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VOLUME VI--NO. 176. | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1872. | WHOLE NUMBER 1700.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL..............Manager and Proprietor.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

For One Week only and Saturday Matinee, commencing

Monday, October 21, 1872,

Engagement of the colloquial actor and popular author,

ALBERT W. AIKEN,

AND HIS GREAT NEW YORK COMBINATION,

In his famous realistic play, in five acts, of New York city life, as played by him over five hundred nights to crowded houses, in all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas, entitled the WITCHES OF NEW YORK. oc20

SPECIAL AMUSEMENT NOTICE.

The young, beautiful and talented artiste and pantomimic actress, Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL, niece of the renowned GABRIEL RAVEL, will appear in the military drama entitled the FRENCH SPY, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Monday Evening, October 28.

Box sheet now open. oc25

VARIETIES THEATRE.

THE FAMED ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS IN **YE MERRIE MEN;** OR, **Ye Glorious Days of Robin Hood.** Danza Cubana: "LA PALORNA." EVERY NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY **Matinees.**

Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, until further notice, the famous

ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,

CHRISTINE, EMMELINE AND ALICE, supported by Miss HENRIETTA GRAINGER and an excellent comedy comedy, in the Zavistowski Sisters' great success, entitled YE MERRIE MEN; or, YE GLORIOUS DAYS OF ROBIN HOOD, in which they will introduce the celebrated Danza Cubana, "La Polorna." Full of new and sparkling music, new dances, new costumes, new scenery, and splendid appointments. The performance will begin with a favorite farce.

In active preparation the popular burlesque of IXION, OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL; also, PARIS, OR THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

Box office for securing seats open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Prices as heretofore.

Doors open at quarter past seven; performance begins at eight o'clock.

Doors open for Matinee at 11:15 A. M.; begins at 12 M. oc23

CONGO SQUARE.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 25, 26 and 27.

TIVOLI CIRCLE.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 28, 29 and 30.

GREAT SIX TENT SHOW,

The largest amount of pavilions ever erected, and aggregating almost 20,000 yards of canvas, twenty-six dens of WILD ANIMALS (count the cages in procession), with Elephants, Camels, Team of Horned Mooses, herd of Buffaloes and a gorgeous street procession,

A GLITTER OF GOLD AND CRIMSON ONE MILE LONG.

THE GREAT EASTERN

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AVIARY,
ROMAN HIPPODROME,
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
CIRCUS AND BALLOON SHOW

A STUPENDOUS WORLD EXPOSITION, requiring seventy-six cars to transport it.

GREATEST MENAGERIE ON EARTH,
MUSEUM OF STARTLING WONDERS
AND A DOUBLE CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission to the Monster Six Tents, to which there are three separate entrances, is the usual price charged to shows of one sixth the Great Eastern's capacity and attractions: Adults, $1; Children Fifty Cents. Three Ticket Wagons are used, to avoid all crush and jam.

$100 000 that the GREAT EASTERN is the BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH, the public to be judge. Look out for the brilliant procession, with the

LIONS, TIGERS AND PANTHERS LOOSE IN THE STREETS.

MATINEE EVERY DAY, at twelve o'clock, and night performances at 7:30. Doors open an hour previous.

Gratuitous Balloon Ascensions at the Circus ground.

W. W. DURAND, General Agent.

Osyka, Mississippi, Thursday, October 31; Summit, Friday, November 1; Brookhaven, Saturday, November 2; Hazelhurst, Monday, November 4; Jackson, Tuesday, November 5; Vicksburg, Wednesday, November 6; Canton, Thursday, November 7; Durant, Friday, November 8; Winona, Saturday, November 9. oc23

THE COMING FAIR

IN AID OF

MOUNT CARMEL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The above Fair, which will be opened in the Lyceum (City) Hall, St. Charles street, on the evening of November 9, promises to be a most brilliant and successful entertainment. The object of the Fair is of itself sufficient to enlist the active sympathy and support of any community of Christian people less charitably disposed than the good people of New Orleans. The object of the Fair is to pay off the debts on the Asylum.

Mr. J. Hanly, of Algiers, has presented the Fair with a splendid gold Watch, which will be voted for between the young ladies. E. Offner & Co. presented a handsome and costly silver Water Cooler, with Goblets to match, to be competed for by the editors and reporters of the various newspapers of this city. A magnificent Punch Bowl, being manufactured expressly for the occasion, will be voted for between the well known liquor dealers and steamboat captains. The competition for this prize will be very exciting, as all have hosts of friends. The young gentlemen have entered the list for the possession of a beautiful and valuable gold-headed Cane. The votes will be counted by the Rev. W. J. Heaphy and a committee of gentlemen representing the interested parties, at the close of the Fair. The ballot boxes will be carefully sealed.

Grand Musical and Dramatic Entertainments will be given each night, in addition to the other attractions, with a complete change of programme each evening. The regular programme will be arranged and published previous to the opening of the Fair, and will contain a choice selection of dramatic and classical pieces, etc.

