NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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A Colored Man Interviews the President.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Colonel Robert Harlan has returned to the city, and we had the pleasure of meeting him yesterday and enjoying a few minutes of very entertaining and instructive conversation. We will have to put it in the form of an interview, we suppose.

Reporter: Ah, Colonel, you are blooming upon us again. When did you get back from all the pleasant places abroad?

Colonel: This morning, sir.

Reporter: Did you see the great race in which Helmbold beat Longfellow?

Colonel: Yes, I did, sir.

Reporter: The result of the race was rather a surprise, was it not?

Colonel: No; I thought Helmbold would beat him.

Reporter: Did you bet that way?

Colonel: No, I did not. I did not bet at all. There was a lump on Longfellow's leg. I asked Mr. Harper about it. Said I, "Mr. Harper, how long has that lump been coming there?" and he said ever since last fall. And then I asked him if it had ever been inflamed, and he said no, it had not; and so I thought maybe he could stand it, as the race was only a dash. But he couldn't, sir. He broke down on the third mile. Helmbold would have beaten him anyhow.

Reporter: Why, Helmbold must be a great horse.

Colonel: No, he is not, sir. He is a good second rate. He could not beat a first class horse, sir. The fact is, Mr. Harper has allowed his horse to get fat on him. Leaving off the lump on his leg, he was not in order.

Reporter: Were you at Long Branch?

Colonel: Oh, yes. I was there in July, and had an interview with the President. I talked with him, or rather he talked with me, for a full hour.

Reporter: How did you happen to get to see him?

Colonel: Oh, sir, I had letters from Congressmen Perry and Stevenson and Senator Sherman and others, and I just took a carriage, with livery, and drove up and saw the President at his cottage.

Reporter: Nice place?

Colonel: A very nice place, and simple too.

Reporter: Had you an appointment? Did the President receive you without having had previous application made?

Colonel: No, sir; I had no appointment. The President is one of the most modest men I ever saw, and I say to you that if ever I saw an honest man he is one. If I had been sent out for a month to hunt up an honest man I would have picked him out for the man I wanted, on sight. I would indeed, sir.

Reporter: Was he smoking?

Colonel: No, he had not a cigar while I was with him.

Reporter: Did he talk horse?

Colonel: No, I wanted him to talk horse, but could not draw him on to do that. I saw he was so talkative that I let him make the running, as we say. I would rather have liked to talk horse to him, for I have a good horse head on me, and was up on that subject. And I said to him, "I saw you driving a fine pair of bay horses, Mr. President, and I hear you have some very good stock." And he said yes, he had some horses he was very fond of, but he went off that subject right away, and to talking about England, where I had been, and of which I had spoken to him.

Reporter: Did he know you were a colored man? Some folks don't see that, you know.

Colonel: Ah, I had not been talking to him but a minute when I told him, "Mr. President, I do not know whether you have observed it, but I think it proper to say to you that I am a colored man, and I would rather you would not misunderstand that fact." "Are you, indeed?" said he, and he looked more interested, and said he, "I should not have noticed that," and he turned his chair around a little closer to me, making me like him better than I had before, if possible.

Reporter: You talked to him an hour, and nothing but horse? anything about Ohio politics?

Colonel: Well, we talked a good deal about the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The President asked me if I knew the editor of the *Commercial*, and I told him I did know him very well, and a very nice gentleman he was too, and an able editor. And the President said he "seems to be abusing me all the time, and I am sure I do not know what is the matter. He abuses me so much I have quit reading his paper. I once saw a good deal of it." "Oh," I said to him, "Mr. President, I think he don't abuse you much except about your appointing your relatives to office. I believe that seems to be the most of it." Then he went on to say that after all he had not appointed so many relatives. As for his father, Andy Johnson appointed him, and he had not turned him out. And Andy had appointed one of his brothers-in-law, too. Then he said the papers had given him at least a dozen cousins and brothers-in-law that he knew nothing about. And I understood him to say he had appointed two or three persons upon recommendations that he afterward found out, greatly to his surprise, were relatives so called. He went over quite a list of persons said to be his relatives that he knew nothing about. As for General Dent, they were old classmates, as well as brothers-in-law, and Dent was an officer in the United States army. He had not appointed him to any office.

