NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 118. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1341.

AMUSEMENTS.

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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

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CAUTION.

CAUTION TO CAPITALISTS AND Money Leaders.—Public notice is hereby given that the transfer or negotiation by the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company of the notes (each for $5000) 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, 1868, 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.
E. A. KNOWLTON,
President of the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company. au18 20 23 27*

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FOR GIRLS.
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ELEVENTH SESSION—Will begin first Monday in September next, and close last Wednesday in June, 1872.
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DISCIPLINE—Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will afford facilities for instruction in artillery. Uniform of Cadet: Gray cloth, to be had at the institution at a cost of $26 50 per suit.
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The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, October 4.
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For further information inquire of W. STICKNEY, Secretary and Treasurer. au22 2m

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Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
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Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

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A CHEAP ORGAN.
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Agent Fairbanks' Scale and Cotton Beams.
Fairbanks & Co. are the authorized agents for furnishing all the the customhouses, postoffices, and all public buildings connected with the United States, with scales, which is satisfactory evidence that they are the standard for the United States.
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au26 1y

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.
au23 1oc1

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Formerly Victory Street,
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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. 200 Gravier street, corner of Baronne street. Also, lock box No. 401, Postoffice.
The celebrated E. CARVER & CO'S GIN used.
au22 2m

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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 characterise 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
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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.
fe15 1y

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

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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 "Sloper'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. Jockush & Co., bankers, Galveston, Texas, will meet with prompt attention.
J. M. WAGNER, President.
HENRY STERN, Secretary and Treasurer.
au4 6m

THE CUSTOMHOUSE OUTRAGE

VERSION OF CASEY AND PACKARD

SHARP REPLY OF MR. CONWAY

We find the following production in New York papers, and reproduce it for the information of our readers:

A PACKARD AND CASEY DOCUMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14, 1871.

To the Public:

The State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, which was in existence prior to the convention of the ninth instant, was formed in accordance with a resolution of the Republican convention, passed August 10, 1870. This resolution, after prescribing the mode of formation of the committee, provided that said committee shall hold office for the term of one year, and it shall be their duty, on or before the expiration of their term of service, to call a State convention of the Republican party for the purpose of choosing their successors.

In accordance with this resolution, on the twenty-seventh of June, 1871, the Central Committee issued their call for a State convention, to be held in New Orleans, on Wednesday, August 9, fixing the delegation to which each parish and ward was entitled, and prescribing that the credentials of delegates must be signed by the presidents and secretaries of their respective parish committees, and in the city of New Orleans by the presidents and secretaries of the mother ward clubs, which credentials were to be forwarded as soon as possible to the president of the State Central Committee, to be by him presented to the convention.

Immediately the Warmoth faction commenced using every means to insure their success throughout the State. Bribes of money and office were proffered unsparingly; all office-holders obnoxious to their policy were removed; threats and entreaties were alike used to effect their purpose. In the city of New Orleans organized bands of street laborers, policemen in uniform or in plain clothes, and thugs and criminals of the lowest standing in society were sent from ward to ward and from clubroom to clubroom to repress all expressions of dissatisfaction with their master, Warmoth, and to insure the election of his candidates. Men were knocked down and brutally maltreated by these ruffians for daring to express an opinion of their own, while uniformed policemen stood by laughing and making no motion to interfere.

Meanwhile the elections were steadily going against the Warmoth party. In those few parishes where his candidates were fairly elected no contest was made, but in every case where the result of the election went against them, the tax collectors and other officials appointed by the Governor bolted, formed conventions of their own, and in many cases, without even that formality, claimed to be regularly elected delegates to the convention. Warmoth's friends openly boasted that they would control the convention, no matter at what cost. United States Senator J. R. West, the creature and tool of Warmoth, the only man claiming to be a Republican, who voted with the Democratic Senators against the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed in the public streets, "We will have control of that convention or blood."