Tickets 25 cents; without tickets 50 cents. oc5

FOR RENT.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICE CORNER OF Camp and Common streets.—The store and office adjoining, situated corner Camp and Common streets, now occupied by Gonzales Brothers as a cigar store. Possession given November 1, next. Apply to E. ROGER & CO., No. 45 Decatur (formerly Old Levee) street. oc23

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. **212** Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. au3

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FRERET, No. 27, Commercial place. au1

FOR RENT—IN SUITS OR SINGLE.—LARGE, airy furnished rooms, in a location convenient to the business part of the city, adapted to the use of single gentlemen or families. The house is within one square of Canal street. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

FLOUR.

FLOUR..........FLOUR..........FLOUR.

HOWARD & PRESTON,

Nos. 111 and 113 Poydras Street.

Agents for the celebrated brand of "Belle of Lebanon" Kentucky FLOUR, And Kentucky Diamond FLOUR.

Have also on hand many other brands of FLOUR for sale. oc23 WeSaSu 2m

FEDERAL PROTECTION TO VOTERS.

Provisions for those who have been Refused Registration.

The officers of the Republican clubs and the executive committees throughout the State should at once prepare blanks in accordance with the following forms, to be used in all cases where necessary.

We have reports from several of the country parishes to the effect that the colored people encounter obstacles in getting their registration papers. One day, the registrar is absent and the office closed. Another, and he is out of blanks. Again, there is a rush of applicants, and the business of registration conducted so slowly that many have to go away. As a rule, those thus sent away are not white men. Under our State laws, registration is absolutely necessary as a prerequisite to voting; but, fortunately, ample provision has been made in the laws of Congress to protect the rights of all victims of any system of favoritism that may be introduced into any State.

It is to be regretted that any necessity for an appeal from our own laws should be even deemed possible. A fair and impartial administration of our registration and election statutes will secure the rights of every voter; but in the hands of men who permit their partisan zeal to outweigh their sworn obligations, these laws may be made an engine of wrong and oppression. We simply desire that every voter shall have a fair chance, without restriction, hindrance, or annoyance of any sort, to vote for the candidates of his choice. To that end we give the federal law bearing on the subject, that our clubs may be ready, in case of need, to protect their interests:

An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to (be) done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid or of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or action thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just; and shall also for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or in cases of crimes and offenses not infamous, the prosecution may either by indictment or information filed by the district attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice President, Representative or Delegate in Congress, or member of a State Legislature, by reason of the denial to any citizen or citizens who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof shall not be impaired by any such denial; and such person may bring an appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said circuit or district court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, and secured by this act.

Approved May 31, 1870.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

PARISH OF ——, October —, 1872.

Mr. ——, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of ——:

SIR—Whereas, a general election is to be held on the fourth day of November next for presidential electors, members of Congress, State and other officers, I, ——, a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, and for the past ten days and more a resident of the parish of ——, which parish by law is made a separate precinct for election purposes, do hereby offer to take and subscribe any and all oaths and perform any and all acts required by law to have my name inscribed upon the registration and polling books of said parish; and in the presence of —— and ——, who have hereunto subscribed their names as witnesses, do hereby, in my own proper person, and in writing, offer to do any and all acts made by the law of the State of Louisiana, and the rules framed thereunder, prerequisite to qualify or entitle me to vote at said election.

This offer is made in order to secure to myself the right to vote without registration in the event of impediment at your hands, as secured to the citizen by the third section of an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes," passed by Congress and approved May 31, 1872, by which section, if the offer above made is by any wrongful act or omission on your part not carried out, it is declared to be a performance of the act, and confers a title to vote as though the offerer had been permitted to perform such act, and subjects you not only to an action of damages, but also to fine or imprisonment for a misdemeanor. Your attention is respectfully called to the law above cited, and you are hereby informed that I shall claim the benefit of said act to its fullest extent.

Signed and delivered in presence of ——.

FORM OF FIRST AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Parish of ——. }

On the —— day of October, 1872, I, ——, presented myself at the office of the supervisor of registration for the parish of ——, located at ——, in said parish, and during the legally established office hours, and offered in writing to perform all acts by laws made prerequisite to qualify myself for a voter, and was unable to obtain registration; from said supervisor of registration, and thereupon left with him, the said supervisor, the original offer in writing, of which the foregoing is a true and correct copy.

I further state that I am a citizen of the State, and for more than ten days a resident of the said parish of ——.

Signed and sworn to in presence of ——.

Subscribed and sworn to this —— day of ——, 1872, before me. —— ——.

PARISH OF ——, October ——, 1872.

I hereby certify that ——, who has executed the foregoing affidavit, offered himself, in my presence, to the supervisor of registration for the said parish of ——, and claimed, in writing, the right to register, copy of such claim above transcribed, and was unable to obtain registration from said supervisor. And I further certify, that under the laws of this State and the United States, he was and is entitled to registration. —— ——

United States Supervisor of Election for said Parish.

