NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 47. | NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1872. | WHOLE NUMBER 1577.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT

GIVEN BY

THE ARTISTS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA,

Tuesday Evening, June 4,

AT THE LYCEUM HALL.

PART I.

Aria, Largo al Factotum, Barber of Seville..Rossini. Signor Reina.
Duo, Mira di Acerbe Lagrime, Trovatore......Verdi. Mme. Corani, Signor Paolini.
Romanza, M'Appari, Martha..................Flotow. Signor Baccei.
Romances Franzaises, Eternite d'Amour, B Ma Brunette—Mme. Corani.
Terzetto, Attila..............................Verdi. Mme. Corani, Signors Baccei and Reina.
Dr. Dell'Orto has kindly consented to give a grand recitation in Italian of the third canto of Dante's Inferno.

PART II.

English song, Say, My Heart..............Wallace. Mme. Corani.
Romanza, Foscari...........................Verdi. Signor Paolini.
Duo, Barber.................................Rossini. Mme. Corani, Signor Reina.
Romanza, Louisa Miller.....................Verdi. Signor Baccei.
Terzetto, Ernani.............................Verdi. Mme. Corani, Signors Baccei and Reina.

Mr. J. CARTIER will preside at the piano.
Piano used—Chickering's.
Tickets can be procured at E. LILIENTHAL'S jewelry store, No. 95 Canal street. Admission $1.
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GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

AT

IDLEWILD,

(St. Charles avenue and Soniat street),

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Commencing

Tuesday, June 4, 1872.

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FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL.

LICAN NO. 4.

GRAND FESTIVAL

OF

Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Co. No. 4,

AT THE

FAIR GROUNDS, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1872.

PROGRAMME:

Racing upon the main track to commence at 2 P.M.

TROTTING—Mile heats to harness—$5 entrance. Purse $25.
James Flynne enters ——.
T. E. Sykes enters ——.
P. Lecourt enters Limber Jim.

RUNNING RACE—Mile dash, for ponies not over fourteen hands high; $2 50 entrance. Purse $25.
B. McCoee enters Tom Thumb.
C. Kent enters Lady of the Lake.
J. Mazet enters Rabbit.
J. Curry enters Mollie.
—— Hieronymous enters Pet.
G. H. Fredericks enters Bay Mare.
C. Cooke enters Billy.
Charles Woolly enters Jim Ball.

RUNNING RACE—Mile dash, for ponies not over fourteen and a half hands high; $5 entrance. Purse $25.
B. McCooe enters Walk-in-the-Water.
V. Betz enters Wanita.
H. A. Harding, Jr., enters Rat Catcher.
—— Falls enters ——.

RUNNING RACE—Mile dash, for mules; $5 entrance. Purse, $25.
James Slack enters Black and Tan.
Sebold Isaaks enters Stranger.

MILE TROT—Mule with buggy. Entrance free. Purse, $10.

TROTTING RACE FOR BUTCHERS—One mile trot, with butchers' horses and butchers' two-wheel spring cart; $2 entrance. Prize, one set of Harness.

MILE TROT—Two mules with float. Entrance free. Prize, a half ton of hay.

MILE TROT AGAINST TIME—Four wheel hose carriage, to weigh 1600 pounds, all to use the same hose carriage. Open to horses of the Fire Departments of Gretna, Algiers, Carrollton, Jefferson and New Orleans. Prize, fine Parade Bridle.

MILE TROT WITH HAND ENGINE—Open to horses of the above named Fire Departments. Prize, $70.

MILE TROT UNDER SADDLE—For horses of the above named Fire Departments. Prize, Riding Bridle.

HOOK AND LADDER TRIAL—Twenty-three men to run one-quarter of a mile, strip truck and throw up ladders in the shortest time. Open to companies of the above named Departments, except New Orleans. Prize, water pitcher.

FOOT RACE of 150 yards—Open to members of the above named Fire Departments weighing 200 pounds or over. Prize, a "Greeley hat."

FOOT RACE—One-half mile, open to a l. Prize $5.

FOOT RACE—One-quarter of a mile, open for boys under eighteen years of age. Prize $2 50 gold piece.

PIGEON SHOOTING—To commence at 11 A. M., under direction of F. Charleville, Esq.

GARDNER'S FIRE EXTINGUISHER—Exhibition to take place at seven o'clock P. M.

BASE BALL—Match game. Clippers, Jr., and Louisiana, Jr. To commence at twelve o'clock M. Prize, pair of Foul Flags.

BASE BALL—Match game between the senior clubs, R. E. Lee and Excelsior. To commence at half past two o'clock. A prize valued at $50.

BASE BALL—Match game, Pelican, junior, and R. E. Lee, junior. A prize valued at $10.

GRAND BALL upon the dancing platform. Music by Charley Jaeger's brass band.

Parties wishing to purchase privileges for flying horses, games, exhibitions, etc., must apply without delay to the undersigned.

In case of inclement weather during the progress of the Festival the brick exhibition building will be opened to the public for dancing free of charge. Admission fifty cents. Ladies and children free.