No place of meeting having been named in the call, on the third day of August, 1871, the State Central Committee authorized their president, S. B. Packard, to procure a suitable place of meeting. Upon inquiry, it was found that every public hall in the city which, by any possibility, was fit for the purpose, had been engaged beforehand by the Governor, with the intention of forcing the convention to meet in some place where, by his police and thugs, he could effectually control it. Under these circumstances the president of the committee, S. B. Packard, determined to hold the convention in the United States courtroom, situated in the Customhouse, but in a part of the building entirely distinct and isolated from the customs department, of which room he is custodian by virtue of his position as United States Marshal. In this determination the majority of the State committee and Collector Casey, custodian of the building, heartily acquiesced.

At the meeting of August 3, and four days before the place of meeting was determined, the Central Committee passed a resolution declaring that tickets of admission would be issued only to persons claiming seats as delegates, and that all others would be excluded from the hall. In accordance with this resolution, on the morning of the ninth instant, a ticket of admission was furnished to every person claiming a seat in the convention, no matter on how frivolous or evidently fraudulent grounds such claim was based.

Notwithstanding that this mode of procedure was fully advertised and universally known, the Warmoth party persisted in declaring that they would go into the convention without tickets and clean out the building with the police; but, nevertheless, recognized the authority of the committee by making application for and receiving tickets. Threats of assassination against prominent members of the opposition were freely and openly made. Fearing that a riot would ensue within the precincts of the building, Marshal Packard telegraphed on the eighth instant to General Reynolds, commanding department, for a guard of United States troops solely for the protection of United States property. This request was granted, and at 9 A. M., of the ninth, forty men of the Nineteenth United States infantry, under command of Captain Smith, were marched into the building.

Here they at once stacked arms, broke ranks, and dispersed through the building, nor at any time during the day did they attempt to interfere with any person, nor was even a single sentry posted in the building.

The hour fixed for the assembling of the convention was 12 M. At quarter past 10 A. M. Governor Warmoth and a crowd of about sixty persons entered the building, proceeded up-stairs and demanded admission into the court room. The deputy marshal in charge told him he had strict orders to admit no one to the room until half-past eleven; but as he, the Governor, was still suffering from lameness, he would personally take the responsibility of admitting him at once, and his friends would be allowed to enter at the proper time. The Governor at once mounted a chair, and commenced a violent speech denunciatory of the general government, and declaiming against the military as there to prevent his entrance to the convention. He was here respectfully interrupted by the officer commanding the troops, who assured him he was not there to interfere with any one, but simply to protect public property. The Governor then proposed adjournment to Turner Hall, and went there, followed by his gang, without receiving the slightest molestation, insult or abuse from any one.

At 12 M. the convention was called to order. Eighty-four bona fide delegates took part in the convention, thirty-four voting with Warmoth, and several of the latter have since furnished sworn statements explaining and deploring their action.

It has been complained that persons were excluded from the building. This is only true so far as regards roughs and rowdies who were hanging around the building to no good purpose. No business man was interfered with or inconvenienced in the slightest degree, as a proof of which it is only necessary to mention that the receipts of the day were larger than for a week previously, and for the same day during the past two years.

The propriety of the use of the courtroom and the employment of the United States troops has since been amply proven by the assertions of the chief officers of the police force, that, had not the military been present, they would have forced an entrance into the building, the thugs and rowdies would have followed them, and they would have made a general clearing out of all inside.

JAMES F. CASEY,
Collector of Customs.
S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

MR. CONWAY'S LETTER.

To His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR—I beg leave to respectfully present for your consideration a few thoughts concerning the recent efforts of the Republicans of Louisiana to hold a State convention. I chanced to come from New Orleans last week in company with a gentleman who was the bearer of messages concerning the same matter, the said messages having the signatures of J. F. Casey, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and S. B. Packard, United States Marshal for the District of Louisiana. The bearer of said messages seemed quite eager to make their contents known, and volunteered an exhibition of them to a group of gentlemen on the train, of whom I was one, saying, as he did so, that he was a New York Democrat, and took no interest whatever in the controversy between the Republican factions of Louisiana, and that he was interested with them solely on the score of personal friendship for Collector Casey. These messages having been read aloud in the railroad car, and their contents having been made public before they could reach your Excellency, I do not consider myself restrained from alluding to their contents, nor from promptly branding every statement contained in them as utterly false and groundless—the last resort of men who know themselves to have committed a gross political blunder and outrage, second only to the attempted secession of the States lately in rebellion, though seemingly of less original magnitude.