FORM OF SECOND AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Parish of ——. }

On the fourth day of November, 1872, I, ——, presented myself at the polling place located at —— in said parish, which had been designated by the supervisor of registration as a poll, and claimed the right to vote upon the foregoing evidence of having offered to do all acts prerequisite to qualify me as a voter, and of failure on the part of the supervisor of registration to carry out the same and register me, in accordance with the provisions of section three of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870, and offered to the commissioner of election, at said poll, for deposit in the ballot box, the ballot hereunto attached, which was offered, to the denial of my rights as a citizen and loyal voter.

Signed in the presence of —— ——.

(Here attach ballot.)

Subscribed and sworn to this —— day of November, 1872, before me, —— ——.

PARISH OF ——, November —, 1872.

I certify that I was at the polling place above mentioned on the day of election, November 4, 1872, and that the statement of ——, above subscribed to, is true in every particular. —— ——.

United States Supervisor of Election at said poll.

REPUBLICAN PARISH CONVENTION.

Tenth Day. October 24.

There was an increase in the number of attendants at Mechanics' Institute yesterday, and interest in the proceedings was unabated.

It was nearly one o'clock before President Dupart called the convention to order, as several of the delegations wished time to complete their nominations.

A communication from the thirteenth ward, expressing disapprobation of some of the nominees of this convention, was read and referred.

The hall was crowded by candidates and lobbyists to such a degree that members found it difficult to move about. It was ordered that the floor be cleared of all but members.

The delegation from the first senatorial district announced Mr. C. F. Glandin as the nominee for the Senate.

The fifteenth ward delegation announced Mr. C. W. Ott for justice of the peace; Mr. Delisle as constable; Mr. A. Dumont as representative.

The first ward delegation nominated Messrs. William Thompson and John Langles as Representatives.

Mr. G. M. Lally was nominated first justice of the peace; Mr. S. Thurkhup as constable.

The fifth ward delegates nominated Messrs. C. F. Fernandez and S. R. Snaer, as their Representatives.

Resuming the election of nominees for clerks of the district courts, was declared in order.

Nominations for clerk of the Third District Court:

Charles A. Baquie....................62
A. H. Duhart....................56

This result was obtained on a second ballot. On the first ballot Messrs. H. Clarence, A. J. Armstrong and E. Lusa and others obtained each a few votes.

Clerk of the Fourth District Court:

Eight or ten aspirants for this position were named, those in the lead being Messrs. Ed. Deblois, W. H. Waters and L. D. Larrieu.

The others were Messrs. F. A. Johnson, H. Gormley, B. A. Bray, Edgard Davis and G. P. Fernald.

On the first ballot Deblois received 61 votes, Waters 27, and Larrieu 19; the others half a dozen or less.

On the second ballot all were dropped except the three highest.

Ed. Deblois....................89
W. H. Waters....................26
L. D. Larrieu....................4

For clerk of the Fifth District Court came Messrs. J. Presac, W. A. Deitrich, E. Staes, Daniel Crowley. Mr. Presac received 46 votes, an insufficient number to make a choice.

On the second ballot the vote stood:

Presac....................61
Staes....................31
Deitrich....................19

Giving the choice to Mr. Presac.

As it was nearly dark, and no gas in the pipes, an attempt was made to adjourn. Voted down.

Nominations for clerk of the Sixth District Court were made, viz: Messrs. J. W. Roxbury, E. Staes, John Kaiser, O. M. Redon, St. L. Destez, H. Smith. Mr. Kaiser received the highest number of votes, fifty-six, which was insufficient to make a choice.

At this juncture the hall was too dark to proceed, so the convention adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH CONVENTION.

Adopted in Convention October 17, 1872.

1. That the delegates of the several ward clubs of the Republican party of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, in convention assembled, do congratulate our fellow citizens upon the evident prosperity of the country and of the Republican party, through whose stability the best interests of all the people in the land will be established upon a firm basis.

2. We place our full faith in the national administration of General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, and the great party that placed the same in power, believing that they understand that governments are formed for the express purpose of elevating mankind. We heartily indorse the principles embodied in the Philadelphia convention.

3. We are in favor of granting immediate relief from ruinous and reckless expenditure and intolerable taxation. We recommend the nomination of such persons only as are pledged to retrenchment, and a complete revision of our system of taxation to one of justice and equality.

4. As security we demand that our public officials be required to render a precise exhibit of all receipts and disbursements, so that the people may ascertain at all times what disposition is made of the public funds in their control. We consider the spirit manifested by our public servants to hide from the people the financial condition of our State and city an insult to our intelligence, and an evidence of guilt on the part of the officials. Education being the true foundation of all greatness, we are in favor of fostering the public schools to the fullest extent, so that the children of rich and poor alike may share the same results.

