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THE KEY NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Morton's Speech.

On Friday evening, July 31, Senator Morton delivered an address at the Opera House at Terre Haute, Indiana, which may be considered the key note of the coming campaign in that State. He commenced by saying:

The Democratic party is out of power, and is struggling to regain it. It is the opposition and attempts to seize upon every popular discontent, and to avail itself of every local passion to injure the Republican party. It presents no policy for the administration of the government, and makes no attempt to preserve consistency. It feels at liberty to profess in one locality what it denies in another, and to take any position in one State to strike the Republican party a blow, without regard to the ground which it occupies upon the same question in other States. It does not hesitate to use any weapon of assault, knowing that there is little responsibility attached to those who are struggling to gain power as compared with those who are in possession of it and who are responsible for its exercise

Illustrations are given of this, as free trade and revenue from taxation in Maine, protective tariff in Pennsylvania, revenue tariff in Indiana; positions on all sides on the temperance question, with a strong leaning to intemperance. In contrast to this—

The principles and constitution of the Republican party put it naturally upon the side of temperance as against intemperance, of freedom as against slavery, of the people against monopoly, of labor, free schools, intellectual and moral progress. It is a progressive party, and whenever it ceases to be so and becomes conservative, then you may begin to talk about its mission being performed. It is qualified to grapple with every new issue that is presented, has its face to the future, and holds that the work of reform is its normal and necessary condition.

After declaring there is no room for a third party the panic of last year and the currency bills are discussed with reference to the debates on immediate return to specie payments. He declares that the $45,000,000 increase, being slowly absorbed by the Southern States, would have caused no inflation. Of the bill that passed, fixing the amount of legal tender notes at $382,000,000 for permanent circulation, and taking from the Secretary of the Treasury the power to retire the $26,000,000 of such notes, which had been issued after the commencement of the panic, he says:

It is not expansion by creating a new currency, but by putting into circulation some $40,000,000 of existing currency which had been locked up in the vaults of the banks. The effect of this bill in expanding the volume of currency in circulation was distinctly recognized by all who voted against it, and those who voted against it did so for that reason. The bill extinguished the threat of contraction which hung over the business of the country like a suspended sword, and is an explicit declaration against that policy.

The time of the panic was not the time to attempt to redeem greenbacks in coin. At that time he said:

I agree that the faith of the government is pledged to redeem what are called greenbacks in coin. I agree to that as fully and as strongly as anybody; and I further agree that we are to keep steadily in view a return to specie payments; but there is a wrong time to do a right thing; and in my opinion this is not the time in which we should adopt definite measures to redeem these notes in coin, unless the time be put off so far that it will not increase the present embarrassment or intensify the effects of the panic upon the country

The Democratic plank requiring the repeal of the national banking law he considers would simply revive the old system of State banks, with all the evils of a local, unsecured, unreliable currency, which does not circulate beyond the limits of the State in which it is created, which from year to year perishes in the hands of the people, and under which the States of the West and South paid constant tribute to the Eastern States in the form of exchange.

The national banks afford a currency that is perfectly secured, in which everybody has entire confidence, that is of uniform value in every part of the United States, that is not easily counterfeited, and is unquestionably the safest and most satisfactory bank currency this country has ever had. The proposition to destroy this banking system involves a radical change in the finances and business of the country, the collection and withdrawal of more than $900,000,000 of loans which these banks have made to the people, the vast derangement, contraction and distress which such an event must produce upon the business of the country, and years of doubt and experiment before another system can be established in its place.

The argument that the government has an increased burden in paying interest to these banks on their deposited bonds is shown to be false:

The bonds which the banks deposit with the government as a security for the redemption and payment of their notes they have to buy in the market, just like anybody else, paying the same prices. If these bonds were not held by the banks they would be held by others, for they were already in existence before the banks purchased them, and whether the interest is paid to the banks or private parties, as the holder of these bonds, can make no difference to the government.

The contradictory resolutions of the Democratic platform, that the government should issue $354,000,000 of additional greenbacks and that it should immediately resume specie payments, are contrasted:

If the government can not procure the gold wherewith to redeem $282,000,000 of greenbacks, the present amount in circulation, how will it be able to redeem the greenbacks when the volume shall have been increased by adding $354,000,000 more in place of the national bank currency, making $736,000,000 of greenbacks?

The government is pledged that the volume of greenbacks shall never exceed $400,000,000. The Democrats denounced the legal tender acts as unconstitutional; sustained Chief Justice Chase in his decision to that effect; denounced the President and the Supreme Court when the decision was reversed and now they urge the issue of greenbacks should be doubled and used to pay the five-twenty bonds sold by the government years before.

The position of these Democratic leaders is subject to this criticism—that during the rebellion, when the issue of greenbacks was a necessity to the prosecution of the war, they denied the power; and now in time of peace, to gain a political advantage, they assert the power, though it would involve a broken pledge, and is stripped of all plea of necessity.

The Pendleton theory is referred to and the act of March, 1869, providing that five-twenty bonds shall be paid in coin declared to prevent the reopening of the question. All that remains is the early redemption of the greenbacks in coin and the time is not the present.