FRANCIS RAWLE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements,
je1 2t — No. 30 Carondelet street.

GRAND PICNIC

OF

CRESCENT STEAM FIRE COMPANY NO. 24,

And

LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,

At the

Fair Grounds, Sunday July 7, 1872.

First Prize—One Heavy Double Case eighteen karat Gold Watch, for any person selling the most tickets.
Second Prize—One Gold Medal to any member of either company selling most tickets.
Third Prize—One set of Parade Equipments for any member of the Fire Department selling the most tickets.
Special Prize for Ladies—One Sewing Machine, or one Double Case Gold Watch—at the option of the winner—for any lady selling the most tickets.
Tickets to be had at R. H. BENNERS', No. 56 Camp street.
THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
my30 21 je1 2

CIGARS.

1,500,000 CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

REAL HAVANA TOBACCO

Of Every Variety of Brand, Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE ALCES'

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

No. 185 Rampart Street (below Canal.)
ap2 3m

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S VIEWS

HE TALKS TO THE GREELEY CLUB

AND EXPLAINS THE SITUATION

He Scuttles His Political Presidential Ships.

We give the speech of Governor Warmoth upon the occasion of his election to the presidency of the Fourth District Liberal Republican Club. It is too earnest and emphatic to require introduction:

Fellow-citizens—I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me for president of this club. I shall not be able to attend all of your meetings, but will be present as often as possible. I have taken the new departure fully conscious of the responsibility I have assumed in doing so. I know that I shall be, as I have been heretofore, assailed as a bolter, with the charge of being in league with the Democratic party, and of seeking to destroy the Republican organization. To all such I answer that I have the right, as a citizen, to detach myself from any party which I believe is not in the interest of popular government and the rights of the people. I don't regard myself as bound by any political organization longer than it reflects my views, my principles and my sympathies, and I will remain in none which assumes by force to direct me in my political course longer than its principles coincide with my own, or its purposes are in harmony with the objects I desire to attain. [Applause.] To be called a traitor has no terrors for me. I have not left the Grant Republican organization for any treasonable purpose. I have left it in the fullness, in the freshness of its pride and strength. When it is at its zenith, with four million of voters, with the President at its head; with sixty thousand office-holders; with a hundred million in his hands; with the army, which he can at any moment employ to force States of this Union into his support, while others he will dragoon into his service by enforcement acts, election laws, and the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. [Cheers].

I left that party with all these powers, in all of its strength and with all these votes, and unite my voice with the weaker, in order that we may cure the abuses that have grown up in it, and which, from the consciousness of its great power, has refused to hear the voice of the people demanding its reformation. I sought, as a Republican, to correct the false workings inside of its organization. I appealed, in the name of the people of my State, for the redress of the grievances and oppressions which have been imposed upon us. My appeals have been carried upon the wings of the telegraph to every part of this great country. The press, Republican and Democratic, with singular unanimity have taken up our complaints, adding fresh force and vigor to the demands, and have spoken to the country as one man demanding these reformations. To all these has been turned the scornful look of conscious power, and adding insult to injury, has been refused even an investigation into the causes of our complaints. [Applause.]

You, gentlemen of the convention, will not forget, I am sure, the incidents which led to the separation of my friends from the Republican organization in this State. You will not forget that only one year ago, less than one year ago, the representatives of the Republican party were convened in the city of New Orleans for the real purpose of indorsing General Grant. There was no State ticket to be nominated; there were no Congressional delegations to nominate; the organization of the party was complete. There were no new issues that needed discussion or settlement, but it was called for the sole purpose of forestalling the opinions of the people of this State by an indorsement of General Grant at a time before the people had allowed themselves to discuss the propriety of continuing him in office for another four years, or of selecting his successor. This convention you will remember was called to meet in the Customhouse, a place dedicated to the transaction of the commercial exchange of the city of New Orleans. You will remember that it was the first instance in the history of this republic, now nearly a century old, where a party convention had been assembled in a Customhouse or other federal building, outside of and beyond the jurisdiction of the State constitution and laws. [Applause.]

And why was the convention called to meet within the walls of this Customhouse. You will remember that the executive committee of the Republican party had for its chairman the United States marshal, while the postmaster, the collector of the port, two deputy collectors of the port, several inspectors of customs, were members of the committee, and controlled it. This committee, calling a convention for one purpose, that of the indorsement of General Grant, assumed the right of declaring among the delegates elected or contesting for seats in the convention who were entitled to seats and who were not. [That's so.]

