NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 139. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1980.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF

LULU,

With entire change of programme, commencing

Sunday, September 14.

FRIDAY, September 13—Farewell Benefit of LULU.
SATURDAY NOON—Last Lulu Matinee.
MONDAY, September 21—Opening of the Dramatic Season—First appearance of the dashing young actress, ALICE HARRISON, who will appear in the famous "Fireside Companion" story, entitled THE BOY DETECTIVE, supported by the Academy Dramatic Organization. sel4

SHAKESPEARE CLUB,
Corner Royal and Customhouse Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, September 11, 1873.

The members of the Club are notified that the tickets are now ready in the hands of the Janitor, at the Clubhouse, for the last

Complimentary Entertainment

of 1873, when will be presented a romantic tragedy in five acts, dedicated to the Shakespeare Club by George H. Braughn and F. S. Ganter, entitled

RAVENSWOOD.

The tickets for the grand complimentary benefit tendered to Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE by the Shakespeare Club and Orleans Dramatic Association can be procured from the members of the club, and seats secured at the box office of the Varieties Theatre three days prior to the performance, which will take place on

Thursday Evening, September 18, 1873,

when will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy,

ROMEO AND JULIET,

Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE as Juliet.
E. A. BURKE, Vice President.
FRANK H. WILSON, Secretary. se12 Su Tu Th

LOST.

LOST.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negotiate for the following described notes, drawn by the undersigned, to the order of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., and that any indorsement thereon purporting to be that of H. B. Claflin & Co. is forged, viz:

Note dated New Orleans, April 16, 1873, at nine months	$4432 32
Note dated New Orleans April 16, 1873, at twelve months or one year	4505 48
Note dated New Orleans, April 16, 1873, at eighteen months	4672 56
Note dated New Orleans, April 16, 1873, at twenty-four months or two years	4839 23

We will allow a liberal reward to any one bringing the above notes.

BLANCHARD, JORDA & CO.,
se13 10t Nos. 47 and 49 Decatur street.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons in the French, Spanish and German languages, with music, vocal and instrumental; also translations of documents in the above languages.
Letters written for a reasonable consideration.
Terms made known by applying at the Orleans Hotel, No. 133 Chartres street, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and of 5 and 6 P. M.
Best city references. se13

ST. MARK'S ACADEMY.

The first session of this School for Girls will open on the first of September, temporarily at the residence of the Principal, corner of General Taylor and Prytania streets.
As the number of scholars will be limited, early application is advisable.
For terms and circulars apply to Miss Marian H. Wingate or Rev. Herman C. Duncan, superintendent, corner St. Charles and Valence streets.
au30 1moed

BOOKS---BOOKS.

JUST READY.—THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE, for the use of twenty-eight principal remedies in the treatment of the more simple forms of disease. By George E. Shipman, M. D. Together with directions for the treatment of DENGUE AND YELLOW FEVER, by W. H. Holcombe, M. D., New Orleans, Louisiana. Eighth edition; single copies, $2. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by publishers, or may be ordered from any bookseller.
For the present edition a chapter has been added on the management of children during the first few days of life—the most important days, in many respects, of their whole existence. Many valuable suggestions are given here, which, if carefully followed out, would save the little ones and their attendants much needless suffering and very materially diminish the rates of infant mortality.
The book contains the photograph and autograph of the author.
Published by
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY,
se13 Nos. 42 and 44 Randolph street, Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We hereby notify all interested that we have on hand a large supply of the books required for use in the schools, which, as heretofore, we will be pleased to supply at the lowest prices.
Having also greatly increased our facilities during the past year, and added to our stationery stock the different material required in all schools, we are assured none who favor us with a call will go away dissatisfied in quality or prices. Thanking all who favored us the past season, we again solicit their trade, and hope to always merit its continuance.
Yours, etc., ROBERT J. HARP,
Agent of Book Depot, No. 110 and 112 Camp street.
se14 1w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLY LOCATED TWO-story brick dwelling, situated on the west side of Prytania street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets, No. 207. Contains hall, two parlors, dining-room, pantries, kitchen, coal and wash houses, with servants' rooms separate from the main building, six large and airy bed rooms, with openings at the sides, room for bath, and gas throughout, large yard, alley-way to the front, well and cistern, iron railing, and paved in the front of the yard. Possession given on the first of October, and for further particulars apply to
E. CONERY,
se11 1m Corner of Canal and Delta streets.