5. We are in favor of the payment of all just obligations of our State and city governments, and of a yearly reduction of the debt so as carefully to avoid burdening the people with excessive taxation, and may thus maintain the credit of the State and city. We desire that every part of our State and city may be traversed by railroads, securing to the people easy and cheap communication with every part of the country. Enterprise and capital should, by liberal and prudent legislation, be invited to accomplish such works of internal improvement as our State and city require.

6. That the Republican party of the State of Louisiana welcome to our shores all persons of every nation, clime, race or color voluntarily seeking a home in our midst, and that all the rights we as citizens demand for ourselves we freely accord to them. We admit of no distinction between citizens of native and foreign birth, and pledge ourselves to a full protection of all alike.

7. We recommend a reduction of the enormous wharfage tax, a reduction of fifty per cent of the tax imposed upon persons occupying stalls in our public markets, and particularly recommend the revoking of all license taxes imposed upon retail grocery stores where liquor is not sold, and upon all mechanical trades.

8. We believe that the present condition of our city imperatively demands that our candidates for office shall be chosen solely for their capacity and fitness, irrespective of their political affiliations, and that, by making our nominations upon this basis, we shall secure the support of citizens who desire a faithful and honest administration of the city government.

9. We pledge ourselves to maintain and advocate the paying of the police force and employes of the city of New Orleans in United States currency.

For New York by Sea.

The steamship Mississippi, Minor B. Crowell, commander, and the George Washington, E. V. Gager, commander, will sail for New York to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 63°; at 2 P. M., 66°; at 6 P. M., 65°. Lowest point during the night of October 23, 61°.

Second Ward Nominations.

The delegates to the Republican parish convention met last night, and agreed upon the following named gentlemen as candidates for the Legislature: David Wilson, Francis J. Ernst, Joseph A. Shakspeare.

POLITICS AND RAILROADS

SPEECH OF COLONEL WILLIAMSON

Colonel George Williamson, of Shreveport, was announced to deliver an address at the Lyceum Hall last evening on national and State political issues and the railroad interests of the State. Though the notice given of the meeting was very brief quite a respectable audience assembled, comprising many leading men of the city of all shades of political opinions.

Judge J. B. Cotton presided, and, in introducing the speaker, said he felt certain Colonel Williamson would be able to point out some course which, if pursued, would give the State relief from its present condition of political and financial embarrassment.

Colonel Williamson explained the purpose of his address as being to set forth, as calmly and as dispassionately as he was able, the grave issues involved in the present national and State contests, and then to give such information as he had been able to obtain this summer relative to the grand railroad system of which New Orleans must ultimately become the centre.

Declaring openly his preference for General Grant over Mr. Greeley, the speaker defended himself from the accusations which he said had been brought against him by the press of the South, and especially the press of his own section in this regard. There were but two candidates in the field—for Mr. O'Conor he did not consider a candidate—and both were Republicans. Mr. Greeley says he is no less a Republican because he is a candidate of the Democracy, and there can be no question that the other candidate is still a Republican. The platforms on which both men stand are Republican. The Philadelphia platform is confessedly so. The Cincinnati platform was adopted by persons calling themselves Liberal Republicans, who claimed that it contained the very embodiment of Republican principles, and who sedulously refused to allow any one but Republicans to take part in their convention. The adherents of this platform, who at first might have been counted by thousands or hundreds of thousands had dwindled since the October elections to four or five or thousand, and now, perhaps, scarcely numbered four or five hundred outside of the Democratic party or the so-called Democratic party of the United States, who were willing to cast their votes for a Republican candidate on a Republican platform.

CINCINNATI ANALYZED.

Referring to the mode in which the Cincinnati convention was called, Colonel Williamson characterized it as a self-elected convention, representing no one county, parish, city or State in the Union. He further designated it as a strictly Republican convention. I press this on your attention, he said, because it is my purpose to show that the so-called Democratic party of the United States is republicanized, and that the so-called Democratic party of the State of Louisiana is more republicanized than the Democratic party of any other portion of the Union. [Applause.]

Taking up the three leading principles of the Cincinnati movement, universal amnesty, local self-government and civil service reform, the speaker contended that the very adoption of the cry of universal amnesty by the Liberal Republicans grew out of the fact that a few Senators whose terms of office are about to expire, and who lived in States where the Democracy was gaining ground upon them, found it necessary to make some quarrel with the administration, and knowing that the tendency of the public mind in the North was in favor of a generous policy to the South—knowing it was the prevailing opinion among all men at the North that it was not only an act of magnanimity, but an act of absolute necessity that the South should be conciliated and its waste place filled up. These men had availed themselves of this sentiment in their own party for the purpose of attempting to ride into power in their own States at the expense of the great head and chief of the Republican party, which they sought to betray. This was the true solution of what was called the Liberal Republican movement.