They determined that the object of their convention should not be frustrated by having delegates admitted to their convention who might, perchance, raise the question as to the propriety at that time of indorsing the administration of President Grant. [Applause] You will not forget, either, that the doors of that building were locked and bolted; that they were guarded by 250 armed United States deputy marshals, organized and sworn in by this same United States marshal and chairman of the State Central Committee, for which he had no authority of law whatever, and that we were forced to apply at the money-order office of the Postoffice Department, and receive permission to enter that building, in the shape of tickets signed by the United States marshal, and delivered to us by the Postmaster of the city of New Orleans. [Applause]

And you will not forget the difficulty we had to undergo in order to secure tickets, and when they were secured the other difficulties that we had to undergo in order to gain admittance to the outer walls of the granite building, and you will remember that when we marched up those broad stairs after we were passed through the outer door and its guard of artificial deputy marshals, we beheld drawn up in line of battle one hundred United States infantry, there at the request and by authority of the United States marshal and chairman of the executive committee; you will not forget that when we applied to this United States marshal for admittance to the room of the convention where it was to be held, we were peremptorily refused admittance until twelve o'clock, the moment the convention was to assemble, while we knew that in the adjoining room to the hall those members favorable to General Grant were in session with open doors connecting them with the hall in which we were to meet. You will remember that when we had submitted to all these indignities, and when we saw that a temporary organization would be thrust upon us before we would be admitted to the hall, we peaceably and quietly withdrew from that building amid the sound of the trumpet calling the soldiers to fall into line and prepare for battle. [Applause]. Gentlemen, members of that convention who witnessed that scene will never forget the outburst of popular indignation that was raised throughout this city, and the evidences of enthusiastic condemnation and protest that were displayed on that occasion, when an indignant populace carried us in triumph to Turner Hall, where we made our protest against the illegal, revolutionary and unprecedented act of outrage and oppression. [Applause.] And yet again, the president of that convention, and twenty leading citizens in the Republican party, most of them members of that convention, will not forget the manner in which they were received by the President of the United States when they traveled three thousand miles to lay before him the protest of our convention, and demand that he would give the stamp of his disapproval of the acts of his officers by a public disclaimer of any sympathy with, and to give evidence of his sincere disapproval by the removal of the men from office who had brought discredit upon his administration and disruption to the Republican party in this State. [Applause.]

And again, you will not forget the scenes of last January. You will remember the arrest of the Governor of this State, the Lieutenant Governor, four members of the Senate and twenty-two members of the House of Representatives by this same United States marshal, who detained us in this same Customhouse until his partisans in the House of Representatives could expel seven members of that body, and place in their seats fictitious contestants claiming to be Representatives, by which a change of thirteen votes was accomplished. [Applause.] You will not forget either that an armed United States revenue cutter took beyond the jurisdiction of the constitution and laws of this State seventeen Senators who were, in violation of the constitution and their oaths, absenting themselves from the discharge of their duties, until this illegal act of revolution should be accomplished in the House of Representatives, whereby they could effect a revolution and overthrow the constitution and government of the State. [Applause.] You will remember that soldiers of the United States were brought to this city to give their moral support, by their presence and encouragement, to this movement to overthrow the lawful government. You will remember that all these facts have been published by every newspaper in this land, that a congressional committee has taken the evidence, that that evidence has slept for months among the rubbish and archives of the governmental printer, and that no rebuke, no disavowal, no act of disapproval has ever come from the national administration. But, upon the contrary, we have the evidence, by the President's approval of the act of General Emory in bringing the troops to the city on the application of the marshal, and of his subsequent order, when it was discovered that they had miscalculated the effect of the presence of these troops, to withdraw them to a place five miles from the city, in order that the mob of Customhouse employes and their allies could assault the State House, expel the Legislature and overthrow the government. [Applause.]

And now with the approval of the President of the acts of the ninth of last August, with his approval of the acts of his people of last January, with these forcible, revolutionary and illegal acts before you, I ask you to say that you will not vote for the re-election of the man who has stood by and witnessed those outrages, and when called upon by the whole country to disavow them and punish the rascals who perpetrated them, he treats the demand with contempt and maintains them in their places and assumes thereby the responsibility of their acts. [Tremendous applause and cheers]