FARM TO RENT FOR LESS THAN THE TAXES.—A small farm in the Sixth District, convenient to all the city markets, consisting of about eight squares of ground, under picket fence, fronting on Nashville avenue and State street, immediately adjoining the property of J. A. Peal, Esq., having a large orchard of plum, orange, fig trees, scuppernong vines, etc., of choice qualities, in full bearing, and which, with proper attention, could be made very productive; being only thirty minutes' distance from Canal street by the Carrollton cars. Possession immediate; terms easy. Apply to E. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE, No. 16 Union street; or to No. 143 St. Anr street, between 9 and 10 A. M. If desired, as much more ground can be added to the above. au27 1m

TO COTTON FACTORS, BROKERS, OR BUYERS.

For rent—That first-class and well located office, No. 4, at No. 136 Gravier street (up stairs), between Carondelet and Baronne streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JOSEPH LENES, No. 206 Camp street, or to
JULES CASSARD, Germania National Bank.
au20 1m

FOR RENT.—THE NEATLY FINISHED AND comfortably located TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE No. 238 Baronne street (shady side), between Triton walk and Julia streets. Possession given October 1.
Also—THE TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 240 Baronne street, adjoining the above. Possession given November 1.
The above residences have large yards, are well finished inside, in perfect order, centrally located, opening on two streets, and only five minutes' walk from Canal street. Cars pass both ways in front, and are convenient to business and all places of amusement. Apply to
JOSEPH LENES,
No. 206 Camp street;
Or to JULES CASSARD,
au20 1m Germania National Bank.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BASTIAN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1271.

WHEREAS, MICHAEL AND JACOB BASTIAN, individually and as members of the above firm, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons an interest, that the seventeenth day of November, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, September 3, 1873.
se4 11 13 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

Arrival of the Carrie A. Thorn.

This steamer arrived here from Shreveport last evening about six o'clock. When opposite the Canal street landing she fired two guns, came to a halt, and was boarded by Dr. White, the president of the Board of Health. He was conveyed to the steamer by the police tugboat Two Brothers. After the doctor had made himself known, and was safely on board, the boat proceeded on down to the stock landing, below the Barracks, for the purpose of putting off the cattle brought down on her. The Two Brothers accompanied the Thorn, for the purpose of bringing the doctor back to the police station at the foot of Canal street.

Having learned these facts at the harbor police station, we concluded to await the return of Dr. White, in order to learn from him the number of passengers brought down on the Thorn, and such other facts in relation to her as might prove interesting to the public. While waiting there we were agreeably entertained by Captain Joseph H. Lawler, the officer in charge of this station, who informed us that our detention would not necessarily be long, as the tug was expected to return soon. Shortly afterward the boat arrived with Dr. White and Colonel Lindsey, the gentleman who lost his wife during the trip down the river. We conversed with both of these gentlemen, and learned from them the following particulars:

Dr. White assured us that there was no sickness on board; that he had made an examination of the boat and conversed with a number of the passengers and the captain and officers of the boat, and that all agreed as to the good health of all on board. This being the case, Dr. White saw no reason why the boat should not be permitted to come to the proper landing for Red river boats as soon as she was ready to do so, and we were informed that she would be there in a very short time—possibly by eight o'clock last night.

We learned from Colonel Lindsey that the Thorn brought down about forty passengers. He also informed us that three persons had died on the boat during her trip. His wife was one of the three. Her death was announced in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday. Colonel Lindsey is a well known citizen of Shreveport, being a merchant there, and president of the board of trade. The other persons who died were H. F. Cline, of Shreveport, and F. H. Pouty, from the Red river raft, where he had been working.

Mr. A. Bering, a produce dealer from St. Louis, is the only person that had been reported unwell. He left New Orleans on the steamer Flirt some time since for Shreveport, and when that boat overtook the Thorn Mr. Bering concluded to abandon his trip to Shreveport for the present and took passage for New Orleans. He is reported as ailing a little from an attack of something like the dengue. With this exception there is nothing like sickness on the Thorn.

The Persecution of Mr. Loud.

The friends of Mr. George B. Loud, now imprisoned in the parish of Iberville, have presented some statements which corroborate the assertions of the Donaldsonville *Chief*, published in the REPUBLICAN of the seventh instant.

The prosecution is shown to be unusual and extraordinary in preventing his obtaining bail, so that his confinement may prevent his using his legal means of obtaining an acquittal. August 7 four indictments were found against Loud. On each of these he gave good and solvent bail and was released. Immediately the district attorney pro tem. entered a nolle prosequi in these cases on the ground that the security was not sufficient, and reindicted Mr. Loud on the same charges. August 8 twenty-five indictments were presented. The court fixed the bail at $3750. August 9 thirteen more indictments were filed. The grand jury were brought into open court and verbally gave assent to the indictments as they were called over by the clerk. This seems to be a violation of the oath of secrecy.

