash, or approved city acceptance, payable December 1, 1871.

Also, EARTH CLOSETS and COMMODES for sale. Samples to be seen and orders taken at the office.

fe16 1y

MCNEELY & MILBURN,

DEALERS IN

Wagons and Carts of All Kinds

FOR

ROAD, FARM AND PLANTATION USE.

Iron Axle,

Thimble Skein and

Tubular Axle Wagons,

Spring Wagons,

Wheel Barrows, etc.

Wholesale and Retail at low prices and Warranted Superior Quality.

au17 1m

WE ARE NOW PREPARED, BETTER than ever, to supply the best qualities of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ALE AND PORTER.

We respectfully solicit orders from families, guaranteeing satisfaction, at the old price, $1 25 per dozen. Delivered free to all parts of the city. Send your orders to T. I. HARRISON, Agent, No. 31 Natchez street, between Camp and Magazine streets. au16 1y

THE GAS OF THE AGE.

The New Orleans Hydro-Carbon Gas-light Company.

This company has just completed a series of scientific experiments in the production of Hydro-Carbon Gas by "Slofer's patents," and can strongly recommend these machines as the simplest, cheapest and most substantial gas machines ever offered to the public, producing a gas five times the illuminating power of city gas, and at a much less cost. For churches, halls, sugar-houses and country towns this machine can not be surpassed.

Orders for machines left at the company's office, No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or with Messrs. Jocknsh & Co., bankers, Galveston, Texas, will meet with prompt attention.

J. M. WAGNER, President.

HENRY STERN, Secretary and Treasurer.

au4 6m

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,

Organized for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.

The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.

Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.

All orders should be addressed,

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,

mh19 6mo No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF J. H. RAINNEY are hereby notified to present their claims at Mr. Whiteman's sail loft, head of New Basin, within the next ten days.

au 18 24 27* JOHN CROWLEY.

THE CUSTOMHOUSE CRIME.

Opinions of the Press.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

THE QUARREL IN NEW ORLEANS.

The later information which has been received concerning the quarrel between the Republican conventions in Louisiana gives the affair quite a different aspect from that in which it was necessarily viewed in the dim light afforded by the telegraph. The true story of the trouble is, briefly, this: The State Central Committee ordered delegate elections to be held throughout the State, and it was hoped by that body that the result would be a majority against Governor Warmoth in the convention, and in favor of the faction which opposed him, and which actually controlled the Central Committee. It was ascertained, however, that the majority of the delegates chosen were adherents of the Warmoth party, and when this became apparent, the opposing faction determined to win by fraud what they had fairly lost in an honest election.

To accomplish this purpose, the Central Committee decided to hold the convention in the United States Customhouse, and as the collector and nearly all the officers of the general government in New Orleans were opposed to Warmoth, permission to occupy the building was readily obtained. The United States Marshal, who seems to have been a prominent actor in this most disgraceful affair, then swore in some two hundred deputies, and placed them and three companies of United States troops on duty in the Customhouse, with orders not to admit to the convention any one who had not a ticket. The postmaster and certain other officials then distributed admission tickets to the delegates who favored their cause, and also to persons not elected who claimed to represent the districts from which the friends of Governor Warmoth were elected. When the Governor appeared at the door of the convention with about ninety delegates, admission was refused, and the whole party, burning with indignation, proceeded to a hall, where another convention was immediately organized.

Both of these bodies claim allegiance to the Republican party, and profess devotion to the administration. The dispute has arisen between them because the Customhouse party desires to secure control of the State patronage, as it has that of the United States. We have no sympathy with the motives which actuate either of them, but it is clear that the Warmoth party is altogether in the right, while its opponent is altogether in the wrong. In the first place, the Governor's convention, was composed entirely of delegates who were entitled fairly to seats in the convention and to participation in its proceedings. To exclude them was to commit an unpardonable offense against the people whom they represented; and that offense was aggravated by the fact that their places were filled in part by men who represented nobody, and who had no right to influence the action of the convention in the smallest degree.

In the second place, it was a scandalous proceeding to hold the convention in a United States building; it was even a greater offence to sit with closed doors, and it was a monstrous outrage to invoke the assistance of government troops to enable the bogus convention to perpetrate this wrong, and to place the troops with artillery and loaded muskets about the building as a menace to the civil authorities. Of course the aid of the military was invoked because it was well known that the Governor would not permit the use of the civil power for such unlawful purposes; but even if the Customhouse people had been so much in the right as they were decidedly in the wrong, such action would have been worth only the severest condemnation.