On civil rights the Senator says:

In the seventh resolution the Democratic convention went upon its knees to the prejudice against color and the hatred of negroes.

He speaks of the character of the men who opposed the bill and their attacks on himself and Senator Pratt. Of the unreasonableness of the prejudice he says:

There is something very remarkable in the operation of this prejudice against color. Persons who in their infancy were nursed by negro women, and in their childhood slept and played with negro children, in youth and manhood were the daily companions of negroes in the workshops, upon the farm, in the carriage, and upon the journey, who employed negroes as body servants, and in that way were almost continually in their society, dressed by them, shaved by them, nursed by them in sickness, and in various ways inhaling their breath a hundred times a day, and having with them a physical intimacy and contact which does not exist between equals in society; yet when the same negro, as a freeman, presumes to stop at the same hotel, or to ride in the same car with them, or to send his children to the same schools with theirs, or to kneel in the same church, they are inexpressibly shocked, and declare that social equality will degrade and destroy society.

The ignorance this prejudice would inflict on the negro he declares will return to plague the community.

Such are the mysterious rulings of Providence. Even now the people of the South are complaining bitterly of the ignorance of the colored voters by whom they are surrounded, and by whom, in some of the States and many of the districts, they are outnumbered. The poisoned chalice is commended to their own lips. Only a few years ago the people of South Carolina, Louisiana, and, in fact, every Southern State, made the education of negroes a felony.

He refers to the ostracism and murder of the teachers, and dense ignorance of the slaves:

But there came a grand revolution. The masters had embarked in a wicked rebellion in which they were defeated. The slaves were made free and clothed with equal civil and political rights with their late masters. In some of the districts, and in two or three States, they were numerically in the majority, and took the reins of government naturally into their own hands. They were not as a mass very well qualified to govern, and the moral as well as the intellectual education of many of them was sadly defective, for slavery is a very bad instructor in morals, teaching honesty neither by precept nor example.

But the negro of the South is improving rapidly, and is everywhere distinguished for his desire to get an education. Even the old are learning to read and write, and all are anxious for the education of their children.

On the Democratic resolution arraigning Morton and Pratt, and accusing the government of taking possession of schools, etc., he says:

I arraign the authors of this resolution for gross ignorance of the provisions of the civil rights bill which passed the Senate, and of the constitution of the State of Indiana. The bill does not "attempt to take control of all the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres, and grave yards" on the part of the government of the United States, but leaves that control precisely where it is now. It simply makes it a penal offense to deprive the negro of his equal enjoyment of these institutions because of his race and color. The provision of the civil rights bill in regard to schools is in these words: "That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges * * * of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation."

He proceeds to cite the constitution of Indiana, and the case of Lawrence township to show that the laws of the State already enforce the equal rights of colored children.

The school, hotel and graveyard questions are about the last hold the Democracy have upon the prejudice against race and color, and we must expect to see them make the most of them.

The future is long, and revelation, history and reason alike teach us that justice and the right will triumph in the end. The doctrine of civil and political equality to all races of men has been firmly entrenched in the constitution, and notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in its pathway by lingering prejudice and the exigency of parties, will march to a speedy and final triumph.

In reference to the Democratic party of the South he pictures its central idea of opposition to the civil and political rights of the negro.

Democracy in the South means a conflict of races, and has no use for the Democracy of the North, except so far as it recognizes this race conflict and the principles of the white man's government. The Republican party placed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the constitution, and is bound by its allegiance to the constitution and to the eternal principles of the declaration of independence, to preserve and defend the negro in the enjoyment of his freedom and of his civil and political rights. And here is presented a great and vital issue between the two parties. The Democratic party is pledged by its constitution, its history, affiliations and hopes of the future to undying hostility to the negro race. The Republican party is pledged by its history, by its sacred principles to stand faithfully by the 5,000,000 of new-born freemen, and must continue to be in the future, as it has been in the past, the party of liberty, equality, justice and the indissoluble union of the States.

He emphatically denies that the President sympathizes with the Southern Democracy on this issue:

In his December message he expressly recommended "the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slave;" and I repel with indignation the suggestion that the President will prove false to the principles of the Republican party.

He ascribes the troubles of South Carolina not to political causes, but the natural out-growth of the condition of the State and of society as they emerged from the rebellion.

He measures the responsibility thus:

That the Republican party prevented the dissolution of the Union, abolished slavery, clothed the negro with civil and political rights, and gave them an equal participation with their late masters in the reconstruction of the State government which had been destroyed by the rebellion. For the mental and moral condition of the negroes the old slave-holding Democracy is responsible, and for the fact that the negroes have an equal right to liberty and to a voice in the government by which they are controlled, the responsibility must be traced directly to the great Creator of us all, who, in his Holy word, and throughout his works has proclaimed the equal humanity, rights, and immortality of all men. For the rebellion and all its dreadful consequences the Democracy, North and South, are responsible. For the preservation of the Union, the abolition of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the reconstruction of the State governments in the South upon the principles of liberty and equal rights to all the Republican party is proud to take the responsibility.