And then I said to him, "Indeed, Mr. President, I think it highly creditable to you if you do appoint your relatives. There are not any of the appointees alleged to be your relatives," said I, "that I have heard of doing anything dishonest. Then the Good Book, you know, tells us that he who does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

Reporter: You put it to him there, didn't you? What did his Excellency say to that?

Colonel: Oh, he only laughed about that.

Reporter: Did it seem to put him in good humor?

Colonel: He was in a good humor all the time. He mentioned, in talking, quite a number of his cousins, brothers-in-law and wife's relatives that have been talked about, and told about them, and how they came to be appointed. I disremember the particulars. I thought when he was talking and telling about them that I would like to be able to keep all that straight, and I sort of thought of my lead pencil, but then it would have been nothing but impudence to take that out, and I could not think of doing an impudent thing in the presence of the President, who was treating me so kindly and cleverly and gentlemanly. He sat there, sir, talking as pleasantly—just as pleasantly as you talk yourself, sir. I declare I never was so surprised as to see him so communicative. I had heard so much about his smoking all the time and not talking at all. Now he talked all the time, and did not smoke a bit. You may depend upon it, sir, he is not a man who will do any harm. All he wants, sir, is to know what is right to do for his country and he will do it. Now I have seen him. I know that. There are two things I know. One thing is horses. The other thing is men. I know, now, that I have seen the President, that he is an honest man and a modest man.

Reporter: Does he seem to be in good health? look as if he was smoking himself to death, or anything?

Colonel: No, sir; he looks in the best of health, sir. He was about going out riding when I was there. The servant came and told him the carriage was waiting, and he said, "presently," and kept right on talking to me. And his wife came in and she said, "Dear, are you not going out riding?" and he said, "Presently, dear, I will," and kept right on talking to me; and then his little boy came in, and climbed upon the President's knee, and put his arms around his papa's neck, and said he, "Are you not going riding, papa?" and he said, "Presently, my son," and kept right on talking to me.

Reporter: Why did you not talk Ohio politics?

Colonel: Why, we did. He said he had got a letter from his friend General Force, who had informed him that it had been pretty generally rumored here that he was for Wade and against Noyes. And, said the President, there was nothing of that, for, of course, said he, I would not interfere in State politics. Ben Wade told himself he did not want the office. Now, Ben Wade was a good friend of his, but even if he wanted the office it would not do for him to interfere for him. He had not the pleasure, he said, of knowing personally General Noyes, but he thought surely the gubernatorial office of Ohio would not be too much honor for a soldier like Noyes, who had, as he understood, lost a leg in the service. "As to the office of Governor of Ohio," said the President, "I reckon it is a good deal like my office—it don't pay." The salary of the President, he said, for instance, did not pay expenses. He would, if left to himself, a great deal rather have kept his life office of of general of the army; and, said the colonel, that is true, too, sir. I have no doubt, for the President is one of the most modest men that I have ever seen. He sits and casts down his eyes and talks as quietly as any man in the world, and as pleasantly, too; he does, indeed.

Reporter: Well, how did you get away?

Colonel: I went away myself. I got afraid I was staying too long. The President's little boy I saw was impatient, so I got up and apologized for detaining him so long from his ride, and took my leave. I was greatly pleased with the President, I tell you, sir. He is one of the most honest and modest of men, and he will never do any harm. I was astonished to see a man who had commanded great armies and had been through so much blood and fire, and groans and smoke and thunder, sit and talk so simple and modest for a whole hour, just to me alone. He is all right and will never do any harm. He won't indeed, sir.

ELECTION RIOT IN NEW MEXICO.

Thirty-Seven Killed and Wounded—Republican Candidate Killed.

SANTA FE, September 3.—The *Post* of yesterday had the following correspondence from Lamsilla:

The election excitement in this village culminated in the worst affray ever witnessed here. It is no exaggeration to say that the Plaza has been literally drenched with human blood. At the present writing (Sunday evening, the twenty-seventh) it is known that seven persons have been killed, while it is estimated that the wounded reaches as high as thirty, of whom seven or eight are mortally. From five o'clock this afternoon till six the Plaza resounded with pistol shots and groans. For fifteen minutes the firing was incessant, and continued during the rest of the hour.