The district attorney pro tem. requested the bail be fixed at $5000, and the defendant's counsel applied for a reduction. The court finally fixed it at $3800, with the remark that he had been informed Mr. Loud "had large property in Massachusetts," and he should be governed accordingly. There was no evidence of this before the court. Under a fair and equitable ruling, Mr. Loud could have given bail. The most stringent rulings were applied. The offices of the assessor, recorder and clerk were rumaged to test the solvency of his sureties. The exemptions under the homestead and exemption laws were applied. The indictments were brought in after the petty jury had been discharged.

Fourteen of the grand jury are ready to take oath that no indictment was read to them. The foreman, a Frenchman, is unacquainted with English. No member of the jury handled any of the warrants on which the indictments are based. No vote was taken, but the district attorney pro tem. handed the papers to the foreman to sign.

A large number of the prominent citizens of the parish consider the incarceration of Mr. Loud as a persecution. Only one erasure appears in the books, and the two leaves pasted together are so be cause of a huge blot. The books were carried to the division superintendent's office before the indictments, as the law requires—act No. 83 of 1873, section five.

All that Mr. Loud's friends desire is that he have the benefit of the provisions of the law on the subject, so that he may be released on bail. As for the trial upon the charges made, Mr. Loud is ready and anxious for an investigation, feeling confident that it will result in his complete vindication and the discomfiture of the conspirators.

The New York *Tribune* of the fourteenth instant publishes a list of transfers in the commissary department of the army, in which we find the following:

Major Amos Beckwith is relieved from duty at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic, in New York, and ordered to relieve Colonel Charles L. Kilburn, in the Department of the South. Captain Thomas C. Sullivan is relieved from duty at New Orleans and ordered to relieve Major Beckwith at New York. Captain Samuel Cushing is relieved from duty at Sioux City, Iowa, and ordered to relieve Captain Thomas E. Sullivan at New Orleans.

We are inclined to believe there is some mistake here, since Major Beckwith is at present and has been for some years on duty in this city.

RECEPTION TO SENATOR PINCHBACK.

A WARM WELCOME HOME

AN OVATION AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Speeches by W. G. Brown, Governor Antoine and Speaker Lowell.

GOV. PINCHBACK'S ADDRESS

Long before seven o'clock yesterday evening delegations from the various Republican clubs arrived at Mechanics' Institute to arrange for the reception of their expected guest. A score of carriages were arranged along Dryades street, and Charley Jaeger's band was in readiness to supply the music. Torches and Chinese lanterns were in abundance and at seven o'clock the street was in a blaze of light. A barouche with four gray horses was provided for the coming Senator. A little after seven a vociferous inquiry after "that sky-rocket man" produced an artificial comet, and the procession started for the depot. Reaching the depot a large deputation of the Senator's friends were found, all anxious to be the first to grasp him by the hand.

At eight o'clock the music of the band and the cheers of the assemblage announced his arrival, with Hon. L. J. Souer, the companion of his travels in Europe, and Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Education, Senators J. A. Masicot, T. B. Stamps, Representatives Charles Montaldo, George E. Paris, Colonel John W. Fairfax and Judge W. L. Evans, of the committee, who had met him on the way to the city. They were received by the following gentlemen, who acted as a committee of arrangements: Colonel W. W. Johnson, Paul Dunbar, Esq., Colonel James Lewis, P. Z. Canonge, Esq., Hon. W. B. Barrett and Hon. William Weeks, Assistant Secretary of State. After a few seconds spent in hand-shaking they were escorted to the carriages which were provided, and the march was taken up through Calliope, St. Charles and Canal streets to the Mechanics' Institute.

The chamber of the House of Representatives was already well filled with ladies and gentlemen on their arrival. The platform was decorated with flags, and at the back was painted "Welcome Home to Governor P. B. S. Pinchback."

The Senator and the principal members of the reception committee were speedily seated on the platform while the band played a popular air. After all were seated W. G. Brown, Esq., called the great assemblage to order and stated the object of the meeting in a few well chosen words. It was to welcome home a gentleman who had been selected to represent Louisiana in the highest office of her gift, and was a meeting the first of its kind in the country. He had been with the Governor for the past few days, and another gentleman would deliver the welcoming address. He would nominate for the chairman of the meeting Governor C. C. Antoine, who was unanimously elected.