We are very glad indeed to hear the report that the President has disavowed all responsibility for the action of the United States Marshal and the Collector. It was alleged that the troops were used with his consent, but this seems to be false, and from what we know of the President's character, we are positively sure it is altogether untrue. But the President must not be satisfied with a simple expression of his disapprobation. The conduct of these men has been so very bad, and their usurpation of authority has been so abominably insolent, that severe punishment should be meted out to them. Every officer of the government who participated in this unrighteous business should be dismissed from the office instantly. If the President will do this act of justice, he will strengthen the esteem with which he is regarded by Governor Warmoth and the regular party in Louisiana, and he will gratify the country with the practical assurance that abuse of military power by lawless and reckless officials will always have his disapproval.

[From the Alabama State Journal.]

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* takes a proper view of the recent fiasco at New Orleans, when it denounces the conduct of some of the parties who figured so ingloriously in the recent Customhouse convention there. The United States Marshal for the district of Louisiana writes a letter to the New York *Tribune*, relieving the President from the charge of having authorized the use of the New Orleans Customhouse for the Republican State Convention, and from all connection with ordering out troops for its protection. The requisition, he says, was made on his own responsibility, and the orders of the commander were simply to protect the public property, and not to interfere with delegates in any way.

Marshal Packard adds that there was nothing to restrain any delegate or contestants from access to the courtroom, in which the convention was held, but that Governor Warmoth made the presence of the United States troops a pretext for carrying out his previously determined purpose of bolting from the convention. The necessity of holding the convention in the United States courtroom arose, he says, from the fact that for weeks before the meetings of the clubs of the city had been broken up by men who were aided and abetted by Warmoth's police authorities; and that, except for the presence of the soldiers, the police force would have effected an entrance into the convention hall, and created a disturbance.

This explanation, while it fully exonerates the President of the United States, is a defense of the most lame and impotent kind. The convention had no business to be held in the United States courtroom, and the federal officers of New Orleans were guilty of an act of indecency in selecting a government building for the scene of their fastious squabbles. If Governor Warmoth and his clan were twice as bad as they are alleged to be, it would not justify the action of the marshal and collector; and we tell these Kilkenny cats, whether they consort with Casey or with Dunn, that the people are sick of their jealousies, malignities and feuds, and that the Great Republican party does not propose to allow their rancors and quarrels to imperil its prospects or interfere with its purposes of healing the hurts and wounds of the country. It is gratifying to know that the President had nothing to do with the miserable matter, but it will be still more satisfactory to learn that it has met his unqualified and emphatic condemnation.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

AS BLACK AN OUTRAGE AS WAS EVER COMMITTED

If proof of the scandalous conduct of the federal officers of New Orleans, in connection with the late rending asunder of the Republican party in that State, were wanting, it is furnished in the card of S. B. Packard, United States Marshal of the district of Louisiana, telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* and republished in another column of this journal. Mr. Packard admits enough to damn a dozen such fellows. He tells us the United States troops were in the Customhouse to defend the public property. We were not aware that there was any public property of much value in the Customhouse, with the exception of the brother-in-law of the President, and his brother.

But neither they nor any other articles of public property were in the slightest danger; and, if there had been danger, we should think the two hundred special deputy marshals sworn in would have been sufficient. Why don't Packard in his card tell us about his two hundred deputy marshals? He knows that the fact that he had such a host mustered at the Customhouse exposes his whole tissue of falsehoods. The truth is, the call for the convention was a trick. The appointment that it should be held in the Customhouse was a trick and a scandal. The giving out of tickets at the money-order department of the postoffice was a trick. The closing of all the doors of the Customhouse but one, obstructing the public business, was a trick.

The refusal to allow Warmoth's friends to enter the room appointed for the meeting until after tedious and purposely provoking examination of credentials was a trick and an outrage. The presence of three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, with two Gatlin guns, was a menace, and as black an outrage as was ever committed anywhere.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, August 18.]

