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POLITICAL NOTES.

Conspicuous by its isolation, the victory of the "white vest" candidate for president of the Central Democratic Council of the first ward has become a matter of unusual importance. By social position and personal dignity removed from contact with the pipe-layers and wire-pullers of ward politics, Mr. Emile O'Brien has assumed an independent position in the contest of the "rings" that may prove an entering wedge to their dismemberment.

In the meeting of the club presidents with the Parish Committee, which so clumsily refused the public demand for an early convention, Mr. O'Brien abstained from participation, and at the last regular meeting of his club, the programme of the Parish Committee for ward organization and the conduct of primary elections was cast aside and a method of their own adopted. This looks like reform within the party.

Drs. Brickell, Pope and the rest of the medical staff have deserted the sick chamber of the New Orleans Democracy. Should the "old lady of Camp street" follow this respectable lead, and decline to act as midwife, the result might prove a crop-eared bullet-headed abortion, *still born!*

The *Pic* has found another mare's nest, and is making a terrible cackle and to do about it. Some wag from Morehouse has sent it the commission of a chief in the Republican Council of Freedom, and the *Pic* publishes it as an astounding revelation of a "secret oath-bound political organization;" declares it to be "an extraordinary one, intended for the accomplishment of extraordinary purposes by extraordinary means."

The fact is these councils are merely Republican ward clubs, christened Councils of Freedom the better to impress upon colored people the great aim and object of the Republican party. Further, they are no new things as the *Pic* would make it appear, this plan of organization having been inaugurated a year ago. Nor is it a fearful oath-bound secret society, for no attempt was made to conceal its constitution, or circulars of instruction, or commissions, they being freely exposed in the office of the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and the *Pic* and its reporters made merry over them months and months ago.

If the *Picayune* desires to disclose some really dangerous oath-bound secret league, let it try its hand on the Democratic-Conservative Association.

The *Picayune* hits the true key note of reform in city affairs at last. Instead of depleting the gutter brigades, let the high-priced clerks, superintendents and inspectors be dismissed. These gentlemen, according to the official Council proceedings, are left without accounts to keep or aught to inspect or superintend. The salaries paid them would hire quite a small army of laborers and scavengers, and for want of other employment the Administrator might direct the operations of the force thus secured in person. Then, too, would the people rise up and rejoice that economy had at last struck in at the right place.

Judge Bonner plainly declines to attack "the boys." He is a candidate for office, and therefore it is foreseen his principles to say aught against ring rule in the city or to cast a doubt upon the ability of his "short hair" friends to collect and judiciously expend the taxes. No, not he! He will lend the weight of his presence to the independent Democrats or "People's Club," but as for delivering opinions before he gets on a judicial bench, "No, no, no—not for J. S." Judge Bonner.

The *Democrat* makes this estimate of the political weight of the learned jurist:

Judge Bonner being called upon to speak, declined respectfully, explaining that as he had been brought before the people by the New Orleans bar as a candidate for a judgeship, he did not feel at liberty to express his views on any subject, lest, in case of his nomination and election, his acts on the bench might be misconstrued and attributed to opinions already formed, or words to that effect.

General Nicholls started for the Baton Rouge convention "vowing he would not consent," but yielding to the urgent solicitation of his friends—consented. There is no manner of objection to this, but the example serves as a precedent. The General clearly had no desire to be Governor, but has accepted the nomination in deference to the judgment of others who think to save the Democratic party and "redeem Louisiana" in that way. If the plan of redemption shall imperatively demand still further sacrifices to make it complete, such, for instance, as his consent to be made United States Senator or Chief Justice, we can not be surprised to see him yield again. What man has done, man can and often will do. That letter, which the *Picayune* alleges was written to a private gentleman, will, therefore, prove a very frail barrier to carrying out the party behests when the time comes to apportion the dignities and emoluments among the faithful. While we can easily believe General Nicholls will not be a candidate for any other office than Governor, it is another thing to suppose he will stand in the way of harmony when the Democracy demand a man who will be a governor for the party. We do not think it is by any means established that the present candidate will prove obdurate to all appeals to accept the position of Senator or Chief Justice when the party is ready to insist upon it. The election of Packard will, of course, bar any future movement of the kind, if such be in contemplation, but as the Democracy profess to be blind to such an event, it is well for them to see how their own leaders are playing their hand.