The Republican and Democratic parties had each selected to-day as the most suitable time for the grand demonstration of the campaign, and at an early hour this morning both parties commenced their preparations. The leaders were evidently desirous of avoiding disturbances. The respective parties formed in procession, and passed each other's place of meeting without an outbreak. Nothing happened till the meetings had adjourned. At 5 P. M., both parties met in the Plaza, exchanging different views. A pistol shot was fired, when the general fight occurred. Men, women and children hurried to their houses, but the fight was kept up from windows and housetops, the dead and wounded falling on all sides.

Hon. John Lemon, Republican candidate for Judge, was first killed. The balance of the killed and wounded are mostly Mexicans.

Another fight took place at Antonchico, near Los Vegas, in which two persons were killed and six or seven wounded.

The people are terribly excited here, but everything is being done to preserve peace and good order.

What a Chicago Paper Thinks of Official Interference in State Conventions.

[From the Evening Wisconsin.]

The Chicago *Post*, a Republican paper, whose editor holds an official position and advocates the renomination of Grant for President, thus denounces the attempt of officials in New Orleans to control the State conventions:

It is such an infamous case as never before happened on this continent, and such example should be made of the participants that it should be the last one. The marshal who called for troops to take possession of a peaceful political convention, the military officers who obeyed such a call, knowing the purpose, should be summarily discharged the service. This is the least punishment that so gross an offense calls for. We take it for granted that no man in his senses will pay the least attention to the Customhouse convention or any of its doings. Its action can bind no one, and the Warmoth meeting, while honorable and decent by comparison, probably imposes no political obligation on the party. The performance throughout is unprecedented, and shows that Louisiana officials, in their wretched machinations, have finally touched bottom. The Republican party of the country should wash its hands of any connection or affiliation with so infamous a proceeding. That is all and the least it can do.

The *Wisconsin* heartily subscribes to the above; but it would like to hear from the *Post* what its opinion is of the federal officials in this State, who for weeks have been engaged in the attempt to shape the elements of the State Convention in such a manner as to render the nomination of their man a dead certainty. We confess that our discernment is not acute enough to see any difference between the action of the New Orleans officials and those of Wisconsin, except in degree—the former only went a little further in the same path; the object of both was the same, namely: the control of the convention, and the shaping of its results. If it is the right of the officials to use all the moral power and influence which their positions give them to control the politics of a State, why may they not make use of the military to accomplish their ends? If they may awe men into subjection to their wishes by threats of removal from office, or may actually remove them because they refuse to carry out the programme set for them, the use of the military arm of the government may as well be conceded them.

Base Ball.

A game of base ball between the Original Lotta and the Grasshopper clubs, played last Sunday, resulted in a score of sixteen for the Lotta to fifteen for the Grasshoppers. Umpire: H. S. Boensel. Scorer: R. Fountain.

A game of base ball, played on Sunday, between the R. E. Lee, Jr., and the crack Eagle, resulted in a victory for the former by the following score: R. E. Lee, Jr., 22; Eagle, 7.

The following is the score of a match game played between the first nine of the Lone Star, Jr., and the second nine of the champion Capitol: Capitol, 39; Lone Star, Jr., 14. Umpire: D. Virgetts, of Ida Club. Scorer for Capitol: R. Arkinson. Scorer for Lone Star, Jr.: F. Wies. Time of game: Two hours and thirty minutes.

The first nine of the Capitol are ready to play any junior club in the South.

A game of base ball was played on Sunday between the Wild Katies, and J. F. Caseys, Jrs., in which the "crowd" was dished by a score of thirty-four to nine.

A game of base ball was played on Sunday between the R. E. Lee, Jr., second nine, and the Comet, Jr., in which the former were victorious by a score of thirty to nineteen.

The Mobile *Republican* says:

The Ocean Wave carried a certificate of the local inspectors, bearing date of November 5, 1870, liscensing her as a freight steamer, and limiting her to fifteen passengers. The question arises, then, how came she to be used as an excursion boat, carrying frequently as many as one hundred and fifty and even two hundred passengers?