A large portion of the Senator's address is devoted to the temperance question in Indiana, and the financial condition of the State. The former he suggests should be left to the different localities to decide. On the latter he denounces the policy of borrowing to pay expenses.

He is not in favor of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, failing to see any advantage to be derived from it. He says also:

While Canada remains a part of the British empire I think she ought to be treated as such, and required to share its fortunes and commercial relations. The proposed treaty would give to her substantially the advantages of being a State in the Union, while she still retains the advantages of the British connection, and is to us in every respect a foreign country. Her adherence to the British connection springs out of political considerations hostile to the United States. She does not flourish in her present condition. With Canada independent, we can treat as the mutual interests of the two countries may dictate. Annexation must be postponed till after that event.

The Democratic convention having declared in favor of a tariff for revenue, Mr. Morton shows that if laid "horizontally," the same rate per cent on all articles, it would not only be protective, but prohibitory, and would be exclusively for the benefit of foreign, and against home industry.

Justice, common sense and patriotism alike dictated that, as a tariff was a necessity, it should be levied, not in the interest of foreign or home monopoly, but so as to afford fair and reasonable competition between home and foreign industries, relying upon competition to bring about reduction of prices to the people, and it is upon this principle that the Republican party has attempted to regulate the tariff.

He deprecates the policy that makes the West, with its fertile soil, timber, coal and ores, dependent upon foreign, distant and costly markets, in deference to the "jargon of free trade."

The States of the Northwest have ceased to be regarded as mere outlying vegetable gardens and truck patches, to furnish the marketing of the older and richer communities of the East, and have become opulent, powerful and intelligent communities, capable of forming their own policies, and becoming, by the development of their resources, the most independent and prosperous among the States.

He advocates the voting of the people direct for President, and argues the injustice of the present mode.

The railroad question receives considerable attention. Taking as a text the power given to Congress to regulate commerce between the States, he considers that the regulations of the great lines of roads controlled in the East should be uniform. If different regulations prevail in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois they may become victims of unfriendly legislation, and the disorders and conflicts which existed among the States before the constitution was formed be reproduced. Railroads must accept their State charters on the condition that they are subject to the power of Congress long before any railroad charter is granted.

Cheapness and uniformity of operation, speed, convenience, promptness and safety all point to connected roads and through lines, and these, throughout their length, should be governed by uniform methods and laws.

He considers it in the power of Congress to establish boards of railroad commissioners.

To be governed by general regulations, within which they shall have the power to supervise and regulate the rates of freight and passengers upon the inter-State railroads, so as to prevent unjust discriminations between different localities or classes of persons, to prevent combinations between railroad corporations and other persons to put up the prices of freights or passenger fares; to prevent railroad corporations from taking advantage of the obstruction of lakes, rivers, and canals, by frost or by low water, to put up freights and fares beyond what would be a reasonable, fair, and honest profit; and, in short, to prevent extortions and impositions by railroad companies upon the people of the country, however attempted to be practiced.

These powers would be no more than the Supreme Court has already decided courts may exercise over common carriers.

States may make regulations for the commerce that passes over them, but they must yield to the legislation of Congress. He approves the decision of the United States court, sitting in Wisconsin, that the legislature has the power to alter or repeal a charter given. He believes the States and Congress will protect the people from oppression by capitalists, but says:

Great moderation should be exercised and care taken that legislation should be aimed only at real abuses, and interfere as little as possible with the control of railroads by their owners, so that there be no discouragement to the construction of new roads and the extension of the system.

He regards cheap transportation as the great coming question, and one interesting the whole country.

The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river is of deep interest to more than a dozen States, of which Indiana is one, and was much considered at the last session of Congress, and will doubtless be definitely acted upon at the next.

Senator Morton concluded as follows:

In conclusion, I am proud to say that while the Republican party may have erred, it has not proved false to any great principle, nor cowardly in the presence of any great question. Its aims are noble and patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to vice and prejudice, but refers to its past record of great actions in behalf of the union, of liberty, education, equality and the material growth and improvement of the nation as an earnest of what it seeks to accomplish in the future. And there must be no cessation in its labors; it must not presume to live upon the glories and memories of the past. Its first and ever present duty is introspection, self-examination, the correction of errors, the introduction of reforms. It must look to the execution and enforcement of the constitution and laws; and while asserting the existence of the nation and the just powers of the national government, it should ever be vigilant to preserve in all their just extent the rights and powers of the States, ever carrying before it, as a lamp to guide its steps, those great fundamental principles which have given to the party its power and glory—equal rights to all—equal and exact justice to all.

Twenty-second Senatorial District.

A convention of delegates representing the twenty-second senatorial district, comprising the parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, Sabine and Red River, was held at Natchitoches, on Saturday, July 25. H. Raby, of Natchitoches, presided, with W. H. Tunnard, of Natchitoches, for secretary. All of the parishes in the district were fully represented, and M. H. Twitchell, of Red River, was nominated by acclamation.

The Power Behind the Throne.