These men, and the other federal officers who entered with them into the project of strangling the freedom of the convention, seemed utterly regardless of the damaging consequences of their action, not only to your administration, but to the Republican party of the nation. The messages which they forwarded to your Excellency, and which were published by their bearer in the Northern bound train, state that it was evident that the friends of Governor Warmoth were determined to use violence to overawe the delegates; that the Customhouse was chosen for the meeting of the convention because the Governor's friends had hired every hall in the city, so that the State Committee were compelled to resort to the United States courtroom to enable the convention to assemble; that the majority of the delegates were pledged to denounce the State administration, and were in danger of personal violence from thugs and bruisers in sympathy with the Governor and under his leadership; that the public property could only be protected by calling upon General Reynolds for a military force; that though there were soldiers in the Customhouse, and Gatlin guns placed near by, neither were used, and were only intended to exercise by their presence a wholesome influence; that United States Senator West had declared that unless the Governor's friends controlled the convention, there would be bloodshed; that the Governor made an incendiary speech at the Customhouse building in the morning of the day on which the convention was to have been held, in the course of which he denounced the national administration; and that both he and his friends were enemies of the President, etc.

Before noticing each of those statements separately, allow me to say that there is not a man in the South to-day who has done more hard work, faced a greater number of dangers, been more soundly abused for personal, persistent, self-sacrificing devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and the success of the congressional plan of reconstruction than myself. My apology for this personal allusion is that your Excellency may understand that no partiality for Governor Warmoth's administration, or for the Customhouse officials, could suffice to lead me now to an indorsement of any course of conduct of one party or the other, which, in my opinion, would tend to endanger the success of the Republican party in the future. I am convinced, from personal knowledge of the facts, that the statements made by Mr. Casey and Mr. Packard are at variance with the truth; and since falsehood can only damage your administration and work injury to the Republican party, I venture to invite your Excellency's attention to the naked truth, touching each of the aforesaid allegations.

First—As to the charge that the friends of Governor Warmoth intended to use violence to overawe the delegates to the convention, it will suffice to say that it is not in the power of Collector Casey, Mr. Packard, or any one in sympathy with their project, to know that anything of the sort was contemplated; and assuredly no one will presume that politicians whose sagacity was the means of carrying the State last year against both the Democrats and the State committee (I allude to Governor Warmoth, Senator West, State Senator Pinchback, Judge Dibble, and others) would be likely to resort to any measure so impolitic and absurd as that predicted by Mr. Casey and Mr. Packard in their communication. That the charge would be well founded if made against themselves, the history of the memorable day on which the convention met will abundantly prove. Mr. Packard, Mr. Casey, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Stockdale, and their friends intended to use violent means to force the convention to their own particular terms, caring, as they did, far more for the control of the State government than for the effect which their conduct was likely to have on the national administration and the national Republican party, the facts abundantly prove. The evidence on this point is the fact that early in the day the Customhouse was filled with armed men, troops and deputy marshals, ready to do the bidding of the Customhouse officers, I personally know—and stand ready to make affidavit in support of my statement—that Governor Warmoth, while fully aware of the contemplated outrage which the Customhouse officials were projecting, urged all his friends to conduct themselves with the utmost regard for the peace and good name of the community, and that at no time did he contemplate, or did any of his friends contemplate, ought save the readiest submission to the wishes of the convention, after the same should be fairly and freely expressed.

Second—As to the charge that the selection of the Customhouse for the meeting of the convention was because the Governor's friends had hired every hall in town, I have this to say: All previous Republican State conventions in Louisiana had assembled in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, which is leased by the State for the use of the General Assembly. Mr. Casey, Mr. Packard and their friends, wishing to have the convention meet in a building subject entirely to their jurisdiction, where they could, by the use of troops and deputy marshals, be the better enabled to force its action, and thus secure their own selfish ends, declined to meet in the hall, and, therefore, selected the United States courtroom in the Customhouse building. The Governor's friends were ready to go even there and submit to a free expression of the will of the convention. He had a right to suspect, however, that force was already prepared to strangle the freedom of the convention; and, therefore, as a wise precautionary measure, provision was made so that the convention could withdraw from the military chains which were previously forged to fetter it, and meet elsewhere, free from military restraint.