The Drainage District and the Protection Levees.

The total area within the limits of this city, to be drained under the new and extended system which has been inaugurated by the present administration, amounts to 26,026 acres. The area now partially and poorly drained from the river to the Metairie and Gentilly ridges amounts to 14,108 acres. The space yet to be redeemed from the dominion of marsh and overflow amounts to 11,918 acres, of which large body of unreclaimed land 7218 acres lies on the lake shore and 4750 on this side of the Metairie and Gentilly ridges.

In order to drain and make inhabitable all of this extensive region of swamp, the Administrator of Improvements, Mr. John Cockrem, aided by the efficient co-operation of City Surveyor William H. Bell, is working with a will, and with means that will, within two years, dry up the swamps and make glad the waste places that lie between the ridge and the shores of Lake Pontchartrain.

There are now six dredgeboats at work and two steam derricks, and three additional dredgeboats will be put to work in two weeks, making a total of nine at work, with their powerful engines scooping out the drainage canals from twelve to fifteen feet deep and from forty-five to sixty-five feet in width.

The canals are provided with water wheels, driven by steam engines, which lift out the water as fast as it accumulates.

The dredgeboats and steam derricks do a double duty, for while they excavate the canals, the exhumed earth is deposited on the banks, forming the protection levees.

The upper protection levee, from above Carrollton to the lake, is to be five miles long, with a base of seventy-five feet. The lower levee, in the Third District, is to have a base of like dimensions, and will be seven and a half miles long. That fronting the lake will be four miles long, with ninety feet base. This will give sixteen and a half miles of continuous embankment, wide enough on the top for a double-track railway and a shellroad.

It is expected that all these improvements will be completed within the next two years, and persons of speculative ideas are looking forward to the time when all that broad extent of land in the rear of the Metairie and Gentilly ridges, now covered with marsh and dense undergrowth, will be intersected with street car railways and dotted with cottages, the homes of a thriving population.

Grumblers may object, that this great enterprise will cost too much; but, on the other hand, they are met with the argument that the clearing up of the swamps will add greatly to the health of the city, while it will insure the spread of population, and increase the city's income, by adding to the taxable value of the property drained.

When the projected improvements shall have been even partially completed, the city will have a chance to grow—and it will grow.

Paying the Teachers.

Yesterday and for several days past the City Hall has been thronged with ladies, most of whom are connected with the public schools, and who have been drawn there for the purpose of receiving portions of their salaries, due for the month of August. There are nearly four hundred lady teachers employed, and they are receiving fifty dollars each, in part payment of what is due them, the city treasury not being in funds to pay up in full.

MESSRS. J. S. SIMONDS & CO.—We invite the special attention of our readers to the card of this staunch old hardware house, which will be found in another column, Established in 1818—nearly a quarter of a century ago—it has withstood all the commercial storms which wrecked so many others, and now is more strong and vigorous, and able to cope with competition as any of its younger competitors. Persons wishing to buy all descriptions of hardware, iron and ship chandlery, sheet and bar iron, cordage, lead pipes, india rubber beltings, hose, packings, and in fact all description of supplies for steamers or plantations, public works and manufactories, will find them in this house at the lowest possible prices. They also manufacture to order copper and sheet iron articles of every description, gas fixtures and machines, brass work, pump gear, etc., in the best style, and with a promptitude that deserves patronage. Persons having anything in their line to be manufactured or to purchase should give them a call the first thing they do. They will find Messrs. J. S. Simonds and James Wilson exceedingly courteous and obliging.

A REQUIEM FOR LEE.—A little book bearing the above title has been laid upon our table by the author, Mrs. Laura S. Webb, a lady favorably known throughout the South as a writer. Mrs. Webb has received many encomiums from the press for her various productions, among wich we may mention "Heart Leaves," published by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The present composition is dedicated to the women of the South who will take care that the author shall receive proper encouragement and sympathy in these laudable literary efforts made to support her children. Mrs. Webb is the widow of an officer of the Confederate army who died from disease contracted in the service.

Her book, including "A Requiem for Lee," can be had of any bookseller.

