NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 119. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1342.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT BY THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB TO The Popular Young Actress, MISS ELIZA O'CONNOR.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Monday, September 11, 1871.

CORRESPONDENCE:

NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1871.

Miss Eliza O'Connor:

The Shakespeare Club desires to show, in a substantial way, its appreciation of the marked ability and fidelity with which you have co-operated with its members in the effort to entertain its guests this season, and in order that its friends may have an opportunity to participate in a slight testimonial to your deserved popularity, as lady and actress—an opportunity that will be eagerly embraced—the Club tenders you a Complimentary Benefit on such evening as you may designate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President Shakespeare Club.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1871.

George H. Braughn, Esq., President Shakespeare Club:

Your note in behalf of the Shakespeare Club, tendering me a complimentary benefit as a token of the favor with which the Club is pleased to regard my efforts as an actress during the fifth series of its dramatic entertainments, has been perused with heartfelt gratification.

I thank the Club for its good will, and gratefully availing myself of this expression of it, beg to name for the benefit perfomance MONDAY EVENING, September 11.

Truly and respectfully yours, ELIZA O'CONNOR.

au30 3t

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.

je3 6m T. J. JUDT, Proprietor.

WANTED.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

CALVARY PARISH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. (Boys under ten years of age admitted.)

This school will open on MONDAY, September 4, 1871. MISS DIANA DUVAL, Principal. au27 se3

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA. Session 1871-'72.

ELEVENTH SESSION—Will begin first Monday in September next, and close last Wednesday in June, 1872.

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ADMISSION—Granted to Cadets over fifteen years of age, who know Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

EXPENSES—Of every kind, except clothing, for ten months, $400; $200 payable in advance, balance February 1, or by accepted draft at eight per cent, for ninety days. Payments may be made through Pike, Brother & Co., or Citizens' Bank.

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For further information, address D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Office of the University in New Orleans at Swarbrick & Co.'s, No. 39 Camp street. au27 1m

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 STREET, 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.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A CHEAP PIANO. Call on PHILIP WERLEIN, Nos. 30 and 32 Baronne street.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A CHEAP ORGAN. Call on PHILIP WERLEIN, Nos. 30 and 32 Baronne street. au27

GAS.....GAS.....GAS. The best and cheapest gas in the city can be had by applying at No. 53 Camp street, to W. B. BOWMAN, 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. Southern Agency at No. 53 Camp street. au26 3m W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 90.....Baronne Street.....90

This conservatory is conducted after the plan of the conservatories of Europe.

For particulars, circulars, and any desired information, apply to the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, glass box No. 1396, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory. THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Kenner; Rev. A. F. Dixon; Rev. E. J. Taylor; Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens; W. H. Foster, Esq., from Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick; C. T. Bemiss, Esq.; Dr. William H. Holcombe; A. Wheeless, Esq., President New Orleans National Bank; Joseph Ellison, Esq., President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company; Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., President Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; W. M. Pinckard, Esq.; Jacob Hassinger, Esq.; R. M. Lusher, Esq.; F. Roeder, Esq., Superintendent; George Foerster, Esq., Editor German Gazette, etc.

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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 1ocl

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 PARK Row, New York, and GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, are the agents for the New Orleans Republican in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses. oc23

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. 200 Gravier street, corner of Baronne street. Also, lock box No. 401, Postoffice.

The celebrated E. CARVER & CO'S GIN used. au22 2m

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
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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. fe18 1y

MCNEELY & MILBURN, DEALERS IN Wagons and Carts of All Kinds FOR ROAD, FARM AND PLANTATION USE.

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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 Gaslight 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 SECRETARY OF STATE SUSPENDED

GENERAL HERRON IN THE OFFICE

Bovee Assaults Police Officials

A VERY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

Crescent City Waterworks Bill

Yesterday, George E. Bovee, Secretary of State, was suspended from office by Governor Warmoth, and General F. J. Herron appointed to fill the position pro tempore.

Naturally, our readers will wish to know the precise cause for suspending Mr. Bovee, and our reporter has obtained all the correspondence and particulars pertaining to the subject, and we publish them in detail.

Last Thursday Mr. Bovee forwarded to this office the bill known as the Crescent City Waterworks bill, ordering its publication. As this subject had been brought before the public on the fifth of last May, we reproduce two letters, which show why we hesitated to comply with Mr. Bovee's request.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY AND THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of the Secretary of State, New Orleans, May 2, 1871.