There are some halls in New Orleans owned by persons who are so prejudiced against the Republican party that they couldn't possibly be hired for the meeting of the Republican convention; and I know of but one of suitable size which could have been secured for the purpose, namely, Turner Hall, in Lafayette street, which place was hired, and subsequently used for a convention composed of those delegates who are not ready to become the slaves of an armed force of United States troops, with fixed bayonets and Gatlin guns, and a small army of deputy United States marshals, commanded by United States Marshal S. B. Packard. The latter officer cared far more for his own election to the office of Governor than for either his official duty or the success of the national Republican party, and even more than for the renomination of your Excellency as Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

Third—As to the statement that the majority of the delegates were pledged to denounce the State administration, and were in danger of personal violence from the friends of the Governor, acting under his leadership, I have to say if it were as true as it is false, that the majority of the delegates were pledged to denounce the State administration, how could it justify the federal officials in the organizing of an army, and turning the Customhouse into a military camp for the purpose of oppressing the Governor's friends? How could the mere apprehension of violence from one faction justify the other in its actual use? The truth is that a very large majority of the delegates to the convention came with the disposition to indorse both the national and State administrations, but the Customhouse officials determined that no expression of approval of the Governor should be made by the convention, and so they themselves resorted to violent measures. Their conduct in this respect has had the effect of causing a majority of the members of the convention to seriously question whether the national administration would be likely to indorse the outrageous conduct of its official representatives in Louisiana, and so prove not so deserving of their indorsement in the future as they considered it to have been in the past.

Fourth—The idea that the troops, Gatlin guns, and armed deputy marshals were only called for the moral effect of their presence and the protection of the public property is a frivolous excuse for the commission of an outrage of such a character and magnitude as to not only shock the whole country, but throw serious obstacles in the way of Republican success in the campaigns of this and the coming year—obstacles calculated to make our triumph now and in the future a matter of serious doubt. The authors of this excuse must have overlooked the fact that Louisiana has a civil government capable of preserving the peace—one which has been recognized by Congress, and is considered by Mr. Casey and Mr. Packard, in everything else except as to the holding of Republican conventions, abundantly capable of discharging, among other duties, that of protecting the rights of all its citizens, and of restraining any of them from committing any act calculated to endanger the safety of the public property. The charge that Senator West declared that unless the Governor's friends controlled the convention there would be bloodshed, is a weak invention. Senator West having heard of this accusation in New Orleans fitly denounced that falsehood, and intended, in the absence of any other justification, to give some color of reason for the muster of troops and armed deputy marshals by federal officeholders on the day in question.

Fifth—The statements that the Governor made an incendiary speech, that he denounced the national administration, and that his friends are enemies of the President, are not true. Twice on the day of the convention, Governor Warmoth, in language which has already passed into print, declared with rare eloquence and force that your Excellency had merited the compliment which the patriotic people of this country had paid you, in making you the nation's chief magistrate, and that unless it transpired that the conduct of your officials in Louisiana met with your approbation, he would favor your renomination and re-election. In this expression he had the indorsement of nearly every member in the convention.

Senator West, in a speech to three thousand Republicans, the day after the nomination was held, gave expression to the same view as that uttered by Governor Warmoth.

In conclusion, allow me to express the opinion that no act of your administration will give more satisfaction to the men who voted for you and made you President, than would the removal of the officials who have perpetrated the outrage in question, and that nothing short of their displacement will save the Republican party from defeat in the coming campaign.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent Public Education Commission.
New York, August 28, 1871.

Base Ball.

The Lone Stars defeated the Southerns at the Park on Sunday, by a score of thirty-three to twelve.

The Excelsiors defeated the Pelicans at the Fair Grounds by a score of nine to eight.

At a match game on Sunday between the champion Comets and the heretofore invincible R. E. Lee, Jr., club, the Comets beat the Lees by a score of twenty-six to eight.

A friendly game of base ball took place on Delachaise Ground, on Sunday, between the famous Crescents, Jr., and non-excelled Charmer, Jr., in which the Crescent, Jr. were taken in out of the wet and were defeated by a score of seven to four.