The *Tribune* rejoices over the President's prompt repudiation of the doings of his New Orleans subordinates, and the report that he will turn them out of office. We trust, for the sake of common decency, that the report that the President will turn out of office those responsible for the outrage is well-founded. Nothing less can remove the responsibility from his own shoulders. The Customhouse crowd assumed that they were the President's party; that they were vindicating his candidacy for re-election, and defending him from open and secret enemies. A little confused, perhaps, as to the distinctions between the civil and military service, they called in the bayonets and Gatlin guns to fight the battles of the President. They considered themselves the champions of his cause. Indeed, they assumed to be acting according to his wishes. Brother-in-law Casey was fresh from Long Branch, and he ought to have known the mind of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy about the affairs of Louisiana. Now, if Brother-in-law Casey and the rest were mistaken; if they are not the President's party; if they are merely a lot of irresponsible and intermeddling scoundrels who have been using the name of our glorious chief magistrate to cover their own nefarious and stupid designs; if the President, instead of approving and admiring their cause, regards it with amazement as a personal dishonor and a public humiliation—then they must suffer decapitation for their ignorance. Brother-in-law Casey's head is the first that should fly. There is no hope for him if he has reported his illustrious relative falsely to the confiding patriots of the Crescent City. It may give the President a terrible pang to strike off the solemn head of a sacred brother-in-law; but we shall await with eager interest the quick development of his Roman virtue.

Weather Report.

Yesterday the thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows: 8 A. M., 82°; 2 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 88°.

Important Seizure Reported.

NEW YORK, August 19.—It was reported late yesterday afternoon that a large seizure of diamonds, rubies and other precious stones had been made under the supervision of the customhouse authorities, on suspicion of having been smuggled.

The gems were found concealed on the persons of three French Jews, who came as passengers on the steamer Italy, which arrived here on the sixteenth from Liverpool. The value of the contraband property captured is said to be $40,000. Warrants were issued yesterday by the United States commissioner for the arrest of all the smugglers.

NEW ORLEANS BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—We bespeak a careful perusal for the advertisement of this association, which will be found in our issue of this morning. No more worthy enterprise could be desired than this building association, as it offers to the poor working man the easy means to become the possesser of his own house, and enables him at the same time to be the benefactor of others as deserving as himself. Wherever building associations have been organized on wise principles, such as this one, they have proved of immense advantage to their subscribers, and we are creditably informed that in Charleston, South Carolina, and Baltimore, Maryland, many very wealthy men owe their first start in life to them. Ours, we are satisfied, will do as much good here.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of the Hon. James McCleery, member of Congress from this State, to learn that he is rapidly improving in health. It is now expected that he will be able to attend to his Congressional duties when Congress again meets. He is a staunch Republican, and friendly to the State and national administrations. In addition to General McCleery's great abilities for the position he now holds as one of the representatives of the people, he has a fine record as a soldier—having served with much distinction in the Union army.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE.—If anything more was wanting in the way of evidence to prove that the above named celebrated sewing machines were worthy of the extraordinary high reputation they enjoy, the testimonial which we publish this morning should suffice in all conscience. Here is a lady who, perhaps, has had, in her experience, a better opportunity to form a correct judgment as to the merits of the different sewing machines than almost any other one person in the whole Southwest—a lady whose veracity is like Holy Writ, and who can possibly have no purpose to serve, gives a decided preference to the Grover & Baker machine—in fact, a most unequivocal indorsement. It has the appearance of settling the question forever, and we congratulate the popular agent, Mr. Gardner, upon it.

The following is copied from the Jackson *Pilot:*

We learn from Messrs. G. W. Cochran and L. Trager, the president and treasurer of the Meridian, Red river and Texas railroad, that, at a recent informal meeting held in Meridian on the fifteenth instant, a report was made to the board that the early completion of the road rested entirely with the counties through which the line is proposed to pass. Parties in New York have been recently conferred with, who agree to build the road within eighteen months' time, provided the funds now intended to be subscribed by the different counties shall be thus in fact subscribed, the contracting parties to take security upon the road for the remainder of their expenditure. We are authorized to state that these contractors have the money ready, beyond a doubt, and are men who will do what they agree to do. Thus the whole matter now rests with the counties and the people of the State of Mississippi. The engineer corps will be put in the field next month to definitely locate the line. Another meeting of the board of directors of the Meridian, Red River and Texas railroad will take place on Tuesday, the twenty-first proximo, at the Ragsdale House, in Meridian.

The grape crop in Missouri is enormous this season, and prices are reduced to a very low figure. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "For receipts from our local vineyards delivered in spring wagons our hucksters are paying four to five cents per pound, and retailing them at six to seven cents."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPUBLICANS OF CADDO

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING THERE

TICKET CONVENTION DENOUNCED

Republican State Convention Indorsed

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SHREVEPORT, August 21, 1871.