Is it to be taken as a change of the peace programme and a fair election, as announced at Baton Rouge, that General Nicholls declines to stump the State, as stated by a Democratic contemporary, and will leave the conduct of the campaign to his fiery Lieutenant and staff?

Not a Democratic paper in this city appears to have the least faith in the political integrity and honesty of purpose of the Democratic Parish Committee, and the heads of the party organization generally. Even the *Bee*, whose Democratic loyalty no one dare question, distrusts and warns them. We give the *Democrat's* translation of its views:

The *Bee* does not object to the resolutions, *per se*, of the parish committee, but is afraid that the parties who will have the executing of these instructions will work principally to further their own private and selfish ends. The parish committee must see that everything is done fairly and squarely at the election for delegates, or else it is likely that there will be a row in camp.

In the meantime the "short-hairs" cry aloud: "Long live the boys in power, and damn the selfish old money-bags." They have worked hard, stayed up o'nights, and spent their money freely at every corner grocery to win the control of the party, and now that they have succeeded they are threatened with a row if they attempt to enjoy the fruits of their victory. "It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown."

"Let them wield the thunder;
Fell is their dint who've wailed in despair."

The *Democrat* is authority for saying that W. Jasper Blackburn bolts Leonard, Republican nominee for Congress in the fifth district, and asks G. W. McCrante, Democrat, to run against him. A very lucky chance, this, for Leonard. Jasper can hit the losing card oftener than any politician in the State.

A Suit that was Compromised.

Mr. J. M. Tomeny, a special agent of the Treasury Department, presented to President Grant a letter inclosing six affidavits in regard to the compromise by Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson of the suit of the United States against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for duties on iron imported into the port of Mobile and in bond in 1861, when the State of Alabama seceded. The facts of the case as set forth in Mr. Tomeny's letter are briefly these:

1. In 1859 and 1860 the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company imported large quantities of iron into the port of Mobile, Alabama.

2. When the war began in 1861 the duties on a number of these importations had not been paid.

3. This iron was in bonded warehouses, and the usual customhouse bond, with good sureties, had been given to the United States for the payment of the duties.

4. The company indemnified the sureties on these bonds by hypothecating with one of them a large amount of sterling bonds, and with another party $30,000 in gold.

5. The iron was withdrawn by the company improperly, and without paying the duties in 1861 and 1862.

6. The government made a demand upon the company in 1867 for a part of these duties amounting to about $17,000 on iron transported in bond from New Orleans to Columbus, Kentucky, which, after correspondence, was paid and the bonds cancelled. The company then withdrew from the hands of Mr. James Tinker, of New York, the $30,000 in gold deposited to indemnify the sureties. During all this time the fact, well known to the president and every director of the company, that there was due the government another and much larger amount on other importations of iron was carefully concealed.

7. In July, 1873, Solicitor Banfield having become apprised of this indebtedness, demanded payment from the company. After waiting for nine months, he, on March 18, 1874, instructed George M. Duskin, United States district attorney at Mobile, to commence a suit against the company for its recovery. The case was put upon the calendar and "continued" in the usual way. On Duskin's report Attorney General Williams concluded there was a good case against the company, and instructed the district attorney to push the suit. The case was set down, after many adjournments, for January 6, 1875, but was postponed to the twelfth and eighteenth, and finally continued to the ensuing term.

Hearing that an attempt was made to compromise the suit for less than twenty per cent of what could be recovered in court, Tomeny telegraphed Secretary Bristow early in January, 1875, giving the amount in currency that he believed could be recovered in open court from the company. From Tomeny's letter it appears that the case was most carefully worked up, and that certain defenses of the company, such as that some part of the duty had been paid to the Confederate collector of customs, were negatived beforehand by the examination of the books of the bank in which he kept his account. As soon as Mr. Tomeny heard that the Secretary of the Treasury proposed to settle the case himself, he had the evidence in the case sent to Washington and presented to Mr. Bristow and Solicitor Wilson. He has also heard from Colonel S. D. Mills, a special agent of the Treasury Department at Mobile, that he was called upon for a report in the case, and that he strongly advised against any compromise for anything less than the full amount of the duties. Mr. Tomeny proceeds: "While this was the situation of affairs William Butler Duncan (of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York), president of the road, came to Washington, wined and dined with the Secretary (as I am informed), and from that date the United States Court at Mobile lost jurisdiction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad case and Mr. Bristow took it under his special charge. Before the next term of the court Mr. Duncan had *persuaded* (italics are Tomeny's) the Secretary and solicitor to accept $22,564 80 instead of $114,674 91 in gold, which latter sum would beyond question have been the amount of the judgment of the court in favor of the United States. * * * The loss to the government was just $92,110 11 in gold coin, and this by one single official act of the late reform Secretary of the Treasury. If this wrong can be made to appear right by any of the arts of sophistry, Messrs. Wilson and Bristow will doubtless be found equal to the emergency, but you, Mr. President, in my humble judgment, should cause the whole case to be re-examined. Mr. Bristow's compromise to be set aside, if that can legally be done, and the payment of this $92,000 into the treasury of the United States to be enforced."