To his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—I am this day in receipt of a communication from the incorporators of the Crescent City Waterworks Company, requesting the publication of House bill No. 270, entitled an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, etc., claiming that said bill has become a law by "constitutional limitation," and should be officially promulgated.

I have also an affidavit made by the Minute Clerk of the House of Representatives, affirming that on the twenty-fifth day of February House bills Nos. 22 and 270, commonly known as the Bayou Bartholomew and Crescent City Waterworks bills, were delivered and receipted for at the residence of your Excellency in the city. Since the adjournment of the General Assembly, House bill No. 22 has been allowed to become a law by "constitutional limitation," and is now known as act No. 45 of 1871.

Interested parties urge that if House bill No. 22 is now a law, that House bill No. 270 must of necessity be a law also.

Believing there must be some good and sufficient reason for your action in reference to this bill, I would respectfully request such information upon the subject as your Excellency may be willing to impart, that I may be enabled to give the incorporators a proper answer to their inquiries.

Very respectfully, GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 4, 1871.

Hon. George E. Bovee, Secretary of State:

SIR—Your communication relative to House bills Nos. 22 and 270, commonly known as the Bayou Bartholomew and Crescent City Waterworks bills, is duly received. In reply, I would respectfully state that the above mentioned bills were not received at the executive office until the twenty-seventh day of February of this year, at which time they were receipted for by my secretary in the usual form, as should appear in the receipt book of the clerk of the House of Representatives. The Bayou Bartholomew bill was subsequently sent to your office without my approval, with instructions that the act should become a law by limitation; while the Crescent City Waterworks bill is still in my possession, awaiting either my signature or disapproval.

Article sixty-six of the constitution of this State provides that "if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law."

As it is essentially necessary that the five days shall have expired before an act can become a law by constitutional limitation, I fail to perceive how either of these acts can be said to have become a law by such limitation, when the five days' limit does not expire until the first day of the next session of the General Assembly; consequently, your statement that since the adjournment of the General Assembly House bill No. 22 has been allowed to become a law by constitutional limitation, and that it is now known as act No. 45, of 1871, evidences that the act has been improperly promulgated as having become a law by such limitation.

I am at a loss to understand how the improper promulgation of House bill No. 22, or, as it is commonly known, the Bayou Bartholomew bill, can be made use of as an argument to prove that the Crescent City Waterworks bill, which was received at the same time, and which is still before me, has become a law.

One error should not surely be used as an argument in favor of the commission of another.

Trusting that my reply will afford you such information as will enable you to submit satisfactory answers to the inquiries of the incorporators of the Crescent City Waterworks, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

Remembering the above, it was necessary to investigate the matter before promulgating the document. The Secretary of State assumed and presumed to act for and on his own account, by publishing the bill last week, in a country paper and in the *German Gazette*, adding a note, which contained a statement that the act had become a law, because Governor Warmoth had failed to sign or return it within five days.

After this journal refused to publish the bill, the following note was addressed by the Secretary of State to us:

MR. BOVEE'S LITTER TO THE REPUBLICAN.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, New Orleans, August 28, 1871.

To the Business Manager New Orleans Republican:

SIR—On Thursday, the twenty-fourth of the present month, I delivered at the office of the REPUBLICAN a duly certified copy of an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, with instructions to publish the same. On Saturday the bill was returned to my clerk, and I am informed that you refuse to publish it. Will you do me the honor to inform me whether I am correctly informed, and if so, what your reasons are for so unusual an act? I am not aware of any informality in the copy, the same having been carefully compared with the original act deposited in my office.

An early answer will oblige,

Very respectfully yours, GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

To which was returned the following reply:

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, Office No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, August 29, 1871.

Hon. George E. Bovee, Secretary of State:

SIR—We received at this office on the evening of August 24, a document purporting to be a certified copy of "an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks Company," with a request indorsed on the back, without a signature, for its publication.

As this bill had already been the subject of correspondence between yourself and the Governor, in which the latter decided that it had not become a law, I did not feel at liberty to promulgate it in the REPUBLICAN, as an act of the Legislature, without further inquiry.