The Chicago grand jury is investigating the charges of bribery against the city council in connection with the election of architects for the new courthouse. The developments show corruption among the aldermen. The *Times* yesterday charged that Mike McDonald, a notorious gambler, has corrupted the detective force, controls the courts and mayor and business generally with city officials in connection with gambling dens and waiter girl saloons. He is set down as the actual boss of Chicago.—*St. Louis Journal*.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

First Day.

All the corridors and empty ante-rooms of the State House were filled yesterday by delegates and spectators long before the hour appointed for the convention to assemble. The doors of the new House of Representatives were guarded till twelve o'clock, and no one allowed to enter. At that hour, Mr. W. H. Green commenced calling the roll of delegates with a view of excluding from the floor all others. In spite of this precaution, at least sixty persons who were not entitled to the privilege, obtained admission. At twenty-five minutes past twelve, Mr. S. B. Packard, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order.

Rev. J. R. V. Thomas offered prayer.

Mr. Packard said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—You are assembled in accordance with the call of the State Central Committee, to meet this day, and your business is the welfare of the Republican party. I may congratulate you on the good appearance this convention presents, and I hope your proceedings will be conducted with good order, be marked by good feeling, and made conspicuous by the absence of bad blood.

The secretary will read the call for the convention, and afterwards the roll of delegates.

Mr. W. H. Green read the call, as follows:

A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION:

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 1, 1874.

At a meeting of the committee it was

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana be and is hereby called to meet at New Orleans on Wednesday, the fifth day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, choosing a new State Central Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Resolved, That at this convention the delegates elected from the first, second, third and sixth congressional districts shall nominate candidates for Congress for their respective districts.

Resolved, That the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State are hereby authorized and required to call elections of delegates to said convention, and forward to the president of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, contersigned by the secretaries of their respective committees, on or before the time fixed for the holding of the convention.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said convention be as follows: Every 500 Republican votes, as cast at the last general election in each parish and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for a remaining fraction of over one-half of that number; and, provided further, that each parish and each ward in the city of New Orleans shall be entitled to at least one delegate; provided further, that if in any parish or ward of the city of New Orleans the number of Republican votes cast at the general election of 1870 should exceed the number cast at the election of 1872, then the basis of representation in such parish or ward shall be computed upon the vote of 1870.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Ascension	4	Orleans—	
Assumption	4	Seventh ward	4
Avoyelles	4	Eighth ward	2
Baton Rouge, East	5	Ninth ward	2
Baton Rouge, West	2	Tenth ward	2
Bienville	1	Eleventh ward	2
Bossier	2	Twelfth ward	1
Caddo	3	Thirteenth ward	1
Calcasieu	1	Fourteenth ward	1
Caldwell	1	Fifteenth ward	4
Cameron	1	Sixteenth ward	1
Carroll	3	Seventeenth ward	1
Catahoula	2	Ouachita	3
Claiborne	2	Plaquemines	4
Concordia	3	Point Coupee	3
De Soto	3	Rapides	4
Feliciana, East	3	Red River	2
Feliciana, West	3	Richland	1
Franklin	1	Sabine	1
Grant	2	St. Bernard	1
Iberia	2	St. Charles	3
Iberville	4	St. Helena	1
Jackson	1	St. James	4
Jefferson	4	St. John Baptist	2
Lafayette	1	St. Landry	4
Lafourche	4	St. Martin	2
Lincoln	1	St. Mary	4
Livingston	1	St. Tammany	1
Madison	4	Tangipahoa	2
Morehouse	3	Tensas	5
Natchitoches	4	Terrebonne	3
Orleans—		Union	1
First ward	3	Vermilion	1
Second ward	3	Vernon	1
Third ward	5	Washington	1
Fourth ward	2	Webster	2
Fifth ward	4	Winn	1
Sixth ward	2		

S. B. PACKARD, President.
T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary.

The roll of delegates, alternates and contestants was read as follows:

Ascension—Aaron Hill, Louis Lefert, Linden E. Bentley, Fred Tobb. Alternates—Milton Morris, Augustus Knight, Arthur Bennett, H. O. Maher.

Assumption—George Armstead, Bazil Graves, Mayer Cohen, George Washington.

Avoyelles—F. Edwards, L. J. Souer, A. Nonguez, C. F. Huesman.

Baton Rouge (East)—Charles E. Pages, O. A. Rice, Felix Berhel, A. Benjamin, W. G. Lane.

Contestants—E. D. Triplett, O. H. Foreman, H. Schorten, J. Henri Burch, B. T. Beauregard. Alternates—S. Gaste, Jacob Brown, T. A. Brown, A. R. Holt, W. T. Taylor.

Baton Rouge (West)—T. T. Allain, Rufus B. Caldwell. Alternates—Oscar Holt, T. A. Woods.

Bossier—Percy Baker, John C. Head.

Bienville—A. O. P. Pickens.

Calcasieu—C. Barbe.

Caddo—C. W. Keating, George L. Smith, C. C. Antoine, William Harper, James Heffner.

Caldwell—A. W. Faulkner.

Cameron—Robert W. Mitchell.

Carroll—J. A. Gla, W. B. Dickey, J. Ed. Burton, James Andrews.