Continuing the history of the movement, he showed how the nomination of Mr. Greeley, brought about by the tricks of politicians, first brought dissension into the ranks, and how this dissatisfaction was increased by the result of the indorsement at Baltimore, and still further by the result of the elections in Vermont and Maine, till it culminated in the virtual overthrow of the party by the victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Nebraska. How many Liberal Republicans were there now in Louisiana? Was there one?

But while a liberal amnesty was advocated by nearly all men at the North. They were unwilling to trust this movement to Mr. Greeley, and still less to the Democratic party. Can anybody blame them? (he asked). Would we be willing, if we were at the North and had achieved the great triumphs which Republicanism claims to have achieved, to turn over the greatest of those triumphs—one of which will be the reconciliation of the two sections—to the opposing faction? Certainly not. They propose to carry out this policy of conciliation through the agency of their own party, and not through the agency of Mr. Greeley or anybody else outside of their own party. I believe universal amnesty will be proclaimed, not this year and not next year, but at the centennial celebration of the independence of our country in 1876. I believe the Republican party is determined there shall not be one man in America laboring under political disability. [Applause.]

Touching upon the records of the leaders of the Liberal Republican party, Senators Sumner and Schurz, and Mr. Greeley and others, the speaker showed that they had hitherto thrown every obstacle in the way of a policy of amnesty. The third point of the platform—civil service reform—he considered could be better carried out under the present system of competitive examination than under Mr. Greeley's one term principle; and as for local self-government there was not a man in the United States, who was not crazy, who did not believe in that.

GREELEY AND THE SOUTH.

It is said Mr. Greeley stands some chance of election because he will carry all the Southern States except two or three. How does this look abroad—how does this look at home—not only to see Southern men supporting a Republican, but the most odious of all Republicans—a man who has done more to bring on the war which has resulted in our subjugation than any fifty or 100 men? There is not a good man in the South, not a man who has been loyal and true to his section, but has been villified and abused by Greeley. He has gone so far as to accuse our dear wives and mothers of being lascivious; he has accused us of being debauchees, and laughed at our chivalry. There was no vituperation his eloquent pen did not deal out against the South. Yet this is the man—the man who has been in favor of every measure that tended to harass and annoy the South—the man who approved Butler's infamous order No. 28—this is the man, forsooth, who expects to be carried into the presidency by Southern votes.

GRANT BEFORE GREELEY.

On the contrary, what have been the acts of General Grant. He won the admiration of every Southern man by his conduct to General Lee and the grand old army of Virginia. [Applause.] When, under Andrew Johnson, Carl Schurz was sent down to examine into the condition of the Southern States, and General Grant came down for the same purpose, how different were the reports! Schurz thought the people unfitted for anything but a military despotism, and that murder and violence prevailed, especially in Louisiana. General Grant said he believed the people of the South were disposed to obey the laws, and that all they desired was peace and permission to attend to their private affairs. He did not say one word of unkindness against the Southern people, and for that report he was denounced by Mr. Greeley as attempting to whitewash the administration of Andrew Johnson.

KU-KLUX.

For what law, of which we complain, is General Grant responsible? The Ku Klux! Does any body doubt that great outrages have been committed throughout the South that can not be reached by the courts? I consider myself as true to my State, as true to my section as any body alive, yet I try to be truer to truth, truer to justice. [Applause.] I, for one, know there was an organization existing in the Southern States, whose object was perfectly innocent, but which could be used for bad purposes if the machinery fell into bad hands. It was a secret society. Many of these secret societies came into the hands of bad people, because the more conservative members withdrew when they found other members disposed to act badly. There can be doubt of the existence of this secret society throughout the length and breadth of the State. It was not a Ku-Klux society, but it was a society for the protection of the rights and lives and property of one class of our citizens against another class, not aggressive in its character, but defensive. In the charge of good citizens—and many excellent citizens were connected with it—it was perfectly harmless; but when its machinery passed into the hands of bad and vicious men, then, I have no doubt, it was used for the perpetration of outrages and for acts of revenge. It was impossible, through the instrumentality of the courts, as I know, in my own district, to reach the offenders when a certain class of our citizens committed offenses against another class—I mean the white against the colored. Owing, therefore, to the peculiar condition of the country, and owing to the fact that these outrages were undoubtedly committed. I am disposed to look with some leniency on the rigid enforcement of the Ku-Klux act. I do not consider its enforcement a stigma upon General Grant's administration. I have no doubt, with such information as he had, he was bound to act upon it, and I believe that even I, under the circumstances, with all my Southern sympathies, would have felt it my duty to have enforced that law, and would have done it. [Applause.]

GRANT AND GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

Turning to State politics Colonel Williamson with great bitterness attacked the State government, and said if it was true, as alleged, that General Grant was responsible for Governor Warmoth, he would never forgive him. He vehemently opposed any project by which Governor Warmoth should be elected to the United States Senate. He had nothing but contempt for those men who were now so anxious to take the Governor to their bosoms, and who but a short time ago were begging that theirs might be the honored hands to adjust the rope around his neck. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. E. A. Burke fell in for a share of castigation as the Governor's right hand man, and General George A. Sheridan and others were alluded to in far from complimentary terms.