The affidavits presented along with Mr. Tomeny's letter seem to bear out his view of the case, but of course it would be manifestly unfair to draw any conclusions unfavorable to the integrity of Secretary Bristow until we are in possession of all the facts. Mr. Tomeny thus deals with this aspect of the case:

"I have intimated that the compromise was corruptly obtained. The justification for this opinion is found not only in the extraordinary circumstances under which the decision was made, but also upon the fact communicated to me by Mr. District Attorney Duskin on January 20, 1876, that a direct proposition was made to him to pay him several thousand dollars if he would merely recommend a compromise. This bribe he indignantly spurned, and from first to last opposed a compromise, which was finally made by Secretary Bristow without consultation with or recommendation from the attorneys prosecuting the case, or from agent of his own department, so far as I am able to ascertain.

"The question naturally arises: If this company, or some one of them, were willing to pay so large a bribe to the United States district attorney at Mobile to obtain the recommendation of a compromise, which they failed to get, how much would they pay here (Washington, where the letter is dated August 2), for the compromise itself?"

We have been made familiar with this mode of reasoning by our investigating committees, but as I said before, while Tomeny's affidavits appear to abundantly support the propositions of his letter, and while both together call for inquiry into the nature of this extraordinary compromise with Butler Duncan and his railroad, we should avoid drawing hasty conclusions, and should suspend judgment until such time as the public is put in possession of all the facts. The present publication will doubtless lead to their early disclosure.—*Washington Correspondence New York Graphic.*

Will General Nicholls Order a Halt?

Before General Frank T. Nicholls, whose name is used by the Democracy as an assurance of pacific intent in the conduct by that party of the canvass and pending election, shall have left town, we have to call his attention anew to the fact that wanton gangs are already at their old mischief in certain parishes of this State, to the end of assisting his candidature. His speech of acceptance at Baton Rouge disavowed all such illegitimate means of prosecuting a canvass. He stands upon a national platform that professes a hearty acceptance of the amendments, and solicitude for an equal protection of all citizens. He likewise stands upon a State platform that announces a sense of amicable political fellowship with colored men, and that even importunes them to coalesce with the Democracy. If General Nicholls esteem these assurances mere figures of speech, as his desperate partisans here and there throughout the State unhesitatingly declare in their endeavors for his success, let him so avow in all candor; but he may as well learn at once that to smirk from the stump and deal in emollient terms while he forbears to arrest the hands of his janissaries elsewhere, is to render himself morally and politically responsible for their misdemeanors. To that responsibility, if deserved, we propose unceasingly to hold him. Louisiana elections are getting to be desperately serious business. American civilization so revolts at the infamous practices common at Democratic hands in this State that even journals pretending to no whit of sympathy with the Republican cause are constrained to utter indignant remonstrances. At the head of this list of prints stand the New York *Herald* and Chicago *Times*. Scarcely a week passes over Louisiana but some wicked and inhuman act is perpetrated, and if Mr. Lamar were to pronounce upon such brutality here as he did in the House of Representatives ten days ago upon the Hamburg infamy, Republicans might be led to repose heartier confidence in Democratic professions. It is General Nicholls' duty as a man, as a citizen jealous of the good fame of his State, as a partisan jealous of the alleged respectability of his Democratic organization, and as a candidate who disdains, doubtless, to compete for popular suffrage by dishonest and atrocious means, at once to stand forth as did Lamar, and with manly wrath denounce the instrumentalities of murder, wounding, menace and discharge from employment as deserving the severest reprobation of every man who pretends to a shred of morality, of humanity or of conscientious citizenship.

If he has already felt no protest in his heart against this system of violence and disorder, he is totally unfit to administer the solemn trusts of a State. If he has felt such a protest but withholds its expression lest he may affront Democratic sentiment, he pays a sorry compliment to his moral courage, and is no less underserving of gubernatorial responsibility.