I ask you to say that you will no longer affiliate with what is known as the Grant Republican party, [Applause,] but detach yourselves from that organization and be the nucleus for the organization of a great political party, numbering in its ranks all those people who are favorable to constitutional liberty and constitutional government; [Applause.] a party which will bury beneath the rocks and rubbish of the convulsions of the last few years all the animosities and passions engendered by them; a party which will secure to every citizen the new rights or privileges that have been conferred upon him, and which will, at the same time, return and secure to every citizen who has lost them the rights or privileges heretofore enjoyed, which will remove the political disabilities, and rehabilitate them as American citizens. [Long and continued applause.] A party which will secure to the national government an honest, efficient and non-partisan administration, which will select men for office on account of their fitness and capacity and integrity, and not because they can be efficient in serving the purposes or bending their knees to the chieftain of some political organization. [Applause.] A party which will secure to the respective States the full exercise of all their legitimate functions, and instead of paralyzing and destroying their governments, the reserve power and authority of the national government shall be exercised to protect and maintain a legitimate and independent State authority. [Applause.] A party which will make no discrimination on account of the color or race of an individual, nor on account of wrongful or mistaken political acts in the past, but which will combine all these people into one great organization, with no other distinctive epithet than that of an American citizen. This is the party that I ask you to declare yourselves in sympathy with. This is the party organization that we formed on the first day of May, 1872, in the city of Cincinnati, and this is the organization which presents to the American people the name of Horace Greeley, [Applause.] of New York, for President, and Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President of the United States. [Tremendous applause.] Will you indorse this platform, this organization and these standard-bearers? Can any Republican in this audience say that Horace Greeley is not as good a Republican as U. S. Grant, or any other man in this great nation? Is there any man in this audience that can bring against Mr. Greeley any charge of dishonesty or want of integrity in any form; of the want of ability and fitness for this position, or that does not believe that his heart beats earnestly, sincerely and with as devoted pulsation of sympathy for every man in this country, whether he may have been a rebel, or whether his skin is as black as midnight darkness? (Applause.] Why, Horace Greeley was a Republican before the birth of the oldest man in this audience, and never had a sentiment, a thought or an emotion that was not in accordance with the great cardinal principles advocated by the Republican party. He never did an act that was not prompted by the highest patriotism and the loftiest humanity. [Applause.] He never taught a lesson to the American people that was not full of earnestness and sympathy, and for the good of the country, and while he may have erred and differed with some of our people on mere questions of form, or means, or how to do it, there never was an hour in his existence that he did not strive to accomplish the good that was demanded or expected would be accomplished. He has the hearts of the masses of this country. He has their support, and, I predict, in November will have their votes. [Applause.] And of B. Gratz Brown what have we to say? He has been a life-long Republican, was the advocate of Republican principles and of the Republican organization from his boyhood; was the founder of the first Republican newspaper ever established in Missouri; was a soldier in the Union army; has served his State faithfully and creditably in the United States Senate; was the leader of the movement by which Missouri was relieved from that thraldom of oppression and proscription by which a discontented, dissatisfied and unhappy people were made the most prosperous in this country. [Applause.] This is the ticket that is presented by the Cincinnati convention. From the East and from the West come the voices of the patriotic masses declaring in favor of it. Republicans, restless under the ties and forms of the Republican organizations, joining under its banner a people indignant at the selfishness, the nepotism, the stolidity of the present administration, have broken from the fetters that have bound them and rushed enthusiastically into the support of this movement. [Applause.] Democrats who wanted to forget the past follies, their past mistakes, and who want to bury mistaken movements out of sight, inspired only by love of country, hope for the restoration of Republican institutions; who seek for the return of fraternal feeling and harmony of all sections of the country; for unity and brotherhood; for peace; for relief from oppression in the shape of the military, Ku-Klux laws, enforcement acts and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, for the return to local community governments, have shown, from one end of this country to the other, the disposition to march side by side with their Republican allies for the one purpose and object, the redemption of the country from the dangerous man who has shown that there is no step he will not take if necessary to accomplish his selfish ambition. [Tremendous applause and cheers.]

And now, gentlemen, the time has come when the people must show their hands. This has been procrastinated long enough. We must take sides.

I shall not turn to the right or left; I shall not ask how many white votes will go with us, or how many colored men will poll their votes for this ticket; I shall not ask whether the Democratic party or the Reform party of this State will unite with us in the election of a local ticket or not; I shall not consider whether my individual aspirations or hopes will be better subserved by this movement or not, or whether the result of the triumph will be shared more by Republicans or by Democrats; but, I shall, thrusting aside all these issues and minor considerations, take my stand with the allies of this great reform movement, and under its banner and with its leaders march to battle, neither looking to the right nor to the left for the support of the one party or the other. [Great applause.]

The time has arrived for the members of this audience to declare whether they will vote for Grant with all the array of outrages, oppression, indignities, and insults which he has heaped upon the people of this State and the whole nation; of the violence he has done the constitutional liberty, the rights of the States, the rights of individuals, or whether casting aside all party ties you will not go for this grand popular reform movement inaugurated at Cincinnati and work zealously in the support, and give your help and encouragement to the election of its ticket, with old "White Hat" at its head. [Applause.]

This is a grand movement for national reform. Abuses have likewise grown up in our State which it is essentially, absolutely necessary shall also be reformed. What have we witnessed in our own State government for the last four years! We have two great classes of people, each with its interests to be subserved. We have seen the government in the hands of one of these interests. We have seen those people who number in the greatest degree, the intelligence and the wealth of this State almost entirely stripped of representation in the government. Out of the one hundred and five members in the House of Representatives not thirty of them were taxpayers. Out of thirty-six Senators but twenty were taxpayers, and it is a fact which we must admit, however much it is regretted, that for intelligence and ability as a body it was by far below the average character of such bodies in this country. Now, this is an evil that must be corrected, because it is one which brings in its train upon the people of this commonwealth a million of evils that corrupt the very fountains of our society and of our civilization. Take the private history of either Legislature for the past four years, and it is enough to make every citizen's face blush with shame and mortification. [Applause.]

Measures introduced into the Legislature imposing great burdens upon the people were passed, in many instances, without having been read, by means of the rule of the previous question, the enormous weight of which burdens are now being felt by the people, for which you hear their groans.