A game of base ball was played on Sunday between the invincible Charmers and famous Sports, in which the Sports were defeated by a score of fifteen to five.

The Temperature.

On Sunday the thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows: 8 A. M., 83°; 2 P. M., 87°; 6 P. M., 86°. At the same three periods yesterday it stood 84°, 89°, 85°.

An inch and one-third of rain fell Sunday afternoon.

City Taxes.

The tax rolls for 1871 are now open for inspection at room No. 15, City Hall. See advertisement.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on that part of the batture of suburbs St. Mary and Delord, known as the "Triangle."

For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.—See R. M. & B. J. Montgomery's advertisement in another column.

We copy this from the *Nation:*

Suppose Warmoth and his Republicans in New Orleans had been men of nerve enough to attempt the enforcement of their right to seats in the State Republican convention, and the State Governor had been shot down by United States troops surrounding the convention, not in obedience to the requisition of the Governor, but of the United States Marshal, who wishes to be nominated as Governor, and at the instance of the United States Collector, who wishes to be a senator; could the President in that case have withstood the demand for the punishment of those officials by removal? He has most certainly not acted with sufficient promptness for the country's good, or the party's, or his own in this business; and in case he should not act at all, his offense must surely be recollected against him.

What is the difference between a chilly man and a hot dog? One wears a great coat, and the other pants.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

THE FERRYBOAT DISASTER

THE COMPANY HELD RESPONSIBLE

NO NEW FEVER CASES IN CHARLESTON

CONVENTION CALLED IN VIRGINIA

OCEAN WAVE EXPLOSION

EMPERORS MEETING IN GASTEIN

Secret Treaty Between Italy and Prussia

WASHINGTON.

One Million and a Half of the New Loan Taken — Probable Closing of the Charleston Customhouse.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—One million five hundred thousand of the new loan was taken to-day.

William S. Lawson, of Georgia, clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, was stricken with paralysis to-day.

It is possible the Customhouse at Charleston will be closed until the yellow fever subsides, the collector and most of the employes being unacclimated.

The total population of the United States is 38,555,983, composed as follows: Natives 32,889,437; foreigners 5,566,466; white 33,586,988; colored 4,380,009; Indians 25,731; Chinese 63,254. Of the Indians and Chinese the territories contain 4503 of the former, and 7075 of the latter. The Indian Territory and Alaska are not included or mentioned in any of the census tables above epitomized.

NEW YORK.

Arrivals—Recorder Hackett's Charge—The Staten Island Ferry Company to be Held Responsible—Suits Against the Company—Ocean Yacht Race Postponed.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Arrived: St. Louis. Arrived out: Nevada, Helvetia and Prussia.

Chesapeake and Ohio six per cent gold bonds advanced to 93. Money closed unchanged. Sterling dull at 9⅞@9⅛. Gold 112⅜@112¾. Governments steady and dull; five-twenties of 1862 114⅜. State bonds dull; Tennessees 75, new 75; Virginias 63, new 70; Louisiana sixes 65, new 60, levee sixes 70, eights 83; Alabamas 100, fives 67; Georgia sixes 83, sevens 90; North Carolinas 44, new 25; South Carolinas 70, new 57¼.

Sixes of 1881 118⅜; 5-20s of 1862 114⅜; 64s 114⅜; 65s 114⅜, new 113⅛; 67s 113½; 68s 113⅞; 10-40s 114¼.

Recorder Hackett, charging the Grand Jury in the Westfield case, said: "A great example will be set by holding the president and directors of common carriers responsible."

Suits have been instituted against the Staten Island Ferry Company for sums ranging from five to fifty thousand dollars.

As a meeting of the Grand Jury to-day, Recorder Hackett delivered a special charge on the subject of the Westfield boiler explosion.

The judge pointed out the provisions of the law applicable to the case, and circumstances necessary to be found to exist, in order to reach the president of the company, superintendent and engineer.