Contestants—George C. Benham, Cain Sartain, P. Jones Yorke. Alternates—B. H. Lanier, D. Jackson, Merrit Mitchell.

Catahoula—Not received.

Claiborne—S. B. Blackburn, R. T. Vaughan.

Concordia—John S. Harris, David Young, J. S. Meng.

De Soto—R. B. Hawley, J. J. Johnson, William F. Finnegan.

Feliciana (East)—John Gair, James De Gray, R. R. Ray.

Feliciana (West)—E. L. Weber, J. W. Armstead, George Swaizie. Alternates—J. H. Morgan, C. Washington, George Dent.

Franklin—Daniel B. Gorem (proxy for W. H. McVea), E. L. Whitney.

Grant—William Ward, G. H. Radetski. Alternates — Lorenzo Smith, Charles Thomas.

Contestants—William Ward, W. B. Phillips.

Iberia—E. H. Riddell, Samuel Wakefield.

Iberville—P. G. Deslonde, J. S. Davidson, George Randolph, John H. Jackson, James L. Cole. Alternates—James Preston, J. W. Carrille, William Page, A. J. Barnes, Charles Dedrick.

Jackson—C. J. Green.

Jefferson—James Dennison, William Ellis, A. Lombard, A. Fisher. Alternates—John Brown, Toby Gibson, W. G. Steele, E. A. Hubeau.

Lafayette—A. F. Rian.

Lafourche—William Murrell, Nelson Taylor, Oscar Crosier, T. Collins.

Lincoln—C. J. Green, W. C. Hicks. Alternates—Nelson Standifer, Hamilton Futch.

Livingston—W. H. Hiestand. Alternates—James Penn, Israel Rogers.

Madison—William Murrell, W. Johnson, P. J. Watson, A. V. Brown.

Morehouse—C. F. Dunn, F. M. Grant, F. H. Johnson. Alternates—Nash Wilson, Peter Davis, Sol White.

Natchitoches—R. Blunt, H. Raby, D. H. Boultt, H. C. Myers.

Orleans—First ward—Edward Johnson, J. C. Miller, William Thompson.

Second ward—J. L. Herwig, F. W. Eichholz, Henry Woods.

Contestants—W. W. Jackson, George D. Geddes, Frank Taylor.

Third ward—P. Creagh, George Devezin, Charles H. Cripps, Charles Montaldo, L. D. Herbert.

Contestants—W. G. Brown, F. C. Antoine, S. R. Moses, P. W. Goewy, J. B. Vergez. Alternates—F. Lipshutz, A. L. Henderson, J. H. Perkins, G. G. Johnson, W. Walker.

Fourth ward—Louis M. Kenner, Lawrence Duffy.

Contestants—William Weeks, R. C. Howard.

Fifth ward—Jules Lanabere, Octave Belot, Jules Poirier, Ernest Alix. Alternates—John Holden, J. B. Berry, Octave Foy, William Vigers.

Contestants—Octave Rey, A. Paterno, S. R. Snaer, L. Gastinel.

Sixth ward—S. B. Packard, B. F. Joubert.

Seventh ward—Paul Trevigne, V. L. Gardere, W. H. Green, N. B. Hutton.

Eighth ward—R. A. Bray, Robert Seaton.

Ninth ward—Charles A. Carrigee, David Douglass.

Contestants—Isam Nichols, John Sheppard.

Tenth ward—P. B. S. Pinchback, S. J. Flatow.

Contestants—A. B. Miller, Charles Bibb.

Eleventh ward—Henry Ballard, John Lewis.

Contestant—R. R. Davis.

Twelfth ward—Paul Bruce.

Thirteenth ward—John Garstkamp.

Fourteenth ward—Harrison Powell.

Fifteenth ward—Andrew Dumont, William F. Loan, Charles Hill, Joseph Lewis.

Sixteenth ward—A. Raymond.

Seventeenth ward—T. B. Stamps. Alternate—M. Glaudin.

Ouachita—Frank Morey, D. C. Hill, Sands Bird, O. H. Brewster. Alternates—S. Whitehead, Isaac Randell, Lyman Bruce, Thomas Lyon.

Plaquemines—H. Mahoney, O. B. Sarpy, Joseph Johnson, Henry Benn, Frank White.

Pointe Coupee—Milton Jones, John E. Breaux, Emile Honore. Alternates—François Nelson, Randell McGowen, Washington Finlay.

Rapides—J. M. Wells, F. J. Severns, George Y. Kelso, Joseph Connaughton. Alternates—A. J. Greestead, V. W. Porter, C. E. Curtis.

Red River—M. H. Twitchell, E. W. Dewees.

Richland—Thomas Jones. Alternate—W. L. Jones.

Sabine—John G. Lewis.

St. Bernard—John Lynch. Alternate—R. F. Guichard.

St. Charles—O. J. Flagg, George Essex, H. C. McCutcheon. Alternates—R. H. Chadbourn, C. A. Bourgeoise, F. B. Earhardt.

St. Helena—James Reese.

St. James—W. H. Hagans, Vincent Dickinson, Richard Simms, Henry Cohen, J. C. Keyes.