Schemes by which great taxes have been imposed upon the people, great monopolies conferred upon private corporations. The levees of our State were given to heartless adventurers, under the flimsy pretense that it was to be for the public good. These measures had but little consideration for that good outside of the secret rings, by which agreements were made that for certain moneyed c onsiderations they could be passed. ["That's so." Great applause.] In 1870, observing bills introduced in the Legislature of the character I have described before, involving immense expenditures of public money, and the construction of immense monopolies, I sought for any means by which I could secure the defeat of them in the Legislature. Seeing that any hope from the Republican party was useless, I determined to form a coalition, if possible, with the Democratic members of the House of Representatives. With this view I sought an interview with the Democratic members, and there stated to them what I desired, and that if they would sustain me, I would veto every measure passed by the Legislature looking to the creation of monopolies, to the disbursements of the moneys, or the imposition of taxes upon the people. In addition to this, I agreed, if they would sustain me in my vetoes, that I would appoint to office those persons in their parishes recommended to me by the Democratic representatives of the districts. This was agreed upon. The articles of the agreement were drawn up. They were submitted to the Democratic caucus and myself, and agreed upon; but when they were to be signed but sixteen out of the twenty-eight Democrats could be induced to sign them. This failing, I had no hope whatever that my position on these measures could be sustained. And the history of the Legislature will show that nineteen-twentieth of the Democrats to whom I proposed this coalition voted for a bill to take the waterworks from the city of New Orleans; voted a $1,000,000 subsidy to a steamship company, $1,400,000 to Mr. Casey's warehouse company; for the levee shed bill, for the levee bill, and for the $1,300,000 appropriation to clear out the mouth of the Mississippi river. I state these instances to show the demoralization and corruption that pervades our whole society, and to plead it as an argument in favor of the organization of such a party as will unite the honest and intelligent people of this State without regard to past political differences in one grand reform movement which shall redeem the State. [Applause.]

In relieving the national Capitol of the present official and the country of his administration it will reflect its influence for good throughout the length and breadth of this land. [Applause.] In every State the same corrupt agencies for the perpetuation of his power are employed as they are in this State. In the great Empire State of New York conventions like those we have had in this State have been packed by customhouse employes, and marshals' deputies, revenue collectors and assessors. There, too, have been forced from unwilling lips indorsements of the administration of a President whose character they despise, and whose administration they only sustain because of their fear to disapprove of it. Legislatures in other States have suffered from the influences and menacing threats of their federal combinations. [Applause.] We have been told in this State that General Grant would overthrow the present State administration. A United States Senator who vaulted from the Customhouse into the United States Senate by means of the most criminal use of federal patronage, in attempting to influence Senators to unite with these Customhouse combinations against the Republican State government, stated with unusual frankness that unless the Legislature overthrew the government, General Grant would remove the Governor. The United States marshal, Mr. Packard, repeatedly said the same thing to Senators when trying to influence them to confine themselves on shipboard for a few days to absent themselves from their duties. Mr. Casey employed six Senators twenty-two members of the House of Representatives in the Customhouse in sinecure positions, 'in order that their votes might be controlled and directed in the movement of the national administration against the State government, whose only crime was that it was believed to be unfavorable to President Grant's re-election. [Applause.] This effort to control the Legislature was not merely for the purpose of overthrowing the government, but it had other aims, baser, if possible, than that. It was determined by this marshal, this collector and his deputies, this postmaster and these other federal officials to control the Legislature for their own mercenary purposes. It was in order that they might pass such bills as the Nicolson pavement bill, which was to take two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars out of the State treasury, which was, of course, to be extorted from the people of Caddo, Carroll, Concordia, Lafourche, and all the parishes of this State, in the shape of taxes, and to give to Mr. Packard and his Southern Pavement Company that he might lay a pavement in the city of New Orleans, for a distance of seven miles, to Carrollton. [That's so! that's so!] Such as Postmaster Lowell's scheme to swindle New Orleans out of the entire drainage fund and all the swamp lands in the vicinity of the city, in compensation for which the company was to dig the Ship Island Canal. [Good! good!] Such as that giving $1,100,000 of the bonds of the State to aid Mr. Casey and his crowd of federal office-holding friends in going into the warehouse business. ["Good!" and "That's so!"] Such as that by which the whole levee front, from Canal to Julia streets, should be monopolized and which granted them permission to build sheds and to tax every steamship or boat that landed there as well as every article of merchandise that should be landed under it. Such as the Louisiana levee bill, which was to take possession of our entire line of levees and for the repair of which they were to receive sixty cents per cubic yard, requiring a tax to realize a million dollars annually upon the property of the State, and to secure the passage of which Mr. Casey and his friends went into the Legislature and paid one hundred and twenty thousand dollars corruption funds, and passed it through the House of Representatives with but one dissenting vote, and through the Senate with but five, and brought it to the Governor with threats of suspension from office and intimidation to force its approval.

These same people, combining together, made Mr. Casey the custodian, and his safe the place of deposit for $50,000 by which the Legislature was to be induced to pass the levee shed bill. [That's so; good; applause.] With these powers in their hands; with this patronage in their hands; with this money in their hands, and with such a Legislature there was no act of venality, no act of oppression, no monopoly of rights and franchises, no objects they desired they did not accomplish through bribes, with office, money or intimidation, by threats of the anathemas and proscription of the national administration and its party. [Applause.] By this great reform movement, inaugurated at Cincinnati on the first day of May, we will build up our State, and relieve the national Capitol of this corrupt, oppressive and outrageous administration. [Applause.]