Accordingly the following note was sent to Governor Warmoth:

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, Office No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, August 25, 1871.

To his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—We received late last evening, from the Secretary of State, what purports to be a certified copy of an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks Company, but have suspended its publication for the following reasons:

On the fifth of May last a correspondence between yourself and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the status of this bill, was published in the REPUBLICAN. In that correspondence you gave it as your opinion that the bill had not become a law, either by your approval or by the lapse of time prescribed by the constitution in such cases.

Will you inform us if anything has occurred, or if any information has been received by you since the date of the correspondence above referred to, to cause you to change your views, or have you sent the original bill to the office of the Secretary of State, with instructions to him to regard it as a law?

Yours, respectfully, T. G. TRACY, For New Orleans Republican Printing Company, State Printer.

To this the Governor returned the inclosed reply, which I deem conclusive against the propriety of promulgating the bill in the REPUBLICAN as a law of the State:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 25, 1871.

SIR—In answer to your communication of this date, I would state that the bill known as the "Crescent City Waterworks bill" was received at the executive office on the twenty-seventh day of February last.

Article sixty-six of the constitution provides that "if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by its adjournment prevents its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly, after the expiration of said five days, or be a law."

The Legislature adjourned March 2, 1871, on the third of the five constitutional days granted the executive for examination of legislative acts submitted for his approval, thus preventing the return of the bill to the Legislature within the time prescribed.

This original bill, which passed both houses of the General Assembly, is still in my possession, and will be retained by me until the first day of the meeting of the Legislature, when it will be returned with either my signature or disapproval.

In a communication addressed by me to the Secretary of State, under date of May 4, 1871, I endeavored to explain to him that the original Crescent City Waterworks bill was then in my possession awaiting either my signature or disapproval. I have not yet approved the bill, nor has the original ever left my possession. If a bill purporting to be the "Crescent City Waterworks bill" has been presented at the office of the official journal for promulgation as having become a law, it has been done fraudulently and without any legal authority whatever.

I am most painfully surprised to learn that the Secretary of State has so far forgotten the high duties of his office as to lend himself to the commission of so grave an offense. Very respectfully, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

To T. G. Tracy, Manager New Orleans Republican Printing Company, New Orleans.

Hoping the above will be deemed a sufficient reply to your note of the twenty-eighth,

I remain, yours respectfully, T. G. TRACY, For New Orleans Republican Printing Company, State Printer.

Yesterday the Governor having been informed that the bill had been published in the *Louisiana State Register* and *German Gazette*, sent for Mr. Bovee, when the following conversation took place in the Governor's office:

Bovee: Good morning, Governor Warmoth.

Warmoth: Good morning, sir.

Bovee: Did you want to see me, Governor?

Warmoth: Yes, sir; I wanted to find out about the promulgation of this Crescent City Waterworks bill.

Bovee: Well, you want to know what I can tell you, I suppose?

Warmoth: Yes, sir. You surely knew, Mr. Bovee, that I had the original bill in my possession.

Bovee: Yes, but this is a duplicate.

Warmoth: Well, sir, I do not consider your act legal.

Bovee: Oh, well, that's a difference of opinion.

Warmoth: How did you come to publish it?

Bovee: I had the written opinion of the Attorney General.

Warmoth: I suppose, then, you are willing to assume the responsibility of your act?

Bovee: Yes.

Mr. Bovee thereupon retired from the executive office.

Governor Warmoth immediately afterward issued the following order:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 28, 1871.

WHEREAS, George E. Bovee, Secretary of State, has, in violation of the constitution and laws of this State, caused to be promulgated as having become a law, an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, to define its rights and duties, to punish offenses committed against the franchises of the said company, and the public health," with his official certificate that "the foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval." The said certificate having been made by the said Bovee with the knowledge, communicated by the Governor of the State on the fourth day of May, 1871, that said bill would not become a law, or be acted upon, until the first day of the next session of the General Assembly.

And whereas, the said Bovee has knowingly, willfully, unlawfully and with the purpose of imposing upon the people of the State as law that which he knows has not become a law.