KELLOGG AND PENN.

Colonel Williamson hoped and expected to see Senator Kellogg elected Governor—Kellogg and Penn. He could not quite stand Antoine. He would rather trust Mr. Kellogg than even his friend—his honest friend—McEnery, under existing arrangements. He believed Mr. Kellogg not only intelligent and energetic, but as honest and truthful a man as he ever knew. He believed if elected, he would go honestly and earnestly to work to reduce the burdens of the people, and to break up the infernal cliques and rings which were now running the State.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The speaker proceeded to show the necessity of a constitutional convention to bring about a general reduction of salaries and fees throughout the State. He finally came down to the question of

RAILROADS.

and devoted the last half hour of his lengthy address to the subject of the construction of the great railroad from New Orleans, via Shreveport, to San Diego, on the Pacific; the character of the route, compared with those of the more northern Pacific railroads; the excellence of the officers thereof, particularly its president, Scott, and his right-bower, General Dodge; with the certainty of the early completion of this road, and the great advantages it will give to New Orleans from its being the first point from the Pacific at which deep water is reached. He spoke in the highest terms of the harbor of San Diego, which he had recently visited in company with a number of railroad men engaged in this Texas or Southern Pacific enterprise, and glowingly praised the incomparable climate of that part of southern California. He said the portion of the road from Shreveport west to San Diego would be fully completed by the time the road was built from this city to Shreveport; and as evidence of his grounds for this belief, he mentioned the fact of the wonderfully energetic manner in which General Dodge is already pushing the work at five points beyond Shreveport, while contending against great disadvantages arising from the drought. But from the great interest had in the New Orleans and Shreveport part of the line by those connected with the main line, as well as by those of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, who wish an outlet to our steamship port, the speaker had full faith in the completion of our road within the three years in which it has to be completed to save the franchise granted by the government.

The address did not close until nearly eleven o'clock, having lasted nearly three hours.

The City Council.

The City Council met yesterday and transacted a small amount of business, after which a recess was taken till twelve o'clock to-day. The proposition of the Louisiana Savings Bank did not come up.

The Houston *Union* says:

Such accessions to our population as were brought by the Saxonia, from Hamburg, and the Hannover, from Bremen, which arrived at New Orleans a few days since, with 1100 immigrants, mostly for Texas, can not be overestimated. From various parts of the interior we hear of the arrival of bodies of Germans, who are appropriately welcomed alike by native and foreign born citizens. The papers also report a brisk immigration from the older States. The immigration increase of our population promises to be immense for an indefinite time to come.

The fashion in railway building is evidently setting toward narrow gauges. The New York and Erie is to spend the next five years in completing the reduction of their road from what is called broad gauge to the standard gauge of the country, which is about four and two-thirds feet, and at the South, where capital is scarce and transportation is indispensable, the narrow gauges, even down to a three-feet gauge, are coming to be very favorably considered.—*Boston Transcript.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

REPORT ON THE WHEAT PRODUCT

LONG TALK WITH BIG INDIANS

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

CONSUL GENERAL BUTLER'S ACTS

TRIAL OF POLICE OFFICERS

COMPLICITY WITH BANK RUBBERS

CLOSING OF THE MEXICAN INSURRECTION

GERMAN TROOPS EVACUATING FRANCE

SENTENCE OF A COMMUNIST

ALARMING FLOODS ON THE PO

STORM AT FORTRESS MONROE

PROGRESS OF THE HORSE DISEASE

WASHINGTON.

Agricultural Report—The Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—The agricultural report says returns have been received from counties representing a large proportion of the wheat of each State which indicate an increase of five per cent over the product of last year, which was estimated at 230,000,000 bushels. It is probable that the completed estimate will not fall short of 240,000,000 bushels upon an area of a little less than 20,000,000 acres. This will make the yield between twelve and thirteen bushels per acre, which may be considered an average for the United States. The increase in the States west of the Mississippi appears to be about 15,000,000 bushels.

The monthly wheat report of the Agricultural Bureau states the percentage of the product in comparison with last year in each of the States is as follows: Maryland 66, Virginia 101, North Carolina 136, South Carolina 103, Georgia 180, Alabama 133, Mississippi 101, Texas 320, Arkansas 102, Tennessee 200, West Virginia 104, Kentucky 175.

The Indian delegation under charge of Captain Alvord came to the Indian Bureau to-day to take leave of Commissioner Walker. An Arrapahoe chief asked that he might be allowed to have a gun and powder and lead, as there were a few buffaloes remaining within his reservation. The commissioner said he had no objection to permitting arms and ammunition, being procured for such use, as he was not afraid they would be employed against the whites, as the Arrapahoes were friendly to them.