Her works and herself are wholly Southern, and are, no doubt, destined to a Southern welcome—neglect for the books and additional debt for herself as the result of her enterprise. Our people are reluctant to support native talent.

A New Jersey correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "We are convinced that the drift of public sentiment if settling so irresistibly in the direction we have indicated that we do not hesitate to hazard the prophecy that General Kilpatrick is the coming Governor." General Kilpatrick's personal friends are very confident, but those who oppose him are equally confident of his defeat.

ASSESSMENTS No. 66, 67 AND 68.—See special notice column. Death of John Baumgartner, Hermann Schluter and A. Dumont, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association, of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

DELEGATION TO THE PRESIDENT

THEY MEET HIM TO-DAY

BANKS ADVANCING RATES

ILLNESS OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Ovation to the King of Spain

DISCOURAGING COTTON PROSPECTS

WASHINGTON.

A Floridian Returns Home to Adjudicate Wrecks—Health of Key West—Warmoth Delegation to Long Branch—Pardon by the President—White Settlers in Choctaw Country Forbidden—Vincent Colyer's Mission a Failure.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Judge John M. McKenney, of the Southern district of Florida, who has been North during the hot weather, returns to adjudicate in the recent wrecks. The United States marshal reports the health of Key West good.

Ten of the Warmoth delegation from Louisiana departed to-night. They will meet the balance of the delegation at New York, and at ten o'clock to-morrow proceed to Long Branch to meet the President by appointment.

The President has pardoned Alfred Foster of Brooklyn, convicted of selling unstamped cigars.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order, forbidding whites to settle in Choctaw country.

Letters from Vincent Colyer indicate his mission to the Apaches of Arizona failed. Cochise would not come to the council.

NEW YORK.

Arrested for False Representations as to Bonds—Arrivals—Banks Advancing Rates—Governments Steady—State Bonds Easier.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The mayor of Savannah telegraphs that there has been no yellow fever there this season.

J. D. Rymert, lawyer and president of the Hercules Life Insurance Company, C. J. Dankle, Mrs. Georgene Dankle and J. S. Talmadge were arrested Saturday by United States deputy marshal, charged with making false representation respecting the the property of certain bondsmen in a suit of the United States against Dankle to recover forfeiture for running an illicit distillery. To-day, Commissioner Davenport held Rymert in $15,000, Talmadge in $10,000 bail, and Mr. and Mrs. Dankle in $10,000 bail each.

Arrived: Vandalia and City of Antwerp.

Arrived out: Allemand, Nestorian and City of Bristol.

Money easy at 2@3. Several banks have called in their loans for the purpose of advancing the rates. Prime paper 5@7. Sterling demoralized; prime bankers' 108¾; no buyers. Gold 113¼@113⅜, cash. Governments steady. State bonds much easier. Tennessees 73½, new 74½; Virginias 73½, new 69½; Louisianas 65, new 60, levee 71⅛, eights 82; Alabamas 101¼, fives 68; Georgias 88, sevens 90; North Carolinas 44, new 25; South Carolinas 75, new 57¼.

Sixes of 1881 119; five-twenties of 1862 114⅛; 64s 114⅞; 65s 114⅞, new 113¾; 67s 114; 68s 114⅛; ten-forties, registered, 111¾.

Cooper Institute is filled to-night, in response to the call for a meeting of the citizens and taxpayers to consider the recent grave charges made public against the present city officials. Ex-Mayor William F. Havemeyer presided, and among the well-known and influential citizens on the platform are Henry Clews, banker, ex-sheriff James O'Brien and Peter Cooper.

The *Tribune* says the alacrity with which the French paid up the whole of the indemnity due on or before May 1, 1872, is explained by our Berlin correspondent. It appears the negotiations for the evacuation of France by the Germans were complicated by the question of admitting German manufactures to France, free of duty, after first of September, at which date the agreed arrangement for passing such goods duty free expired.

The French were offered a speedier withdrawal of the troops if these privileges to the Germans were continued, but they now are in a condition to demand the evacuation as a right, under the treaty of Frankfort.