St. John the Baptist—George W. Coombs, Henry Demas.

St. Landry—C. Nash, Elbert Gantt, Gault Prescott, D. P. C. Hill. Alternate—Ed. Nash.

St. Mary—Minos T. Gordey, Isaac Sutton, Noel Shadrack, C. B. Darrell.

St. Tammany—John E. Leet. Alternate—Nicholas Bahan.

St. Martin—Victor Rochon, Ernest Delahoussaye.

Contestant—George Castile.

Tangipahoa—Nelson Collins, William H. Wilder, Parker Loring. Alternates—E. F. Herwig, Arthur Tasker.

Tensas—H. R. Steele, H. J. Bryant, James G. Matthews, John P. Harlow, Robert J. Walker.

Terrebonne—Thomas A. Cage, F. Marie, F. R. Wright.

Contestants—P. O'Hara, William H. Keys, David Lawson.

Union—James B. Gonne. Alternate—J. E. Trimble.

Vermilion—J. A. Brookshier. Alternate—F. B. Patton.

Vernon—C. H. Ross.

Contestant—E. L. Pierson.

Webster—R. B. Taylor, William S. Lewis.

Washington—Elias George.

Winn—Dan Kelly.

Mr. Packard then read a series of resolutions adopted by the State Central Committee on Monday, directing the manner of preliminary proceedings of the convention. It was ordered that in the choice of temporary president all delegates or contestants assembled should have a voice in the election.

Mr. Packard continued:

It is now in order to determine the sense of the convention as to the manner in which it will proceed to the election of a temporary president.

Mr. Montaldo moved that it be by ballot.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the roll be called by parishes, and each vote be carried to the secretary's desk and deposited.

Mr. Gair inquired the course where there were two sets of delegates.

Mr. Packard read the resolution again.

Mr. Dumont moved to amend to vote viva voce.

Mr. Burch moved to table, and it was done.

Mr. Montaldo's motion was carried.

Mr. William Murrell, of Madison, was nominated for temporary president of the convention.

Mr. Green nominated David Young, of Concordia.

Mr. Gair—I nominate Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine. My reason for making this nomination is that it has been the custom in every State convention since the adoption of the constitution to confer that honor on the Lieutenant Governor of the State, and this is in accordance with wisdom and justice. I nominate him because he represents the northern portion of the State, because he represents two-thirds of the Republican voters of the State, and because it is merely right, just and proper that in our selection we should show the people that we have some respect for our Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Ward—I object. I don't want any man from New Orleans for temporary president.

Mr. Montaldo—I move the nominations be declared closed. Carried.

Mr. Burch—I move the chair appoint three tellers. Carried, and the chair appointed Messrs. Burch, Gair and Green.

The balloting commenced at five minutes past one.

Mr. Murrell withdrew in favor of David Young.

The balloting lasted an hour, and was conducted in a very quiet and orderly manner.

The vote as announced was David Young 131, C. C. Antoine 76.

On motion Cain Sartain and Charles Montaldo were appointed to escort Mr. Young to the chair.

Mr. Young briefly thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him, and asked the assistance of the members in carrying out the duties of the office. He referred to the number of contested elections in the city, and promised as impartial a committee on credentials as he was able to suggest.

The first business in order Mr. Young declared to be the election of a permanent secretary.

Mr. Charles A. Baquie and Mr. J. G. Badenhausen were nominated by Mr. Green, Mr. William Vigers name was added by Mr. Burch, and the three were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Hill moved that the chair appoint a committee of nine on credentials.

Mr. Blunt moved to amend that the delegates elect the committee. He also considered that no one whose seat was contested should vote.

The chair considered the convention competent to settle the question. He would appoint no one on the committee whose seat was contested.

Mr. Blunt considered this satisfactory and withdrew his motion.

The main question was ordered and carried.

Mr. Burch—I move that this convention be governed by the rules of the General Assembly.

Mr. Murrell—What are those? Do you mean the House or Senate?

Mr. Burch—I said the General Assembly. Don't you know what that is?

Mr. Murrell—I know what the General Assembly is very well, as the gentleman is aware, but I never heard of any parliamentary rules for it. Those of the House and Senate are not alike. I move to amend by adopting those of the House of Representatives.

The motion as amended was carried.

On motion of Mr. Burch the chair appointed the following sergeants-at-arms:

Mr. P. Z. Canonge, sergeant-at-arms, with the following assistants: Messrs. Connaughton, Flowers, Vigers and Williams.

Mr. William Mercer was appointed door keeper.

After a short delay the president announced that the committee on credentials was formed.

Some of those named having contestants for their seats were replaced by others, and the list at last was read as follows:

Charles Hill, fifteenth ward, Orleans, chairman; Paul Bruce, twefth ward Orleans; B. F. Joubert, sixth ward, Orleans; John S. Harris, Concordia; John E. Leet, St. Tammany; T. T. Allain, West Baton Rouge; E. H. Riddell, Iberia; R. T. Vaughn, Clairborne; William Ward, Gaant.

The convention then adjourned to to-day, at 12 M.

Bloody Caddo.