Recorder Hackett said: It is too often the case that subordinates are made scapegoats for erring officials who are over them and who are more powerful in place and means. If it is possible, on the facts and law, to hold the present directors, etc., of common carriers responsible for accidents happening to passengers, whose lives and limbs they are bound to insure against negligence, then a great and beneficial example would be set. These officials exact liberal commutations and fares, and they should be held to the utmost vigilance.

He concluded, saying, with a whole nation looking at our judicial action upon this great catastrophe, let us all give no room for after reproaches from any quarter.

At a meeting of the yacht club to-day, Mr. Ashbury's propositions for a race for the cup of 1851, were considered, and were not agreed to. An informal resolution was passed, recommending that the club sail a series of twelve races with the Livona as representatives of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club only, and that victory in a majority of races should decide who shall be possessor of the cup. The present cruise of the New York Yacht Club will end on Tuesday, when the fleet will break up.

The assistant aldermen concurred with the aldermen in directing the mayor to take steps for the immediate recovery of the old brick church property.

LONDON.

European Syndicate Exhaust Their Allotment—Monument to King George IV.

LONDON, August 28.—The European syndicate has exhausted its allotment of five per cent loan by the distribution of seventy-five per cent among subscribers.

An attempt was made to-day, by unknown parties, to explode the monument to King George IV. at Kingston, Ireland. Though much blackened by gunpowder, the monument received no real injury.

The French deputation, who, since their arrival in Ireland, have been met with constant succession of enthusiastic greetings from the people of Ireland, leave for England to-morrow.

A special to the *Standard* says: "Upon the departure of the French deputation from Ireland, the bands played American, Irish and French airs. The enthusiasm was intense. There is evident bad feeling between the police and people, but no disturbance occurred. The procession paraded through the principal streets. All the houses on the line were decorated. It was an extraordinary Fenian demonstration."

The *Herald* correspondent at Salzburg telegraphs: I am in position to affirm that a new secret treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Prussia and Italy.

The Emperor of Austria pays a return visit to the Emperor of Germany at Coblentz.

It is reported Russia sends Count Orloff as ambassador to France, and that the selection pleases Thiers.

The *Herald* correspondent telegraphs from Dublin to-day: The French deputation made their departure from Kingston to-day. The roads were crammed.

Baron Von Arnim, German negotiator, remains at Versailles.

The *Siecle* has an editorial in favor of the proposal to the London Workmen's Society, that communist prisoners be allowed to emigrate to Lower Canada.

VERSAILLES.

Question of Prolongation.

VERSAILLES, August 28.—Rivets' proposal for the prolongation of the term of President Thiers will be brought before the Assembly to-day.

In the Assembly, M. Rivet read the report of the committee appointed to consider the motion for the prolongation of the powers of M. Thiers. The report concludes by submitting the following decree, and recommending its adoption:

The Assembly, considering itself to be entitled to constitutional powers which have not been exercised hitherto, solely from force of circumstances, and considering that meanwhile the relative stability of existing institutions is requisite, decrees:

First—That M. Thiers shall take the title of president, and continue to exercise the executive power under the authority of the Assembly.

Second—That the president promulgate and insure the execution of all laws passed by the Assembly; that he reside at the seat of the Assembly; that he participate in its deliberations, on giving notice of his intention to do so; and that he appoint or dismiss a minister, who shall be responsible to the Assembly for his acts.

Deputy Duefarre declared that the decree lacked expression of confidence in M. Thiers, and he moved that it be amended by the addition of an eulogistic paragraph. After a scene of great excitement the debate on the committee's report was fixed for Wednesday. It is reported that the committee had previously considered Duefarre's amendment, and rejected it.

BERLIN.

Second Meeting Between the Emperors—Details of the First Meeting.

BERLIN, August 28.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* confirms the report that a second meeting between the German and Austrian emperors has been arranged, and states that it will take place on the seventh of September, at Salzburg. The Emperor Francis Joseph will be accompanied by Count Von Beust.

A firm basis was laid at Gastien for relations whereby Germany and Austria are to assume a joint attitude. Italy has unconditionally agreed to the same policy, and communications have passed between the three governments looking to the establishment of a complete understanding.

HALIFAX.

The Four-Oared Race.

HALIFAX, August 28.—The great four-oared race will come off at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. With the ex