Whoever has dared to raise his voice against them or their master, upon him have been set the bloodhounds of the party organization. Because I have opposed these schemes and these men a venal and subsidized press has falsified and given to the world charges and statements affecting me, to which many, in the morbid condition of the public mind, have been given too much credence. Never, to my knowledge, has a man been so maligned, so slandered, so misrepresented in his acts, his purposes and his objects as myself. [Applause.] For two years, it has has seemed to me, that every opposition newspaper has devoted itself to misrepresentations and accusations against myself. ["That's so!" "That's so!"] There is hardly a crime in the catalogue of offenses against the State, against law, against morality, which I have not, at sometime or by some of them been charged. Every stump orator has made me the object of his rhetoric, his denunciations and abuse, thinkingg that when I was destroyed their schemes of spoliation, of fraud and ambition would be accomplished. [Applause.]

The executive committee of the Republican party a year ago denounced me for what it considered my disposition to favor a white man's government in this State, and the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn wrote to his colored friends a circular letter, in which he told them that he had undoubted evidence of my purpose to make a white man's government, and pointed to the Democratic judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, recorders, constables and police jurors appointed by me. While on the other hand, by the Democratic orators and press, I was charged with perpetuating negro rule, and they pointed to the colored men I have appointed to office. Governor Dunn and his committee charged me with attempting to foist a white man's government, and pointed to my organization of the white people into the militia; while on the other hand I am charged with perpetuating negro rule, and as an evidence they point to the colored men I have organized into the militia. They have united in charging upon me oppression, and cite my taking Wickliffe and thrusting him out of the office of Auditor, when I had caught him stealing millions of the people's treasure. [Applause.]

They point to my expulsion of Bovee from the office of Secretary State when he had unlawfully published to the world a fictitious bill which robbed the city of New Orleans of her waterworks, when he knew that the original bill was in my possession as the Governor of the State, and that I would veto it when the Legislature should assemble. These are their only evidences that I have been corrupt or oppressive. ["That's so, that's so."] Evidences which should, and I believe do, elevate me to the highest consideration and regard among the people of this State. [Applause.] They have charged me with corruption in office, with having taken bribes for signing bills, with having been bribed to veto measures, and when measures have been passed over my veto, they charged that it was by my connivance and with my knowledge. They have charged me with having prostituted my office for gain; with having used my position for my my own aggrandizement, but when the proof of any of these charges has been demanded, no one of them has ever been able to bring forward the slightest evidence upon which to justify the charges. [Applause.]

It is very difficult to prove a negative, but it so happens in my case that I can establish the negative to every charge they have ever insinuated against me. When Wickliffe was arraigned before the House of Representatives, a committee was appointed to investigate the charges that I made against him. The evidence was forthcoming, his guilt proved before the committee, the committee reported the facts to the House, and the House unanimously impeached him. He was tried before the Senate, and that body as unanimously convicted him, and excluded him from office. [Applause.]

In order to make a diversion in his own interest he swore before the House of Representatives that I was guilty of thirty-six distinct offenses. He submitted the names of several hundred persons as witnesses, who he alleged were prepared to prove my guilt. The witnesses were summoned, their evidence was heard, and the committee unanimously reported to the House of Representatives that there was not a particle of evidence on which to found any one of the charges made against me, and on the same day that Wickliffe was convicted by a unanimous vote of the Senate, and excluded from office, the House of Representatives unanimously adopted the report of the committee exculpating me from any guilt whatever. [Enthusiastic applause; cheers.]

Later than this a committee was sent here from Congress, created for the purpose of justifying the national administration in its effort to overthrow me and the State government. It was packed with the partisans of General Grant, or men from the Democratic side of the House, who, it was supposed, would be interested particularly in finding some kind of evidence by which to justify the coalition between the Democratic Executive Committee and the Grant Republicans, and for their own purposes. ["That's so!"] That committee sat in this city for nearly a month. It examined fifty different witnesses. Personally and politically hostile to me, every effort was made to obtain some evidence of corruption or fraud or dishonorable practice by me. Witnesses were asked if they knew of any act of corruption of mine, if they had any *reason to believe* that I had done any act corruptly as an officer, or if they *did believe* I had done so. And among all these witnesses throughout the whole examination no man could be found in this State who could come before the committee and swear that he did know, or that he did have reason to believe, or did believe, that I had been guilty of any dishonorable practices whatever. [That's so! Cheers for Warmoth.] With all these investigations, with all the charges that have been made against me, no man has ever brought any evidence to establish guilt, but, on the contrary, whenever the proof has been demanded it has failed to be brought forward. [Cheers, and groans for Fellowes.] I submit to this audience and to the people of this country, if it is possible for the Governor of a State with the whole press power against him, with a large majority of the intelligent men against him, with all the moral power, the social power, with a great, aggressive and powerful organization, the most sagacious, the most capable, and the most skillful political managers—I say, with all these elements of strength against him, with something less than one-half of his political leaders deserting him, leaving him and joining with the common enemy against him, I ask you if it is possible for that Governor to have been guilty of these offenses with which I have been charged, or any of them, if it would not have been in their power to bring forward some evidence by which an intelligent man could be convinced of his guilt. [Earnest applause.] I stand before this audience having been charged with innumerable offenses, investigated by a Legislative committee and a Congressional committee sent expressly to destroy me; having been tried before the public without a single particle of evidence being adduced against me, a trial running on for four long years, amid the most exciting, bitter and vindictive state of the public mind, a trial which has now culminated, and I now demand of the people of this State a verdict. [Applause.]