The violence practised is due to the cheer furnished in his Confederate record and to the mischievous purpose on the part of many Democrats to assure success to his nomination by disgraceful means. He is the pivot. And it may be well for him to remember that it would be scarcely more than decent in one, indebted to the grace of the government for a removal last month of his disabilities, to insist as a candidate that his hopes of elevation shall not depend upon violations of the laws of that government.

In pursuance of our announced purpose to present these violations, as authentic advices concerning them shall be received, we present three fresh instances. It will be seen that in the first related, a chivalric assault was made even upon a woman, who was barbarously beaten and left naked.

Writes our intelligent correspondent from Helena parish:

I, with many others, have indulged the hope since the nomination at Baton Rouge that the shotgun policy of the Democracy would be abandoned and in its stead a policy of peace would be inaugurated. But this consummation, "so devoutly to be wished," this hope so cherished by conservative men of the Democracy, is not to be realized. I regret to say that our parish and this immediate vicinity has been the scene of as brutal an outrage as ever disgraced a civilized community. The facts are as follows:

For several years a colored family, consisting of an old man, Crad Morris, and his wife Eliza, with some children, occupied a small farm near Greensburg, owned by one of our citizens, and which Mr. Morris had improved. The time for which he was to occupy the place free of rent having expired, the tenant had been for some months paying rent. Some dispute having arisen about the title of the land, a suit to eject the lessee was instituted in a justice court. Pending the trial Mr. Morris abandoned the premises, leaving the cabin unoccupied. Some weeks afterward the house was burned. Eliza, the wife, was suspected. No complaint was made, however, to any authority, and the matter passed. On Tuesday night last a squad of men went to the cabin of this family, one mile from this town, and in the presence of the old man entered the house, knocked the woman Eliza down, tied her, carried or dragged her a distance, and with whips and cudgels inflicted upon her person the most barbarous beating. Having beaten her until she was unconscious, they left her in a state of nakedness. I have not seen her, but from statements made by a physician and some ladies of Greensburg, who have visited her, the beating was most brutal, and only those who have seen her wounds can realize the cruelty of the act. The parties are known, one living in this town. The facts, as above detailed, are strictly true. Now, in conclusion, I will state that I am not a sensationist. I think I have ordinary courage, and personally fear nothing in this campaign, and that while the natural effect of these atrocities is to draw the colored voters from the support of the Democratic party, yet at the same time they are told by the White League that we are powerless to help them, and they are advised not to register.

From Bayou Sara, Louisiana, writes a thoroughly trustworthy correspondent:

In this parish, (names given in full) are going around with a list and trying to make all the poor colored men sign their names and promise they will vote the Democratic ticket. They tell them if they do not vote for the Democrats they will suffer for it.

From Rayville, Richland parish, an esteemed and conservative citizen writes:

The policy of violence is being often illustrated. The methods used to intimidate the colored people are outrageous.

And these methods are to promote the cause of Nicholls, to express the spleen which he represents until he disarms the ruffians who employ them. Let him answer or thereafter hold his peace. We shall know whether he seeks to hold the peace of Louisiana.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

The Candidates Ratify Their Nominations

TILDEN, TALK AND TORCHLIGHTS

NICHOLLS, WILTZ, OGDEN ET AL.

There were great preparations yesterday, notwithstanding the threatening weather, and in consequence Lafayette square was pretty solidly packed, over at least half of it.

The platform was handsomely decorated with small American flags, transparencies with the names of the candidates, "Tilden, Hendricks and reform;" "Our next Governor, Francis T. Nicholls;" "Our next Lieutenant Governor, L. A. Wiltz," etc., and illuminated with a dozen large reflectors. In the centre of the front a framework of flags and cartains indicated where the orators would address the meeting. The gateways and statue of Franklin were also illuminated. The arrangements were superintended by E. P. Bareshide, Esq.

By half-past seven at least 1500 very respectable looking people were quietly standing on the damp ground in front of the platform. At that time a salute of thirteen guns was fired by a detachment of Captain Hero's company of the Washington Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Frank McElroy. A score of rockets were sent up, and the band commenced.

Colonel I. W. Patton announced that the State Central Committee had selected Colonel John McEnery to preside over the meeting. It was useless to introduce him to a New Orleans audience.