The only difficulty was, these Indians might sell their arms and ammunition to those with whom they met while hunting. He would, however, send word to their agent to sell them small quantities of ammunition and arms for hunting, but when the hunting was over they must bring back their arms to the agent, who will give them leave to hunt. The commissioner had no objection to traders accompanying them with their wagons with supplies, and to bring back the game. He would write the Indian superintendent word to buy each chief of the Arrapahoes a wagon, because the President trusts them, and because they have shown themselves to be our friends.

An old Camanche chief thanked the commissioner for giving him a good road to travel. His people had instructed him to represent their views, and said they would agree to whatever he might do. They were anxiously awaiting his return that he might tell them of the talk he had had with the commissioner. Another old chief, like the Camanche, declared his heart was good which he gave to the commissioner. He liked what had been said so much that he had nothing more to say. He, however, wanted a wagon. The commissioner, addressing the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, said he several days ago gave them a straight talk, and wanted them to carry it back to their people. If they do all he had told them to do, all would go right, and it would be well for them to send for their friends so as to bring them within the reservation by the fifteenth of December if they want to save their lives. He received a message over the wires telling him that Colonel McKenzie's command had a fight with the Camanches, killing twenty-three of them and capturing their camps and 120 squaws and children outside of the reservation.

This, evidently, was unwelcome news to the Camanches, and they showed some uneasiness while listening to it. The commissioner added:

Those who remain outside the reservation may be similarly treated. The heart of the great father is angry, and his hand would be heavy against them. As to the commutation of rations which had been asked, he would tell the agent that what money was thereby saved should be spent mostly for the benefit of those who behave the best. This will be the rule. He now wanted to say a word to the Wichitaws, and that was that they must return the horses they had stolen, and to the Caddoes that their great father would help them in their new homes.

The Commissioner now addressed himself to all the Indians, saying he hoped their conference would prove of much benefit to all, and that they would do everything their great father desires. The Indians then bade farewell, shaking hands with the Commissioner and leaving the room in evident good humor.

HORSE DISEASE.

Its Progress in New York, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newburg, Philadelphia, Chicago and Providence—Lack of Horses for Business.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Various reports of the horse disease are received up to this afternoon, but it is generally conceded that no mortality has yet accompanied it. The papers discuss the various modes of treatment, some being successful with lobelia, others with tar, and one person gives testimony of the efficacy of the French treatment by phenic acid injections into the veins. Great numbers of horses continue to be afflicted, and nearly every second horse seen in the streets shows signs of being under the influence of the disease.

It is rumored Bonner's Pocahontas has the malady. Blood letting and drenching have been found to be a failure, and many horses have died from the treatment.

Among the various remedies used are aconite, given homeopathically, and Taylor's compound food, the product of the Manhattan Feed Mill Company. This last mentioned is the only remedy which has met with marked success as a preventative and cure.

It is estimated that thirty-five per cent of the horses in this city have the malady in various stages—8000 to 10,000 are sick. Alarming stories are afloat that humans are subject to the infection, but so far not authenticated. One hundred and fifty street cars and stages have been taken off.

There are many cases of the horse malady in Hoboken, Jersey City, and vicinity.

A Brooklyn gentleman has sent a communication to the agent of the New York Associated Press, stating that a subcutaneous injection of phenic acid is a rapid cure for the horse disease, the quantity to administer small.

NEWBURG, N. Y., October 24.—The horse malady has appeared here; three deaths have occurred.

ROCHESTER, October 24.—There was a heavy frost last night, but the horse disease is severer than ever. None are seen on the streets. Hand carts and porters are delivering goods. The disease appeared among canal horses along the line of the Erie canal. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring conveyances for funerals.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Horse owners are excited, but not a single case of the malady has occurred.

CHICAGO, October 24.—The horse malady has appeared here. There are fifty cases in the South Side Railroad Company's stables.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 24.—The horse malady has made its appearance in this city.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Business, manufactures and industry are partially paralyzed in this city in consequence of the sudden deprival of the use of a large number of horses. In Brooklyn it is said the horse cars will stop running to-morrow. The damp weather of last night and to-day has undoubtedly aggravated the epidemic, and three-fourths of the horses in this city are afflicted. The disease has made the most alarming progress among railroad, stage and livery stable horses; and while these are suffering at the rate of seventy per cent, private coach horses, which are better cared for and not so hard worked, only suffer at the rate of forty-five per cent. The Broadway and Twenty-third Street Stage Company suspended trips to-day, over half its 475 horses being sick.

Dispatches from Boston state that the disease is speading over the New England States. Thousands of horses are sick in that city and neighborhood, and one line of omnibuses have stopped running.

The business of the express companies is almost prostrated, and great quantities of freight lie in warehouses awaiting shipment.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—No horse malady here yet.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Greeley has Relapsed—Tobacco Manufacturers and Dealers—Their Opposition to Oppressive Taxation—Eccentricities of Consul-General Butler.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Mrs. Greeley has relapsed.