I would not tax your patience with these remarks, personal to myself, but for the fact that my connection with this great movement is used to prejudice the great and good men who are our standard bearers, and whose cause must not be weakened by appeals to prejudice against against any man who may lend his voice or influence to its support.

I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and now await your pleasure. [Immense and enthusiastic cheering.]

Greeley's Marriage.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.]

The newspaper biographers of Horace Greeley (and their name is legion) all agree that he married a North Carolina lady, a Miss Cheney. This is only half correct. He did, indeed, marry in North Carolina, but Miss Cheney was only a temporary resident of Warrenton, being engaged in teaching at the time, and was most likely a native of Greeley's own town. We have often heard a lady, nearly connected to us, who happened to be a guest at the time of Goodloe's Hotel, and who, at the urgent request of Mr. Greeley, attended the marriage ceremony, give a vivid account of the ludicrous appearance and eccentric deportment of the bridegroom upon the occasion—characteristics which seem to have clung to him through life.

The following is taken from an old file in the possession of a friend:

"July, 1836, married in the Episcopal church, in Warrenton, North Carolina, by the Rev. William Norwood, Horace Greeley, editor, of New York, to Miss Mary Cheney."

At the time, Mr. Greeley was the editor of a weekly Whig paper, the *New Yorker*. The *Tribune* was not established until 1841.

The pretty country lassie who asked her city gallant, when he offered to take her to a panorama, whether a panorama or a theatre was anything like a donation, expressed the sentiment of many rural people. But the experience of a country minister, whose story comes cynically and pleadingly, would seem to destroy the sentiment and all faith in donations. On a certain evening the people of his congregation gathered at the parsonage, laden with goods, and hungry with carrying them. Mrs. Parson, not to be thought wanting in graciousness or liberality, prepared a "tea," costing some fifteen dollars. The tea was eaten, besides much of the goods that were given, and on the following morning the good lady found her carpets damaged, her melodeon out of tune, and her larder containing two bars of soap and a barrel of rice. Every one of the donators had brought a package of rice! "Now," pleads her husband, "we are 'out' at least thirty dollars, and what shall we do with that barrel? To sell the rice would cause scandal, and the chickens won't eat it; our only hope is to buy a hog or live on rice pudding."

A Democrat, who is vouched for by the Newark *Journal* as one of the purest and most patriotic members of the party, and "whose record is written in the brightest pages of our State and history," writes on the Democratic policy in the present emergency: "No candidate for President named in the convention did or could have any chance of being elected unless supported by the Democratic party. If Mr. Greeley receives that support, he can and will obtain more support from other sources than any other man who was or could have been named. It is now apparent that at least twenty per cent of the Democratic vote is committed to the support of the Cincinnati ticket. That renders the election of a straight-out Democratic nominee impossible. If such a nomination be made at Baltimore in July next, it will be sure to produce a 'split' in the Democratic party, and insure the election of Grant. This is the view which Grant and his managers take of that matter, and there can be no doubt but that their reasoning and conclusion upon that point are correct. And no doubt but that they have promised and will spend a large amount of money to produce that result."

The Mobile *Register* says:

Perhaps the fact that William M. Tweed owned $25,000 worth of stock in the organ of Congressional Democracy may make us hyper-suspicious of trickery. On no other supposition can we account for the insolent attitude of that self-constituted organ of skim-principle Democracy, the New York *World*. During the war, the opinions of the two best known editors of the *World* were identical with those of Mr. Greeley. Do they consider that fact a disqualification for their giving impertinent and unauthorized directions to the Democracy, in opposition to which they commenced their political lives?

Mrs. Phœbe Schofield, age stated at 105, has been in Washington, seeking a pension due to her husband (now dead), who served in the revolutionary war. We read that when she was introduced to the President, and he shook hands with her, she said: "I saw the first President, and now I have taken the hand of the last I ever shall."

Mr. George L. Osgood, who has achieved some reputation abroad as a tenor, has changed his base from Vienna to his native city, Boston.

The Hartford *Courant* owlishly observes that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will be next Secretary of the Treasury, if Greeley is elected.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

SESSION OF CONGRESS EXTENDED

POLITICAL DEBATE IN SENATE

Southern Claims Convention

JAMES GORDON BENNETT DEAD

THE PRESS ON SUMNER'S SPEECH

BANDS FOR BOSTON JUBILEE

Alabama Negotiations Ended

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE

MEMPHIS AERONAUT DEAD

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS IN UTAH

International Typographical Union

CONGRESS.