The *Herald's* special correspondent, at Albacete, Spain, telegraphs as follows:

By invitation, I accompanied the king on a three weeks' tour through the provinces. We started Saturday morning, reaching Albacete at night. We stopped at thirty-six stations, and the king was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The king's speaking was of the poorest. He is receiving petitions, and winning the hearts of everybody. In a personal conversation, the king assured me that he desired Spain to be well understood in the United States, and that true friendship would exist between them. We go to Valencia to-morrow.

The international conference of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-day at Aldersgate. Among the speakers were Mr. Wetmore, of New York, Mr. Revell, of Chicago, and Mr. Wonnamaker, of Philadelphia, who gave statistics to show the progress of the Christian associations in the United States, and spoke with pride of the labors of the organization.

The new St. Thomas hospital will be formally opened to-morrow.

LONDON.

The Queen Confined to the House—Strike of Northumberland Coal Miners Imminent—Railroad Accident in North France—Gladstone on America—Nine Hour System Broached in Newcastle—Ovation to the King of Spain—Victim of the Alps.

LONDON, September 4.—Queen Victoria is confined to the house.

A general strike of the coal miners of Northumberland for higher wages is imminent.

A fishing schooner foundered in Pentland Frith, by which five persons were lost.

By the railroad accident in Northern France ten persons were killed and an immense number wounded.

Gladstone, in a speech delivered at Whitley, Saturday, expressed joy that Englishmen can now look upon Americans as friends, and said we may now indulge in the hope that all controversies between the two peoples are settled.

A mass meeting of engineers was held at New Castle-on-Tyne, Saturday, attended by fully 8000 persons, at which it was determined to insist upon arrangements of a term of labor at nine hours per day, for six days in the week, or fifty-four hours in all.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Spain, says the progress of King Amadeus from Albacite to Valencia, was one continual ovation.

An English student has fallen a victim to a foolhardy attempt to climb the Alps without a guide.

PARIS.

Anniversary of the Empire's Downfall.

PARIS, September 4.—To-day being the first anniversary of the downfall of the empire and proclamation of the republic, military precautions were taken against dangerous demonstrations; but the day passed off quietly, and no disturbances are apprehended anywhere.

The disarmament of the national guards in the cities of Southern France begins on the fifteenth instant. Troops have been concentrated at points in the south in such a manner as to insure prompt obedience to the law. As soon as the disarmament is completed the state of siege will be raised.

In the Assembly to-day the minister of war said the commission appointed to investigate the capitulations during the late war would meet on the fifteenth instant, and would investigate events in chronological order, taking up the surrender of Sedan first.

The bill providing for a tax on newspapers was adopted.

BERLIN.

Promotion of Bismarck Bohlen.

BERLIN, September 4.—Bismarck Bohlen has been relieved from the government of Alsace and Lorraine, and promoted to the rank of general.

The Emperor William after his interview at Salzburg, with Francis Joseph, will go to Munich, where he is expected on Friday or Saturday.

VIENNA.

Coming Conference at Salzburg.

VIENNA, September 4.—It is officially stated that Ministers Von Buest, Androssy and Houhenwart, will assist at the conference of the emperors at Salzburg. The Emperor of Austria leaves for that city tomorrow.

DUBLIN.

The Police and Disorders.

DUBLIN, September 4.—It appears only six of the police were hurt. Forty-nine rioters have been arrested. Disorderly persons were in the streets all night, singing seditious songs.

HALIFAX.

The Boat Race.

HALIFAX, September 4.—Several citizens have offered to back Brown against Sadler, to row over the same course within thirty days, for any sum from $1000 to $10,000 a side. Sadler refused the offer.

The feeling is strong here that Brown would have won the scull race, had Sadler not taken his water.

The Taylor, Renforth and American crews left to-day for Saratoga. Before leaving the Americans were presented with a purse by their friends here.

The inquest on Renforth's remains will be resumed this morning.

HAVANA.

Hurricane in the Bahamas.

HAVANA, September 4.—Advices from Arecibo report a fearful hurricane on the twenty-second ultimo in the Bahamas. The American vessels C. O. Rulve, C. V. Williams and Carolina, and the English vessels Lady Bird and Nellie Mowe were wrecked. All hands saved.

HONG KONG.

Typhoon in the China Sea.