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, charged with the faithful execution of the laws, under the constitution of the State, do issue this my order suspending the said G. E. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State, and do hereby appoint F. J. Herron to discharge the duties of said office until the Legislature shall act upon the subject, in accordance with the constitution.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

O. D. BRAGDON, Secretary to Governor.

General Herron, on receiving his appointment, proceeded to the rooms occupied by the Secretary of State and presented his document to Mr. Bovee, who denied the Governor's power to suspend him or appoint a successor. Mr. Bovee, in a light passion, expressed his throughts rather emphatically; but the general took little heed of the words, at once proceeding to gain possession of the seal of the office. When he took the seal Mr. Bovee made a forcible attempt to regain possession of it, and went so far as to strike his successor.

Colonel Badger and others interfered, intending to preserve the peace. On this, Mr. Bovee, whose passion had gained the upper hand, also struck, or attempted to assail Colonel Badger, superintendent of police. An officer arrested Mr. Bovee, and took him to prison, where he was detained a few minutes. Colonel Badger soon afterward released the belligerent, as no one intends prosecuting him for his extraordinary assault and battery. Mr. Bovee left the calaboose willingly, perhaps remembering the time when he took prisoners to the lockup, when he was a patrolman on the police force. He found how the old thing works.

THE MITRALLEUSE CONVENTION.

Condemnation by the Press.

[From the Vidalia Herald.]

It is with no small amount of gratification that we chronicle the fact that the Republican press throughout the entire country unanimously cry out against the recent outrage on the Republican party of Louisiana, committed by the Customhouse clique at New Orleans.

Everywhere severe condemnation is expressed, and that, too, in no measured terms; for the provocation, we must remember, is one which of itself calls forth the indignation of all honest free citizens, and which has no precedent in the history of our country.

Against the solid array of Republican editors who freely and unreservedly condemn this flagrant action of a still more flagrant clique, we see opposed the *Citizens' Guard* alone, and this pitiful sheet is the *protege* of the very clique it so unblushingly upholds.

Imagine Carter, Dunn & Co., if you please, attempting to shield themselves from the just scorn and indignation of the Republicans of this State and the whole country with this paltry *Citizens' Guard*. Why, it is not as effectual as was the military guard provided by Marshal Packard, and every one knows how that guard, instead of shielding this clique, but served to put away the mask and show to the people the hideous deformity the clique endeavored to conceal from the gaze of honest men.

[From the Empire Parish Register.]

The following telegram from Washington settles the question of the President's approval of the high-handed action of Casey, Lowell and Packard at the Customhouse on on the ninth instant:

"WASHINGTON, August 16.—A long editorial in the New York *Tribune*, deprecatory of the split in the Republican party in Louisiana, has this sentence: 'But we rejoice to hear that the President promptly repudiates the doings of his New Orleans subordinates, and, as now reported, proposes to show his appreciation of their misconduct in office by turning them out.' This article is captioned 'The New Orleans Outrage.'"

Yes, turn them out, every one of them. Men who are capable of prostituting the functions of their stations as federal officials in the manner it was done by Casey, Lowell, Packard, Herwig, and others, are unworthy the recognition of their government, and deserve the condemnation of all good citizens. Men who will attempt to pack a local, political convention, in a United States building, under military surveillance, for purposes of personal and selfish aggrandizement, are unworthy of the confidence of the public. Such men are lost to all sense of official and political integrity. It is such men as these who pervert the aims of republican institutions, and all for selfish purposes. Let them be turned out of office, and thus take from their chief advantage for mischief.

Hymenial.

We find the following announcement in the London *Times*, of July 18, ultimo:

MARRIED—On the thirteenth of July, at St. George's church, Hanover square, London, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, B. D., rector, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Booth, of New York, United States of America, Osmun Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, United States of America, to Eliza B. W. Murray, of New York, United States of America.

Colonel Latrobe, the hero of the pleasant event recorded above, will be remembered by the surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, as the esteemed and popular Chief of Staff of the celebrated First Corps. He was known throughout the confederate army defending Richmond as an officer and a gentleman of the first order. He was severely wounded in one of the battles of the Wilderness, and was always distinguished. The lady whom he has married, is, we learn, his *affiancee* since before the war. We are persuaded the old comrades in arms of Colonel Latrobe will sincerely congratulate him on the happiest event of his life.

The Temperature.

On Tuesday the thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows: 8 A. M., 82°; 2 P. M., 91°; 6 P. M., 88°

Rice Gathering.