On a call from the president of the Parish Republican Executive Committee of Caddo, the Republicans of the parish assembled in force, in the city of Shreveport, on the evening of the nineteenth of August, to hear and act upon the report of the delegates to the State Convention, Hon. Moses Sterrett and Rev. Samuel Armstead.

These gentlemen in turn reviewed, in plain and forcible language, the action of the late State Executive Committee, and amid loud and continued demonstrations of assent, denounced the action of the Customhouse clique; and especially their employment of United States troops to intimidate delegates.

Colonel M. H. Crowell and Professor McClellan also addressed the assemblage, and in eloquent terms exhorted them to uphold the principles of the party and denounce and condemn the proceedings of the late State Executive Committee, who had attempted to override and frustrate the intentions and wishes of the Republican party of the State. They said that such men as Packard, Casey and Co., who had professed themselves Republicans, had, by their course of procedure, violated the principles and lost the confidence of the party.

The Hon. F. M. Smith, Parish Judge, then offered the following series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We learn with astonishment and regret that the Hon. Moses Sterrett and Rev. Samuel Armstead, our delegates to the State Convention at New Orleans on the ninth day of August, were refused admittance thereto by members of the then existing State Executive Committee, at whose instance and by whose call the said convention assembled.

Whereas, The said Executive Committee did procure the assistance of United States marshals, United States troops and United States arms to overawe and assist in the rejection of said delegates, contrary to all previous usage and custom, and in direct opposition to the rights of citizens, as set forth in the constitution of the United States.

Whereas, Such a line of policy is unfair, despotic, antagonistic to Republican principles, and eminently calculated to rupture, and thereby cause the defeat of the Republican party in this State and the Union; be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and approve of the action of our delegates, Hon. Moses Sterrett and Rev. Samuel Armstead, and of the convention which assembled at Turner Hall, of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was president.

2. That we cheerfully acknowledge the abilities and unceasing efforts of his excellency, Governor H. C. Warmoth, the well-tried and faithful champion of Republican principles in our State, and gladly accord to him the thanks and respect to which we think he is honorably entitled.

3. That we enter our solemn protest against the proceedings and self-assigned authority of the Customhouse clique, and do most emphatically add our voice to the call for the removal from office of professed Republicans who would deny the equal rights of all delegates to a political convention, and would seek and employ, by inexcusable assumption of authority, the unnecessary and uncalled-for assistance of national troops and marshals to debar our representatives from entering the room in which they were properly entitled to seats as the duly accredited delegates from this parish.

4. That we acknowledge, and will support, the Republican State Executive Committee, of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is chairman, as the only legal head of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by telegraph to the New Orleans REPUBLICAN and *Louisianian*, with a request to publish the same.

6. That our representative in Congress, General James McCleery, be notified of the action of this meeting, and be requested to co-operate with the committee appointed by the State Convention to solicit and secure the removal from office of federal appointees, who profess to be Republicans, but who are using their best endeavors to disorganize and destroy the Republican party.

The meeting adjourned amid the greatest enthusiasm and cheers for the Republican cause.

SAMUEL ARMSTEAD, President.

F. M. SMITH, Secretary.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

NO NEW FIVE PER CENTS

SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA

DETAILS OF COREAN FIGHT

SUCCESS OF FIVE PER CENT LOAN

END OF THIERS' TERM

DISSOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY

Preparations Against Cholera

COTTON WORM IN ALABAMA

DANGER TO THE CROPS

DAMAGE TO CAROLINA RICE

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

No New Five Per Cents After this Week—The Corean Business—Cadet Smith in Trouble—Ship Foundered at Sea.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—It is announced at the treasury that no new five per cents will be on the market after this week.

Advices from the South Atlantic fleet report all well.

The ship Euterpe, from New York, foundered at sea. A part of the crew arrived at Bahia. A small boat containing seven has not been heard of since they left the wreck.

The full details of Corean affairs have been published.

The *Herald* captions its article, "A great victory, but a great fizzle."

The *Tribune* says: "We have failed in securing the avowed objects of the expedition, and the whole affair is worse than useless, unless the force under the orders of Admiral Rodgers is immediately quadrupled, and he is ordered to reduce the country."

The colored cadet Smith is in trouble again for harsh treatment of his fellow colored cadet Gee, from Alabama.

NEW YORK.

Yellow Fever Reports Unfounded—Mutiny on Ship Nevada—The Wrecked Wyoming—Governments One-Eighth Lower; Closed Very Dull—Arrivals—Governments Not Quite So Firm—Senfelder Centenary—Weser Collision.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Arrived out: Ville de Paris.