The Shreveport *Times* of the twenty-ninth does not approve the latest murder committed in that parish. Perhaps it fears this "red-handed work" is being a little overdone, so far as its effects upon the next election are concerned:

In noticing in our issue of yesterday the killing of an aged negro man by unknown parties, we stated that the crime had been committed in the neighborhood of Summer Grove. We have since learned that this was an error. The old negro resided twelve miles below this city, near Bayou Pierre, and it was there that he was killed. The brutal affair is still veiled in mystery, but the impression in the neighborhood is that he was killed by some of his own race. Whether this be so or not, it seems to have been a foul and brutal murder, and the prepetrators of it, white or black, should be ferretted out and the severest penalty of the law visited upon them. We are ready to uphold and defend any extraordinary measures our peeple may find it necessary to adopt in this crisis to protect society, but we also say that acts of wanton outrage by vicious and intemperate men should not be tolerated. We know that this act was not committed by any of our citizens, and we earnestly hope the wretches who murdered a poor old negro over seventy years of age, stone deaf and homeless, may be brought to justice.

There has been some red-handed work done in this parish that was necessary, but it was evidently done by cool, determined and just men, who knew just how far to go, and we doubt not if the same kind of work is necessary, it will be done. But let it not be understood that acts of wanton killing are to be permitted, or that hot-headed men are to be allowed to interfere with or recklessly wrong the colored people of the parish. We admonish all such characters to stand back.

The fact is this poor old colored man lived in the vicinity of the place where poor Munos lost his life three weeks ago, and there is reason to believe he was murdered by the same gang of White League assassins whose action in killing the Spaniard the *Times* still commends. Upon this subject the *Times* of the twenty-ninth says:

The Kellogg organ of this city yesterday evening published a proclamation from Kellogg, offering a reward of $1000 for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of "the murderers" of the Spanish desperado, Manuel Munos, who was recently killed in this parish. Kellogg speaks of the dead desperado who had been sent here to arm the negroes against our people as an industrious and deserving Spaniard. We shall next hear of naturalists describing tigers and wildcats as gentle, harmless and domestic animals. Kellogg in this matter constitutes himself accuser, judge and jury, and pronounces that a murder which all the facts known here go to prove was an act of self-defense.

More White League "Machinery" at Work.

The following is from the Shreveport *Southwestern Telegram* of the thirtieth ultimo:

We have been shown a postal card addressed to and received by Mr. Purnell, cashier of the Freedman's Savings Bank, notifying him to leave the town within twenty-four hours, and signed I. O. U. If this sort of thing is being done by some shallow fool as a joke, we can assure him that it is a very poor one and is regarded by the respectable portion of the community as a damnable outrage. If on the other hand the card was sent with serious intent by any hot-headed fanatic we tell him that it is the act of a cowardly assassin who has not manliness enough to meet his foe in open day. The community is heartily sick of these disgraceful outrages, and steps will be taken to ferret out the perpetrator, who, when discovered, will be taught a lesson to heartily sicken him of such actions. The reputation of the city of Shrerevport is too valuable to be destroyed by such craven, underhand, cowardly work, and we feel authorized in the name of all good citizens to denounce it and its author or authors.

The Potato Market.

In New Orleans, says the Savannah (Georgia) *Advertiser and Republican*, from some unaccountable commercial mismanagement, there is a great dearth of Irish potatoes at present, and this, too, at a time while the remains of the old crop are a drug in Maine and other Northern States, and the new crop from Virginia is supplying the West with an abundance. Potatoes are quoted at $11 to $12 per barrel in New Orleans. while retailers sell them at three cents each. The difficulty is, that market is so easily glutted that dealers fear to ship to it, even when there is an apparent profit in doing so. In the bulletin reports of the New York market, old crop were quoted as low as twenty-five cents per barrel, and hard to sell at that.

MULES, CARTS.—Two mules and two carts to be sold this day at ten o'clock, on Rousseau street, between St. Mary and Felicity streets, by Messrs. Montgomery. See advertisement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Four hundred dollars conscience money was received at the treasury to-day from this city.

The Postal Car Question.

The Philadelphia postal cars came in last night and this morning as usual, without detention at Baltimore, and left Washington last night and this morning, passing over Hinckley's road, as formerly. It is now almost certain that Mr. Hinckley will continue to perform the service, knowing that Tom Scott will accept it if he don't, trusting to Congress to grant him the extra compensation asked for.

The Pacific Mail Service.

The Attorney General has decided that the contract for additional mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, as provided for in the act of June 1, 1872, is still subsisting, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is entitled to have its new iron steamships inspected, with a view of putting them into service.

The Question of Salvage.

He has also decided that a United States marshal having an attachment against goods for salvage is entitled to take the property attached into his custody and hold it until disposed of by the court issuing the attachment.

Bristow's Financial Policy.

A paragraph has been published to the effect that Secretary Bristow had stated that at the next session of Congress he proposed to ask that the law providing for the issue of $300,000,000 of four and a half per cent bonds be so amended as to make the rate of interest five per cent and the issue $500,000,000; also stating that in the opinion of the Secretary he could not successfully negotiate the four and a half per cent loan.