The *Empire Parish Register* says:

The work of rice cutting has fairly commenced on all the rice farms below this point, and we are pleased to learn that the yield, in every respect, is turning out good. Mr. E. H. Slaney, of the "Kentucky Store," having purchased a first class fourteen-horse power portable engine with which to run his threshing machine, will begin work in good earnest next week in preparing the grain for the mills about Pointe-a-la-Hache. He has already engagements to thresh the rice on a number of farms, and which, we trust, will keep him remuneratively employed for some time. His machine, with the fine engine it has attached, is capable of threshing out easily one hundred and fifty barrels of rice in ten hours. If put to anything like a test, two hundred barrels would be threshed. This is certainly a great improvement on the old time plan of threshing twenty and thirty barrels a day by the trampling of horses' feet, which was followed all over the parish until Mr. Slaney brought forward his thresher. Last year he ran the thresher with horse power; now he makes it dance to the music of steam, and by an engine that can be taken on its stout wheels to any locality in the parish. For this practical public spirit Mr. Slaney is certainly entitled to the consideration and encouragement of the rice planters and dealers of this parish. We wish him all the recompense his energy and investments so justly merit.

The Agricultural Report.

The forthcoming report from the Agricultural Department will be largely devoted to statistics of the cotton crops and other Southern staples. According to advices just received the entire cotton region has been afflicted with unprecedented drouth, which in some instances will seriously impair the yield. The breadth planted this year, as compared with last, shows a falling off of at leas twenty-five per cent; while the yield will scarcely exceed fifty per cent of the usual crop. In some of the richest cotton districts the army worm has appeared in larger numbers than ever before, and the boll worm is also reported in several sections of the South.

Accounts from the Louisiana sugar districts are more encouraging, and the yield in some instances is placed as high as 250,000 hogsheads. Virginia and Maryland will fall largely behind in both the tobacco and corn crops, these being cut short by droughs both early and late in the season.

The Canton *Citizen* makes a correction:

We learned last week that Mr. Wat. Divine had suddenly died in New Orleans with a congestive chill, and so stated. Our informant was only mistaken in the name. Wesley Divine, son of Mr. Ebe. Divine, of Sharon, was the unfortunate deceased. Mr. Wat. Divine still lives and pursues the even tenor of his way. May he live a thousand years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM MISSOURI.

PUBLIC OPINION OF LOUISIANA AFFAIRS

The Customhouse Clique Condemned

Governor Warmoth's Course Indorsed

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

ST. LOUIS, August 28, 1871.

Senator Schurz and every leading politician and newspaper of St. Louis and Missouri, irrespective of party, agree in indorsing the patriotic course of Governor Warmoth against the outrageous conduct of the Customhouse clique. Public opinion unanimous and enthusiastic in Governor Warmoth's favor. H. H.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

DEFAULTING MAIL CONTRACTORS

No Customhouse Appointments

BARK FOR NEW ORLEANS FOUNDERED

PART OF THE CREW PICKED UP

NEW YORK QUARANTINES CHARLESTON

The Ocean Wave Explosion

THIRTY-FIVE BODIES RECOVERED

LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA

Exodus from Strasburg

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

Publication of Defaulter's Routes—Adroit Attempt to Pass a Check—Customhouse Appointments—Statistics of Homicides.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Postmaster General advertises the following routes in which contractors have defaulted: Alabam a 81 routes, Texas 46 routes, Arkansas 50 routes, Louisiana 12 routes, and several in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi, from January, 1872, to June, 1875. Bidders are required to forward a certified check with their bid for five per cent of the bid on all amounts over five thousand dollars.

The certificate of the postmasters will be required in thirty-nine of the more important routes, to insure consideration. Postmasters disregarding the instructions of the department regarding certificates will be subject to immediate removal.

Adroit attempts to pass two checks raised from one hundred to a thousand dollars, failed by the caution of the bankers.

The fraudulent paper in one instance was a certificate of deposit on the banking house of John J. Cisco & Son, New York, in favor of L. B. Cornell, to the value of forty-two thousand dollars. This was indorsed as follows: "Pay to the order of Thomas L. Cassidy," signed J. B. Cornell.

The signatures and indorsements are correct, but the amount is for seven hundred dollars only.

No customhouse appointments will be made until Secretary Boutwell's return, September 15.