The reported dissemination of yellow fever by three sailors, who escaped from quarantine, is unfounded.

Three sailors of the ship Nevada were arrested on a charge of mutiny.

The wrecked steamer Wyoming hails from Perth Amboy, and was on her way hence to Providence.

The English steamer Wyoming is here, and sails for Europe to-morrow.

Stocks very active, and closed strong. Gold irregular at 112½@112⅝. Governments ⅛@¼ lower, and closed very dull. State bonds dull; Tennessees 75, new 75½; Virginias 63, new 72; Louisiana sixes 65, new 60, levees 70; Alabama eights 100, fives 68; Georgia sixes 83, sevens 91; North Carolinas 45, new 26; South Carolinas 70, new 57⅞. Sterling: long 8¾, short 9¼.

Gold has been very irregular; quotations for amounts deliverable to-morrow were as follows: 112⅝, 112⅜@112½ and 112¾, closing at 112½@112⅝, and for amounts deliverable to-day, or cash gold as it is called, from ⅜@⅝ higher. Governments not quite so firm to-day as they have been for some days past; prices, as compared with those of this morning, show a decline of ¼@⅜ on sixes of 1881 and five-twenties of 1862, 1864 and 1865, old, and ⅛ on January and July issues; 10-40s are off about ⅛@¼; currency bonds off ⅜, closed very dull.

Arrangements are making for the celebration of the centenary of Aloys Senfelder, the inventor of lithography, November next.

The steamer Weser, which arrived on the eighteenth, collided with the bark Helen Isabel on the thirteenth instant. Both vessels were slightly damaged. Two men were seriously injured.

LONDON.

The Five Per Cent Loan a Great Success—Loans Required for Paris—Meeting of the Prussian and Austrian Emperors Postponed.

LONDON, August 22.—The introduction of $75,000,000 of a five per cent loan to-day by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., was a marked success, the subscriptions exceeding in a single day the whole amount offered.

The continental subscriptions are reported large.

The books will be closed to-morrow, instead of Thursday, as advertised.

The *Times* says further loans will be required before the city of Paris can be restored to the same condition as before the war.

A meeting between the Emperors of Prussia and Austria has been postponed.

VERSAILLES.

Tax on Paper—Compromise on the Prolongation Question—Communist Testimony—Proposed Disbandment of the National Guard—Providing for the Dissolution of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 22.—A tax of twenty francs per kilogram of paper has been substituted for the newspaper stamp duty.

It is reported a compromise has been made regarding Thiers' term of office. He receives the title of President, and holds office during the existence of the present Assembly.

In the court-martial to-day, members of the Paris fire department deposed positively that the Commune ordered the firing of public and private buildings, and forbade their extinguishing the flames in the Palais Royal.

The press hotly discuss the proposed disbandment of the national guard. The conservative journals advocate, and the radical papers oppose the step. Fears are expressed that its enforcement will meet with opposition in Lyons and elsewhere.

A bill providing for the dissolution of the present Assembly will soon be brought forward.

The deputies of the left are preparing a manifesto demanding the restoration of the constitution of 1848.

MUNICH.

Proposed Catholic Congress.

MUNICH, August 22.—A committee of conservative Catholics have invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to the congress at Munich, September 22.

ROME.

Government and the Cholera.

ROME, August 22.—The government is taking stringent measures against the cholera.

DUBLIN.

Fight Between the People and Police.

DUBLIN, August 22.—The people and police of Limerick fought to-day. Several were injured.

MADRID.

Crown Prince Arrived.

MADRID, August 22.—Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, has arrived in Madrid, on a visit to his brother, Amedeus.

The budget is ready for submission to the Cortes. The expenditures of the year are estimated at 600,000,000 pezetas, and the revenue 589,000,000. The minister of finance anticipates the deficits will be easily covered, and considers any measures in regard to the public debt at present unnecessary.

COREA.

Report of the Fight.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The mails bring details of the second fight in Corea.

It appears that on the morning of June 10 the expedition started from the fleet. It consisted of nine hundred men, of which seven hundred, including one hundred and five marines, were to operate on land—four hundred and twenty-five from the Colorado and one hundred and twenty-five each from the Alaska and Benicia—all the crews of the Monocacy and Palos being required to work the guns on board.

The Monocacy took the lead, followed by the Palos, with all the smaller boats in tow except the steam launches. The main object of the attack is built on top of a small conical hill, on a tongue of land that projects from the right and west bank of the river, and extending out into the water about half a mile. Its average width, from north to south, is about four hundred yards.