Governor Antoine, on taking the chair, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for the honor you have chosen to confer on me in calling me to preside at a meeting organized to welcome home the chosen representative of his "down-trodden" race. I have only a few words to say, and these are to announce the address will be delivered by Hon. C. W. Lowell, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Governor made a few remarks expressive of the sincerity of the meeting and the pleasure he received by the return of Senator Pinchback, and then introduced Hon. C. W. Lowell, who said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Senator Pinchback—In behalf of the general committee of reception, and in behalf of this assemblage, who represent the great mass of the people, we are here to tender you these words of welcome, which can only be tendered from the heart and by a true people. And in behalf of this assemblage, and in behalf of the people of Louisiana, I welcome you on your safe return. When the red hand of rebellion was raised you, sir, seized the sword in behalf of the country which had denied you justice. While yet you were not a citizen, you defended the country that owed you a citizenship. Afterwards, in the course of events, the reconstruction acts took effect, and your fellow-citizens made you a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, and the records of that convention show how much you did for freedom.

Succeeding this you became a member of the first Legislature, and where we now stand safe you sat there and performed your duty with threats of your life over you. Then the people elevated you again presiding officer of the Senate, and then again to the position of Governor, as that motto indicates. I can say that the trust thus manifested has never been by you abused. Then this Legislature, which has been so much abused, of which it has been said that nothing was done that was not bought, elevated you to a seat in the United States Senate. I can say that, in one thing at least, when they bestowed on you the greatest honor that a State can bestow on a citizen, they did it of their own free will, unbought and uninfluenced in any manner whatsoever save their consciousness that the honor was earned and deserved.

Thus, sir, from a man of the people, from the hearts of the people, step by step, by the people, you have reached the highest place it is in their power to bestow. They expect, when you take your seat in the councils of the nation, you will preserve the patriotic course you have always observed: that you will do by the whole people as they should be done by, without regard to caste, color or condition. Once again, in behalf of this audience and the people of Louisiana, I congratulate you on your safe return. You have visited Europe, the sunny skies of Italy, and the genial shores of France, and we now, with your gathered knowledge of these monarchical countries, we welcome you home to your own people, as being better than ever prepared to defend republican institutions.

Colonel Lowell was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address the audience were gratified by a speech from Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, who was received with hearty and long continued enthusiasm. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—When I was taken up, poor and unknown, and made a delegate from the fourth ward of this city to the Constitutional Convention, I was proud; when afterward I received the additional honor of Senator from that ward I was prouder. When I was selected to succeed Hon. Oscar J. Dunn I was still prouder. When the people, by a popular vote, elected me their representative to Congress I was again prouder. When the representatives of the people in the General Assembly of this State, against all the power of those who were not the people, but who claimed to be their masters, I became, indeed, proud. When I met in New York the representatives of our people and they tendered me a reception my heart overflowed. But when the lightning over the telegraph wires announced that the people were preparing to give me a reception here, which has consummated in this grand demonstration, it would take more than all the sum of those feelings thus engendered to equal the pride of this moment.

I am not proud simply because this is a reception tendered to me. It is because it is to one the people deem to be their representative; and there is another gratifying thing; the money for this reception does not come out of the public purse; it was given out of private pockets, and I say that this is a rebuke—a dreadful rebuke—to those demagogues who have been endeavoring to stab me in the back during my absence. I think now of what I endured for two years, when I pursued a course which seemed to me to be best for the people, and chose to persist in it for that reason. To-day the declaration of Blanchard proves that I was right and sustains me. It shows that I knew whereof I spoke. The perfidy is now laid bare to the world. I say now that the several stages of the past election are so many examples of Divine power. I appeal to the members of the press if I did not denounce this perfidy long ago. I told these gentlemen they would be beaten. They said: "Why, we can't. We've got Warmoth." I said: "I don't know how, but you will be. God will not suffer such perfidy to succeed." I am rejoiced to see these organs of the oldest and best throwing up their hands in horror at the discovery of these frauds. Of course they didn't know anything about them. People never do know anything about undiscovered frauds when they are for their own advantage. I have traveled a good deal over this country, and if all the political rascality of other States was piled up it wouldn't equal what was done right down here, and in the interest of these pretended reformers.

When I landed in New York I heard a great deal of doubt about my being seated in the Senate. No doubt was expressed but what Kellogg would be sustained. But they doubted my being seated. There was doubt of the legality of the Legislature. Now, while I know I am dependent on the Republicans in the Senate for my seat—because they constitute a majority—I wish it distinctly understood that I don't base my claim to a seat on any party ground or as a matter of favor. The constitution says the United States Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the Legislatures of those States. The Legislature of Louisiana elected me to my seat exactly at the time and in the manner prescribed by laws passed in pursuance of this article of the constitution.