The census office furnishes the following statistics of homicides for the year ending May, 1870:

Alabama	100	Idaho	2
Arkansas	76	Illinois	56
Arizona	44	Indiana	38
California	45	Iowa	24
Colorado	47	Kansas	42
Connecticut	6	Kentucky	73
Delaware	4	Louisiana	128
Dakota	4	Maine	7
District of Columbia	13	Maryland	20
Florida	44	Massachusetts	22
Minnesota	5	Michigan	11
Mississippi	89	North Carolina	148
Missouri	94	Ohio	61
Montana	37	Oregon	5
Nebraska	29	Pennsylvania	55
Nevada	19	Rhode Island	5
New Hampshire	1	South Carolina	37
New Mexico	54	Tennessee	110
New Jersey	5	*Texas	323
New York	70	Utah	1
West Virginia	9	Vermont	6
Wyoming	13	Virginia	73
Georgia	116	Wisconsin	16

*The above includes 160 killed by the Indians.

NEW YORK.

Crew of the Foundered Bark Linda Picked up—Other Disasters—Charleston Vessels Quarantined—Forged Check of Fifty Thousand Dollars Paid—Governments Dull and Steady—Coroner's Verdict Against Explosive Oil Sellers.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The steamer Wilmington, from Galveston, picked up, on the twenty-sixth instant, a boat containing Francis Murte, first mate, Minard Simmons, second mate, and Lewis Schlader, seaman, belonging to the bark Linda, of Philadelphia, from New York, bound for New Orleans, which foundered in the hurricane of the twenty-sixth, in latitude 25° 34', longitude 79° 32'. A boat containing Captain Smith, the steward and four seamen left the bark and was in company with the boat containing the mate until the night of the twenty-fifth, when they got separated. Both boats were to steer northward for the Florida coast.

After taking on board the mate's boat and crew, the Wilmington searched in different directions for the boat containing Captain Smith and crew.

The same day, in latitude 28° 25', longitude 79° 45', spoke to brig Dolphine, with the loss of maintopmast and yards, and square sails blown away from yards forward in the hurricane of the twenty-fifth. She was from the coast of Africa, for New Orleans.

Vessels from Charleston lower bay, South Carolina, detained there. If no cases occurred a vessel will be allowed to come up as soon as the health officer is satisfied there is no fever aboard.

It is said the girl in the trunk, from Boston, gave the name of Ruth Billings.

Recorder Hackett is chairman of the committee of aldermen, to examine the city and county accounts. Each committeeman selects citizens to assist the committee.

Arrived: Washington and Montgomery. Arrived out: City of London, Ohio, Oceanic and Assyria.

F. H. Smith, of No. 28 Broad street, paid a forged check to one A. B. VanSann, for $50,000 gold. VanSann and the money have disappeared.

Money easy. Sterling nominal at 9@9½. Gold 112⅝@112¾. Governments very dull and steady; five-twenties of 1862 114½. State bonds dull; Tennessees 75, new 75; Virginias 63, new 69; Louisiana sixes 65, new 60, levee sixes 69, eights 83; Alabamas 100, fives 68; Georgia sixes 83, sevens 90; North Carolinas 44, new 25; South Carolinas 70, new 57½.

Sixes of 1881 118½; fives-twenties of 1862 114½; 64s 114½; 65s 114½, new 113⅜; 67s 113⅜; 68s 113⅜; ten-forties 114¼.

A coroner's jury in Brooklyn found a verdict that several manufacturers of kerosene oil were responsible for death caused by lamp explosion, their oil being dangerous and unfit for use.

The commander of the steamer Congress reports that some trouble had arisen between Captain Hall and his scientific associates, as to the special object of the expedition, which threatened to be serious, but by the judicious and firm interposition of Captain Davenport, who laid down the naval law, and stated that the paramount object was getting to the north pole, harmony was again restored.

The Polaris sailed August 17, in the afternoon, amid three cheers from the Congress. Captain Hall, instead of going via Jones' Sound, will keep to the west side of Smith's Sound, as there are ice drifts southwesterly which embargoed Kane's advance. As the season is open, he hopes to get through this year.

A pregnant woman, who was kicked in the stomach in a fight, will die. A husband threw an ax at his wife, killing a child which happened to be in the room.

The evidence against Dr.