The river makes a sharp bend around the points of this peninsula, and during the rise and fall of the tide the water rushes past it with fearful rapidity. About three hundred yards from the extreme point of this a small conical hill rises about three hundred feet high. The Coreans have fortified this in such a manner that, looking from the water, the walls of the fort appear but a continuation of the extension upward of the steep sides, only approaching more nearly to a perpendicular, the sides of the hill forming an angle of about forty-five or fifty degrees with the horizon, and the fort so built on top as to occupy a whole level space of about eighty feet in diameter, leaving no level ground. Outside of the parapet wall the ground between this and the water's edge is very rough, steep and rocky, and difficult for military operations. The Coreans had a water battery of twenty-four and thirty-two-pounders and a small old brass piece, commanding the channel past this point, and protecting the approaches to the fort from the water on the front.

As this was the grand object of the attack, it was determined to land several miles below and take it in the rear. Accordingly, when the boats reached the first fort, about two miles below the point above mentioned, the Monocacy and Palos opened fire on it with vigor, but the Palos unfortunately running on a rock, was held fast there, and her effectiveness impaired for awhile. The Monocacy's fire continued, silencing the fort and driving in its defenders, and under cover of this fire the smaller boats, which had been towed up by the Palos, cast off and rowed rapidly to the beach and landed a portion of the force designated to operate by land.

The landing was effected in good order and without difficulty, but the men had then to toil through some two hundred yards of mud from one to two feet deep, and over sluices in some parts much deeper, before reaching good, firm dry land.

This done, the first fort was easily occupied, its defenders having been silenced by the fire from the Monocacy and Palos, and retreated on the approach of the skirmish line of marines, who were thrown out in advance of the attacking party, firing a few harmless shots as they fled. Night now coming on, the whole land force bivouacked till next morning, posting strong guards in advance.

On Sunday, the eleventh instant, the whole expedition moved forward on the next fort, and took it without resistance. They then extended their line across the peninsula, and advanced on the main fort, called by the French Fort d'Elbeuf, from its being located in the bend or elbow of the river. This being a place of great strength, and the way of approach extremely rough and difficult, some time was necessary to get the whole force up into position, when the order was given to charge.

About half-past ten our whole line went with a rush and yell, which was responded to by the death wail or war whoop of the Coreans in the fort. The Coreans here made a firm stand and desperate resistance, firing their clumsy gingals with great coolness and deliberation at our men as they charged up the hill; then fighting hand to hand with long spears and swords.

When the forts had been stormed and our men were inside the ramparts, Lieutenant McKee, of Kentucky, who led the charge into the fort, was the first to enter, and fell fighting bravely, being overwhelmed and borne down by superior numbers. Two hundred and forty-three dead Coreans were found in the fort, and several prisoners taken, among whom was the deputy commander-in-chief, who was wounded.

Our own loss was Lieutenant Hugh McKee, Seth Allen, ordinary seamen of the Colorado, and private Hourahan, of the marine corps killed. Several were wounded, including Bassed, assistant surgeon, C. J. S. Wells, of the Colorado.

After the capture, the destruction of the forts was immediately begun. The houses were fired, the works and guns destroyed, and the magazine exploded. All the wounded Coreans were taken to the Monocacy.

The land force encamped in the neighborhood of the fort of the fight of the eleventh, and early next morning took up their line of march to the fleet, the object of the expedition having been fulfilled; namely, avenging the insult to the American flag on the first of June.

BASE BALL.

Mutuals vs. Forest Citys—Same vs. Boston Reds.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Mutuals yesterday evening beat the Forest Citys of Rockford by a score of six to five.

This afternoon the Mutuals defeated the Boston Red Stocking nine by a score of fifteen to eleven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Army Worm in Alabama—Damage to Carolina Rice Crops—Saratoga Races—Preparations Against Cholera—Row in Topeka and Killing of Two Rioters—Loan Subscription to be Closed—Regatta at Newport.

MONTGOMERY, August 22.—Reports from the richest cotton fields of Alabama and Mississippi say the army worm has appeared in larger numbers than ever before. The boll worm is also reported in many counties.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22.—Arrived: Steamer Falcon, from Baltimore, off the port, and steamer Manhattan, from New York.

Accounts from every part of the coast section report immense damage to the cotton and rice crops, especially cotton, from the recent heavy and continuous rains and gales. Reports from the interior, on the other hand, represent cotton and corn to be suffering badly