I want no seat as a ward of the Republican party. I want to go there as a representative of Louisiana. If I can not go in that capacity I do not wish to go at all. It has been my ambition—the star of my hope—but I do not want it as a favor but as a right. What do the white people want more than I can do for them? I represent, egotistical as the assertion may seem, a larger constituency than any one they can select. I may say I am the political head centre of 800,000 votes. What better than that can any other man offer them in the way of useful influence. It seems to me that if the white people exerted their common sense they would rather have me than take the chances of getting a much worse and less influential man.

I want to say a few words about the unification movement. They had a meeting and they passed very fine resolutions. There was to be an equal division and absolute equal rights before the law. Colored men to be given (or give) half the offices, a fair representation made, the hotels, steamboats and bar rooms to be thrown open, etc. Now I am in for that contract, and I'll take the half of the representation in the United States Senate right now. But I will say to the white people, you must stand the present government for four years, and if you treat us right during that time, why, then we will give you half the offices; if not, you may have to stay out in the cold four years longer.

And now, as I shall not have another opportunity, I will say a few words to the white people, and particularly to the representatives of the press. You have made a great deal of argument about carpet-bag and ignorant negro government, yet it is a thing you have organized through your own fault. When the Constitutional Convention was ordered you considered it a farce, and in the country parishes you took pains to select the most ignorant representatives, and you hoped by that means to make it such a farce that it would not stand. Men were sent who couldn't read or write and didn't know their A B C's. The consequence was you made every one of them think himself a statesman. And when one of them, John Jones, for example, after being down here and doing his duty as best he knew, went back to the country and told how well he had done; that he made all these laws, etc., why every John Jones thought himself a legislator. Hence the colored people have to fight this very ignorance that your folly has foisted on them. It isn't, perhaps, fair to fire another shot at a man when he is down, but I am afraid if I don't you will get up and hit me. One year ago there was an excellent opportunity to break down the barriers between the classes. I remember well when I went to the Academy of Music to see the Liberal convention. I said to them: "I recognize in you the wealth, liberality and intelligence of the white people. I desire to meet you half way. I am willing to make a political martyr of myself and to endure all the odium my cause will bring upon me. Make your ticket as black as the other one nominated at Baton Rouge. For every colored candidate they have, put up one of your own for the same office." I named specifically the offices as the Republicans had nominated. But they said to me, "What shall we do with Warmoth!" Why, I was rather for Warmoth then and I didn't like to tell them to throw him overboard. I kept telling them to please the colored people.

Did they do it? No! They nominated a white ticket, and put on it only our poor old friend Armstead, who has been sorry ever since, I know, that he accepted the nomination. It looks strange for them to cast off the 25,000 black votes that they thus did, all for Warmoth, and then not know anything of these election frauds. All through the campaign they were boasting "we've got Warmoth this time," and this was their answer to our overtures all through the State.

"Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

but you won't find any of it in the politicians arrayed against Republicanism in Louisiana. I hate to say they don't tell the truth, but I will say I don't believe all they do tell.

Now, these politicians and the partisan press do not represent the people of Louisiana. They say the white people are opposed to the blacks. It is not true. I have plenty of white friends—so has Governor Antoine; so any respectable colored man has plenty of them. There are many good white men in this State who are actually slaves. They are slaves to the press, their business interests, and to a false public sentiment these influences have created here. I have traveled over Europe, and while there I met many Americans, and was cordially greeted by all of them. In Rome I met intimately gentlemen high in social estimation in New Orleans. I dined at the same tables with them and their families, and strange to say nobody was hurt. They wouldn't invite me here for fear of what their neighbor would say. When a white man meets one of us away in the woods with lunch and a bottle, he willl share our fare and drink from the same bottle your black lips have been on. They are not afraid of you in the woods; why should they be anywhere?

And now I will say a few words of the Republican party. Its record is familiar to every one in the country. The colored people thus far, as one man, have stood by that party. Now there is an attempt to divide the colored vote. It is claimed that peace and prosperity in the South may be secured by this means. Now might I not say as consistently, why can't the whites divide their vote and leave the poor colored people alone. They are a quiet, inoffensive, law-abiding people. You have the testimony of a high city official that they don't steal. At any rate, it is only such small things as do not affect the prosperity of the State. It is the issue of millions of bonds that have done this, such as those old and respectable schemes, the Mexican Gulf railroad, the Nashville railroad, and the Opelousas and Jackson railroad subsidies, by the city and State, for which the people got no fair return.