Relieving Political Disabilities—Extending the Session to Tuesday Evening—Political Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—*House*—A bill to remove the political disabilities of Algernon S. Worth, of Westchester county, New York, a minor cadet in the naval academy at Annapolis, at the breaking out of the war, passed.

A resolution passed extending the session to Tuesday evening next.

Senate—The entire day was consumed in political debate. Mr. Logan made a general defense of the administration.

Mr. Carpenter continues political debate in the Senate to-day.

A prolongation of the session of Congress is considered inevitable.

The West and South, in the House yesterday, voted almost solidly a uniform tax of sixteen cents on tobacco. A compromise of twenty cents is considered probable.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cox Convalescent—Southern Claims Commission Suspended—Debt Statement—Four and a Quarter Millions Decrease—Paying for Sales of Confiscated Property.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mr. Cox is considered convalescent.

The Southern claims commission has suspended oral hearings until October.

The debt statement shows a decrease of $4,250,000; coin in the treasury $91,000,000; currency $11,250,000.

In the United States District Court orders were made for the payment of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, H. B. Taylor and the administratrix of C. S. Wallach, of this city, of the proceeds of the sales of their property here, made under the confiscation act.

Under the amnesty act they became entitled to whatever sum the United States has derived from the confiscation of their estates, less the costs, which where comparatively enormous, amounting in one case to $1500. These parties left here and served in the confederate army. H. B. Tyler had been a major in the federal service.

NEW YORK.

James Gordon Bennett Dead—Specie Shipments—The Bank Statement—Methodist Conference—New York Press on Sumner's Speech—Meeting of Strikers—Piano Makers—Base Ball—Jerome Races.

NEW YORK, June 1.—James Gordon Bennet is dead, aged seventy-seven.

Arrived—Steamships Columbia, Georgia, Souder, Ariadne, Hermann and City of Baltimore.

Specie shipments to-day $2,750,000.

The bank statement shows: Loans increased $1,000,000; specie increased $500,000; legal tenders increased $2,125,000; deposits increased $3,500,000.

The Methodist Conference to-day elected E. O. Haven secretary of the Church Educational Society. The report of the committee on the state of the Church, censuring sinful amusements, was again taken up, and finally adopted by a vote of 189 to 75. The committee on temperance reported a series of resolutions declaring in favor of legal prohibition of the sale of liquors; that dealers should be made responsible for the woes inflicted on communities; that members of the Church should not rent property for liquor stores, or in any way countenance the traffic.

The Methodist Conference voted to adjourn sine die on Tuesday.

The *Times* says: Mr. Sumner's speech is a collection of slanders against the President, with literary, antiquarian and scholastic embellishments.

The *Tribune* considers Mr. Sumner's speech one of the greatest he ever delivered.

The *World* says: Mr. Sumner's indictment of Grant recites nothing which the Democratic press of the country has not reiterated for months, but coming from a man whose biography is the history of the Republican party, will carry conviction where Democratic voices would pass as idle wind.

The *Sun* styles Mr. Sumner the American Cæsar and calls the speech magnificent.

The *Herald* says: Mr. Sumner's speech is a savage arraignment of the President, and the bitterness which evidently is provoked by a sense of personal provocation will weaken its force. It contains nothing new but the statement of Mr. Stanton that Grant could not govern the country.

Meetings of the varnishers, piano makers and other striking trades were held this morning. One piano firm conceded the demands of their employes. The workmen are confident the strike will end in a week. It is reported that the strike will extend to Philadelphia and Baltimore next week.

Money easy at 4@5 ℔ cent on call loans. Sterling unchanged. Gold 114¼. Governments generally advanced ⅛; new fives 112¾; sixes of 1881 119⅜; five-twenties of 1862 114; 1864, 114; 1865, 115; new issues 116¼; 1867, 117¼; 1868, 117⅛; ten-forties 112. State bonds closed dull; Tennessees, old 72½, new 72½; Virginias, old 48, new 54; Louisianas, old 60, new 55; levee sixes 63, eights 78; Alabama eights 86, fives 59; Georgia sixes 72, sevens 88; North Carolinas, old 30, new 20; South Carolinas, old 52, new 34¼.

This afternoon the piano manufacturers held a meeting, and passed resolutions pledging themselves in no case to accede to less than ten hours' work by their men. Twenty-two firms were represented.

At the base ball match to-day the Athletics were beaten by the Mutuals by a score of 3 to 2.

At the Jerome Park races to-day the first race was for the Fordham stakes, handicap sweepstakes. Twelve horses started. Orlan won, Frank Ross second. Time 2:14.

Second race, Belmont stakes, one mile and five furlongs. Nine horses started; Joe Daniel won. Time—2:58¼.

Third race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile. Eight horses started; Alarm won. Time—1:18.

Fourth race, steeple chase, two and a half

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]