This is emphatically denied, and it is stated that as soon as the Secretary has disposed of the five per cent loan he will take means to negotiate at once thereafter the four and a half per cents, and that he anticipates no trouble in negotiating the loan in Europe.

Postoffice Statistics.

During the month of July last there were received at the dead letter office 367,494 letters. Of this number 230,908 were domestic, 22,287 foreign, and 39,800 drop letters; 24,643 of these letters were held for postage, while 5161 were misdirected.

NEW YORK.

Letters from Beecher.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Letters from Beecher to Moulton are made public to-day. The former requests Moulton to bring all letters and papers relating to his case before the committee, and thus bring it to a result, and upon the refusal of Moulton Beecher writes another letter, dated yesterday, expressing regret and astonishment at such action, saying in the letter:

"On your solemn and repeated assurances of personal friendship, and in the unquestioning confidence with which you inspired me of your honor and fidelity, I placed in your hands, for safe keeping, letters addressed to me from my brother, my sisters, and various other parties; also, memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's matters. I also from time to time addressed you confidential notes relating to myself, as one friend would write to another.

"These papers were never placed in your hands to be held for two parties, or be used in any way; they were to be held for me. I did not wish them to be subject to the risk of loss or scattering from my careless habits in matters of preserving documents; they were to be held for me. Insofar as the papers are concerned, you were only a friendly trustee holding them, subject to my wishes.

"Mr. Tilton has made a deadly assault upon me, and has used letters, and fragments of letters, purporting to be copies of these papers.

"Are these extracts genuine? Are they garbled? What are their dates? What, if anything has been left out, what put in? You refuse my demand for these papers on various pleas; that if I speak the truth in my statement, I do not need them; that if I gain access to them it will be an injury to Mr. Tilton, and that you, as friend to both parties, are bound not to aid either in any act that shall injure the other."

The Investigation.

The Plymouth Church committee will continue to hear Moulton and Beecher, and will probably report Saturday.

Judge Riley dismissed the Tilton libel suit.

It is reported that General B. F. Butler has been telegraphed for, and will be in Brooklyn to-night.

Frank Moulton told a reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle* to-day that he had decided to appear before the Beecher committee.

DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer Pat Rogers on the Ohio River—Many Lives Lost.

AURORA, Ind., August 5.—The fire on the steamer Pat Rogers originated among the cotton bales, in the hinder part of the boat, about 6 A. M. The boat was immediately turned for the shore, but became unmanageable. The pilot thinks the tiller rope was cut, and the fire the work of incendiaries. The boat drifted on a sand bar and grounded; the flames instead of spreading along the lower deck at once shot up to the cabin and pilothouse, and then swept across the hurricane deck.

The passengers were all aroused and the boats lowered, and many were carried ashore, but others in their fright jumped into the water, and those not drowned reached the landing place after drifting a long time with the current. There were nearly 100 people on board the boat, but what proportion of this number is actually lost is not known.

Further Particulars.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—There are no Southwestern or Southeastern names in the list of the lost by the burning of Pat Rogers. Both the boat and cargo, the latter consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, besides cotton, is a total loss. The passenger register and all the books were destroyed. The boat was valued at $60,000.

Additional Particulars—The Lost and the Missing.

The lost, missing and casualties by the burning of the Pat Rogers, to-day, sum up, at nine o'clock to-night, as follows:

Missing—Mr. Madden, of New Orleans; Charles Dittman; Newtown, Kentucky; J. R. Stewart, Madison, Indiana; Mrs. Smith, Madison; Shirley Snyder, Jacob Light, Mrs. Little and child, William C. Brown, of Cincinnati.

Saved—E. O. Ely, Oswego, New York; W. S. Kinsley, Oneida, New York; William Allison, Cincinnati; Miss Emma Rowden, Louisville, badly burned about the head; W. J. Dufton, New York; John W. Miller, Louisville; William Barklow, Portsmouth; E. Graves, Shelby county, Kentucky; J. H. Yellman, Lexington, Kentucky; George Mossmire, Chicago, deck boy; Ferd Madden, New Orleans, deck boy, father missing; Mike Crahan, Madison, Indiana; A. J. Crone, Maysville, Kentucky; Fred. Schute, Carrollton, Kentucky, deck hand; F. S. Wallace, Cincinnati; F. Myers, Covington, Kentucky; B. R. Poitinger, New Haven, Kentucky; F. Stone, North Carolina, burned; Alexander D. Cunny, Newport, Kentucky, face burned; Lewis Noble and Samuel Stapleton, Vevay, Indiana; Henry Frash, D. M. White, Louisville; C. F. Newell, Springfield, Massachusetts; George C. Buchanan, Louisville; Mrs. C. H. Och, Aurora, Indiana; Mrs. M. F. Eastman, Miss Rachael Sturgis, Hanover, Indiana; Miss L. J. Williams, Louisville, Kentucky; A. M. Perine, Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. H. H. Turpin, Washington City; Mr. Tuttle, of Cincinnati; Theodore Bunnell, of Patriot, Indiana; W. Jewett, of Cin-

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