Therefore I think it would be wise policy for the white people to divide and join in with the black people in redeeming the State. As I said once before, if half a dozen carpet-baggers can come in and, as is so often charged, so manipulate the colored vote that they can steal the State, the white people ought to suffer for their stupidity and want of energy. I am told many good Democrats would come into the Republican party, only they are afraid of public opinion and that the colored people would not receive them. Now, my experience has been that all Democrats who have joined us have been given the front seats by the colored people.

We want these people who talk of good government to come in with us, and make us all a united, peaceful and prosperous people. I have been traveling a great deal where monarchical governments prevailed, and have been a close observer of men and customs, and I have come back prepared better than before to grapple with the questions before us. I am ready to join with all to make a great effort for peace and prosperity. In all the places I have visited no place has pleased me like Louisiana; but I am tired of feeling that each time I leave my home and children I may never return to them. I am tired of being looked upon as an enemy. I am tired of meeting the white people's frowns. Here I am and here I am going to stay. I want these people to stop abusing me and those I represent. Now when Governor Antoine, out of the goodness of his heart, gave aid to the sufferers the other day if had to be asked, "Was the money clean?" Would they have asked that if he had been white? Was there any inquiry of that kind in regard to white contributions? How can we respect or trust a people who, calling themselves a Christian community, thus abuse, vilify and traduce us, even in the exercise of most holy charity.

I sat for one hundred and sixty days in the Senate, and for the course I pursued—that I deemed right and conducive to public harmony and amity—I was hissed in the colored clubs, and yet the opposition press, when it came to sum up their list of villains, put Pinchback at the head as the greatest villain of them all. Since then I have been further honored with the confidence of my people, but still I am painted the worst of all. I have passed through monarchical governments, and on their soil I breathed the free air of heaven. There was no one to molest me; no one to say I was not as free to go where I liked as another. I say here that citizens of Louisiana must be made as free as those of monarchical governments. I intend to labor to remove the odious distinctions on account of color. I shall labor for perfect equality. I announce as my shibboleth that I will contend for nothing less for my race than perfect equality—not intringing upon social distinctions or social laws. I mean perfect equality, save and except the natural attractions and repulsions of individual men, and I mean by this to liberate the white man from the false sentiment and fear of ostracism in business and social life that now enslaves him.

Now, I have announced my policy after the manner of Andy Johnson, and I will say a few words of President Grant.

I am not going, as we say in the South, to "plait his hair," for I do not flatter any man. I make my remarks in good faith, and from honest conviction. I think if he desires a third term the people are pretty likely to give it to him. The bone and sinew of the country don't know anybody but Grant, and their idea is that there would be no harm done if he was again elected.

It seems to me a suicidal policy to abuse the President of the United States, whose friendly offices Louisiana so much needs, and when no one can harm a hair of his head. A man may butt his head against a wall a dozen times—perhaps he will knock out his brains but he won't hurt the wall.

I have wandered over nearly all the civilized earth, and breathed the air of many countries, but have returned to the State that, with her faults, I love better than all. I would rather stay on her soil, and here I will stay. I have made all I have in means and reputation here, and whatever more I shall become possessed of I shall place here where I belong.

I am poor indeed in thanks to offer you, for deep feeling has few words to use, but I tender you my deepest gratitude for the cordial, generous and magnificent reception you have given me.

AT HOME.

At the conclusion of his speech, which at every fresh and telling utterance elicited the greatest enthusiasm from the dense throng in the hall, Senator Pinchback had to undergo a terrible ordeal of hand shaking. The vast crowd surged upon the platform, and for a time his friends feared for him as much as when, at the railroad depot, they lifted him upon their shoulders and carried him to his carriage.

But a masterly retreat under the guidance of Governor Antoine and the committee soon enabled him to reach home and embrace his venerable and expectant mother and family.

The committee here had forestalled the Senator's well known hospitality, and disclaiming all responsibility and begging that there might be no ceremony, a bounteous banquet was speedily attacked and heartily enjoyed.

Here our representative was compelled to withdraw, leaving Mr. Pinchback very pleasantly, indeed, engaged with a large number of leading Republicans, and not a few other prominent citizens who have not heretofore been conspicuous in festivities having this character of political significance.

Another Welcome Home.