The tobacco manufacturers and dealers have resolved to favor no candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself to contend for a modification of the present oppressive taxation of their interests.

A. D. Strollogelo, late private secretary to Consul George H. Butler in Egypt, prints a long affidavit detailing the proceedings of Butler, by which the latter made some $20,000 in gold by a system of blackmailing and other reprehensible ways. Mr. Strollogelo also states that Butler was drunk nearly all the time, was in frequent street rows and fights, and was under a subsidy of some £2000 per year from the Khedive.

Arrived—Steamship San Salvador.

Arrived out—Olympus.

The opera of Genevieve de Brabant was produced at the Olympic Theatre to-night, to a crowded house, by the Aimee opera bouffee troupe, and was received with great applause. New artists from Europe appeared. Gabel, as the gen d'arme, renewed all his former successes in that character.

The convention of insurance commissioners has adjourned, to meet in Boston, September 3, 1873, and in other principal cities in succeeding years. Among the important business done was the perfection of fire and life insurance blanks.

Money easy during the day. In the morning call loans made at 6@7, but later the rates of interest declined to 3@4; prime business notes quoted at 9@12. Exchange firmer, on account of increased ease in cash gold, and prime bankers advanced their rates to 9. The actual business of the day was 8 13-16@8⅞. Gold steady at 112⅞@113⅛. Loans ⅛@1-64 for use, then later 2@7 was paid for carrying. Governments opened dull at ⅛@¼ below last night's prices, steady on the second call, but during the afternoon very strong, closing firm at advanced prices.

Money closed easier at 2@4 ₩ cent on call loans. Sterling 8¾. Gold 112⅞@113⅛. Governments dull; ⅛@¼ lower.

Sixes of 1881, 116⅝; five-twenties of 1862, 115¾; 1864, 115¾; 1865, 116, new 114⅝; 1867, 115; 1868, 114¾; new fives 110⅞; ten-forties 110⅞. State bonds steady; Tennessee sixes 74½, new 74½; Virginia sixes, old 44, new 52, consolidated 53, deferred 15; Louisiana sixes, old 53, new 48; levee sixes 50, eights 60; Alabama eights 81, fives 60; Georgia sixes 74, sevens 85; North Carolinas, old 33½, new 20, special tax 12; South Carolinas, old 45, new 26, April and October 28.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, and Detective Doyle were placed on trial to-day in Hudson county for complicity in the Jersey City Bank robbery. Dennan, one of the robbers, testified that McWilliams met him in this city and told him there was $20,000 in the bank, and for two per cent of the plunder he agreed to have the handcuffs so fixed on the hands of the robbers as to permit them to slip them off and escape. Great excitement prevails as the trial progresses.

FOREIGN.

Crushing out the Remaining Insurrection in Mexico—German Troops Evacuating Rheims—Other Departments Already Evacuated—Gautier, the Communist, Sentenced to Death—Alarming Floods on the Po.

MATAMORAS, October 21.—General Rocha left this morning, with an escort, for the interior. It appears that Generals Porfirio Diaz and Donato Guerrera have not surrendered to the government, although negotiations have been going on to that end for some time. A strong force of government troops is said to be concentrating in the State of Durango within striking distance of the Diaz and Guerrera revolutionists, and that General Rocha has taken with him sufficient funds to maintain a campaign, and will hasten to take command of the government forces and bring this remnant of the revolution with Diaz and Guerrera to a peaceable submission or commence active hostilities at once. These chiefs are without any considerable force and less sympathy of the people of the States of Durango and Chihuahua, where they are operating, and will probably come to an amicable settlement.

PARIS, October 24.—The German troops have evacuated Rheims and the French garrison marched in amid great rejoicing.

PARIS, October 24.—The *Bien Public* (ministerial organ) of to-day, makes the statement that it is improbable that Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, who sailed for the United States on the fifth instant, will return to his post as American Minister to France, he having been offered a seat in the Washington Cabinet after the presidential election.

The complaints made by Communist prisoners of their jailors have been officially refuted.

Jacques Babinet, the celebrated physicist, is dead.

Roussel, who was a prominent Communist, has been found guilty by court martial, and sentenced to death.

Theophile Gautier, French poet, novelist and critic, died yesterday.

The evacuation of the departments of the Marne and Upper Marne, by the German troops, has been completed.

ROME, October 24.—There are alarming reports of floods each side of the Po.

The Minister of Public Works has gone to the scene of the flood.

LONDON, October 24.—A large number of exiled French inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine sailed to-day for Canada.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, attorney general of Great Britain, delivered an address before the Liberal Association of Exeter tonight, in the course of which he said of the result of the Geneva arbitration that England had got well out of a bad business.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, October 21.—A telegram from Demarara announces that the coolies there rose against the planters, and that a serious riot occurred. The police

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]