Hon. L. J. Souer, who has so well and faithfully served the interests of Avoyelles parish for several years past in the State Legislature, returned from an extended tour through the North and Europe yesterday, and was most enthusiastically welcomed by the great gathering of the Republican masses who assembled to honor Senator Pinchback, with whom General Souer made the "grand round."

Mr. Souer is an earnest, able and staunch Republican leader, and has so strongly the confidence of the party that a brilliant future is within his grasp.

Surveyor Parker.

J. M. G. Parker, Esq., the surveyor of this port, sent a dispatch yesterday from Lowell, Massachusetts, directing his agent to send fifty dollars to Shreveport, as a contribution from him for the relief of the sick of that city. That amount was immediately forwarded through Pike, Brother & Co.'s banking house.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, the brilliant and popular English author, will visit this country soon after Christmas. He does not come to make money as a lecturer, but, as he writes, "to spend a few months in seeing with my own eyes your wonderful country and people."

BY TELEGRAPH.

YELLOW FEVER.

List of Interments at Shreveport Thursday—Increased Mortality Among the Colored People—Twenty-three Deaths Reported.

SHREVEPORT, September 18.—The following is a list of the deaths to-day: Myer Hursch, aged 28 years; George Guime, colored, 32; Margaret Ouchner, 31; William Alexander, colored, 40; Benjamin Heimler, 22; F. Hommel, not known; Henry Prescott, 19; Simon Dreyfus, 23; Bryan McClintock, 24; Frank Ross, colored, 31; L. Schmidt, 54; L. Landreth, 50; Robert McMichael, 24; Sarah Norris, colored, 25; Matilda, colored, 7; H. H. Lee, 24; J. P. Bonham, 40; R. G. Ladd, 55; H. S. Palmer, 29; R. Milwart, not known; L. Hauson, 52; Katie Ott, 16; J. B. Currie, 12.

Quarantine.

NATCHEZ, Miss., September 18.—The city of Natchez has established a strict quarantine against all points.

At Franklin, Louisiana.

FRANKLIN, September 18.—It is reported on the streets to-night that strict quarantine will be established here on and after to-morrow.

The Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—There were only twelve deaths to-day from yellow fever. The disease is believed to be under control.

The municipal authorities to-day voted $10,000 to the Howard Association. Confidence is generally restored throughout the city. All the sick are being provided with nurses.

Action of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at its session this afternoon donated the balance of the Southern relief fund remaining on hand, amounting to $402, to the lodge at Shreveport for the relief of the sufferers in that district.

BANK FAILURES.

Suspension of the First National Bank.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The First National Bank, Henry D. Cooke, president, has suspended.

Jay Cooke & Co. have closed.

Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.'s Philadelphia House.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—Jay Cooke & Co. have closed. A great crowd surrounds their office.

W. T. Clarke & Co. Suspended.

W. T. Clarke & Co., bankers, have suspended.

Northern Pacific Railroad Not Affected.

As in connection with the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., many holders of Northern Pacific railroad bonds throughout the country will naturally feel concerned about their investments, inquiry has been made, developing the fact that the Northern Pacific is largely indebted to its fiscal agents, therefore can lose nothing pecuniarily by their suspension. The railroad company will have to make other financial arrangements before pushing forward its line. It has its completed road and government land grant, which are both mortgaged to secure its bonds and are considered amply sufficient.

The Latest Accounts from Philadelphia.

There are no new developments to-night. Mr. Cooke will not be able to present a statement of his affairs for a day or two yet. While there is excitement among the business community over the suspension, great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Cooke, and the hope is entertained that he will eventually weather the storm.

The temporary suspension of E. W. Clarke & Co. was on account of advances on securities not now available. From a published statement by them it appears that the house will resume business at an early day. The partners are men of wealth, and holding a large amount of real estate in this city, and the impression prevails that the assets will turn out to be largely in excess of their liabilities. Their investments in Northern Pacific were very moderate.

Dispatches received from the New York Stock Board to-day to the effect that Thomas Scott had failed created some little excitement, many believing it referred to the railroad king, as the latter is now in Switzerland. His finances were never better. The Scott alluded to in the dispatches may belong to some other city, but not to Philadelphia.

There was a report to-night that the Freedman's Savings Bank would be affected by the suspension of Cooke, but on application to the cashier he emphatically denied the story. There was no run on the institution.

Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.—Great Excitement.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Jay Cooke & Co. have announced their suspension, in consequence of the large advances made to sustain their Philadelphia house, and a heavy drain upon their own deposits.

There is great excitement consequent upon Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure. The question is, who will be the next. Business men attribute the failure to their operation in Northern Pacific stock.

It is feared the National Life Insurance Company will go under.

The members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. say they are unable to make any further statement than that they expect to resume business in a short time.

Statement.

Jay Cooke & Co. make the following statement:

"Our suspension was due to the large drawings upon us by our Philadelphia house and our own depositors. During the last fortnight both houses have suffered a large drain upon their deposits, in consequence of the uneasy feeling which has recently prevailed, and which has affected more or less all houses closely identified with new railroad enterprises.

"The Philadelphia house had previously been weakened by a large cash advance to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which we are the financial agents. The business of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, is entirely distinct, and that house perfectly solvent, so it will meet all its outstanding drafts and letters of credit without inconvenience to the traveling public, and will have a large surplus to apply to the American house."

The firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and the members have a large amount of real estate and personal property, upon which, however, they can not immediately realize. They are confident that their depositors will be paid in full.

Additional.

All the reports about the suspension of firms, excepting Jay Cooke & Co., Richard Schell and the small firm of Robinson, Suydam & Co., upon investigation proved to be without foundation. When this fact was made known on the street confidence was again restored, and at the close of business a stronger feeling prevailed. It is not thought that any other firm of prominence will succumb.

The London House All Right.

LONDON, September 18.—The London firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. respond to the suspension of the American houses by stating that all drafts and letters of credit on them issued by Jay Cooke & Co. will be duly honored.

Excitement at Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 18.—A great sensation and considerable excitement is caused in banking and commercial circles by the reception of the news of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

Opinion of Secretary Richardson.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury states, in response to many inquiries as to how the government is affected by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., that it suffers no loss whatever. The affairs of the syndicate are in a position perfectly favorable to the treasury, and so far from the syndicate being in debt to the government the reverse is the fact, as money has been paid for bonds slightly in excess of the value of bonds turned over to the syndicate.

Rumor has it that the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday passed to the credit of the London firm of Jay Cooke & Co. a warrant for $1,000,000 in gold, for the payment of naval officers abroad, but that the Treasury Department has been advised that the warrant will be returned.

Controller Knox will at once appoint a receiver for the First National Bank, and as soon as his statement can be made up it will be given to the public.

It is officially stated that the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. will not affect the funds of the government so far as the syndicate is concerned.

The officers of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. here can not themselves state as to the extent of the cause leading to the suspension.

Ex-Governor Cooke says the closing of the bank was taken as a precautionary measure, and the difficulties are all with the Philadelphia and New York houses.

Secretary Richardson was questioned by a number of callers. While he does not fear that the government will sustain any loss by the failure of the First National Bank, which had on deposit government funds, of course, it can only be ascertained after the report of a receiver shall have been made.

NEW YORK.

Carl Vogt Discharged and Rearrested.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Carl Vogt was discharged to-day by Judge Blatchford, as the State department refused to surrender him to Prussia, and two months had elapsed since his final commitment. He was rearrested on a civil suit, to recover property stolen from the murdered chevalier.

Marine.

Arrived—Steamers Europa and Mercedita. Arrived out—City of Brussels and Hibernia.

Customs Receipts.

Customs receipts $539,000.

Excitement on Wall Street—The Money Market Unsettled.

The day opened in Wall street with a continuance of that depression and uneasiness which has formed such a predominant feature in the Stock Exchange for days past, and very soon the depression took the shape of a panic in consequence of the reports of further failures. First it was reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was in trouble in consequence of not being able to negotiate some loans on the other side.

This was afterward denied, and a fresh report started that Jay Cooke & Co. was in trouble. For a time the matter was left in doubt, and the feeling of the street fluctuated in sympathy with the alternate denials and assertions of the failure. Finally Jay Cooke & Co., in an official letter to the Stock Exchange, announced that in consequence of heavy advances to sustain their Philadelphia house, as well as the large drain upon their own deposits, they were compelled to suspend.

The banking house of the firm was crowded this morning by friends and others in search of information with regard to this unlooked for event, and much sympathy was expressed for the firm in the misfortune which has overtaken them. This suspension has a great effect upon the Stock Exchange, and was the great topic of discussion in financial circles.

The stock market opened steady, and there was an improvement over last night's prices in some cases, but the temper of speculation soon changed, and under a heavy pressure to sell broke the entire market.

At times prices would shoot upward, but conflicting reports soon made the market weak again, and the decline carried prices to a lower point than that previously touched. Gold active and higher, advancing from 111¼ to 112⅜. The advance was based on the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., who are supposed to be short. The bids for treasury gold to-day aggregated $2,171,300 at prices ranging from 110 to