Mr. McEnery said he felt deeply touched by the high honor conferred by being called on to preside over the vast assemblage under the auspices of the Democratic and Conservative party of the State of Louisiana, called to ratify the splendid nominations at Baton Rouge on the twenty-fourth of July last. Never before in the history of the State had a campaign opened more auspiciously for the good people in the interest of good government against a bad and iniquitous government. To-day the people are a solid, united and determined mass, with nothing to prevent their overthrow of the hordes of infamous Radicals that had ruled since the days of reconstruction. The victory was certain under the gallant leadership of the candidates who had been selected by the Baton Rouge convention, without the slightest stain of corruption. With that ticket and the ticket of the Radical party he would appeal to every man who in his breast felt an honest heart beat, if it were not his duty to vote for General Nicholls.

But although certain of victory, they must be on their guard, not be unwary, not stop by the wayside, be alert, but strive until they drive beyond Louisiana the robbers and spoliators whose government had disgraced the State for eight years. Not a single man, woman or child should abate one jot or tittle till the State was lifted from the depths of degradation into which Radicalism has plunged her. The people are bound to have a change; they can not stand it four years more; they will have broken the schemes of infamy that have wrenched from the people their just dues. Every class demands a change, the workingman, merchant, artisan and all, and will have it; on it depend their lives and they will have it when they have elected Nicholls and Wiltz.

He read yesterday a pamplet of the Radical party, in which the only charge against the gallant and brilliant soldier, General Nicholls, was that he had lost two limbs in defense of a cause he believed to be just. He thanked God he had left a head to conceive and an arm to execute that would drive every Radical far beyond the limits of Louisiana. He then introduced General Nicholls.

General Nicholls said he felt the great heart of the Democratic party of this great metropolis throb in response to his own. He knew the responsibilities that rested on him. There was earnest and serious work ahead, important interests were at stake, and it was evident from this gathering that their importance was appreciated. It was a splendid uprising to lift the State out of the terrible condition it was in. It was necessary to have honesty, frugality and capacity as qualifications for office, and to remember that an office is a trust from the people and not for the benefit of the office holder. He would not take up the acts that had reduced the State; they were well known to all. He stated he reiterated the pledges he made at Baton Rouge, and if elected would carry them into effect. We will work together with kindly and good feeling to all races and classes to reestablish happiness and prosperity. He would recognize and enforce the rights of the whole people regardless of anything but his duty. The constitution of the United States and of the State must be obeyed, respected and enforced. It was folly and wrong to oppose the paramount law of the land. Regarding the colored people, he was their true friend, and would protect them in all their just and legal rights. In the campaign all should act in the aid of quiet and peace, of law and order, because it was right.

It was not necessary to refer to the national campaign. That of the State would be conducted in full accord with reform and Tilden and Hendricks. Other questions of the campaign would be discussed by the candidates for Congress and the speakers selected. He was sure the clouds were breaking that had hung over us so long. If elected, he should carry out the expectations of the delegates in performing for four years the duties of Governor of the State. But the people must help, for without them he was powerless. A Legislature must be elected composed of men of honesty, capacity and truth.

Mr. McEnery then introduced Mr. Wiltz, stating that he required no introduction to the people of New Orleans.

Mr. Wiltz said, in addressing a meeting called to ratify the act of the Baton Rouge convention, he could say with pleasure that he had never seen a body of men more disposed to act in the interests of the people only than the gallant gentlemen who were sent as delegates. These gentlemen went there with preference for friends in their minds, but it was soon seen that there was a determination on the part of all to cast aside feelings of friendship and look only to the interests of the State. The convention had done well in nominating General Nicholls, a gentleman perhaps not well known in political life, but otherwise as well and favorably known as any one in Louisiana. He was one of the first to answer the call of his country, and when he had lost one limb in the performance of what he considered his duty, did not consider he had sufficiently answered the call, but went again and sacrificed another. He is best loved where he is best known. He had not an enemy in the State. Crippled as he is, not seeking the office, he has consented to leave the comforts of his home to join in this struggle.

Is it possible that citizens can not forget their comforts and follow Nicholls? His election, in every sense, is reform, not such reform as has been promised by the Radical party, but the reform that Tilden has given New York; not reform by repudiation of debt, but reform by strict economy, abolishing useless offices and reduction of taxation, restoration of confidence by giving the people work, and making the life of every man safe as he goes home from his labor.

Mr. Wiltz then referred to the other candidates, and spoke briefly of his own position as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It had always been his ambition to correct abuses of government and he would follow General Nicholls in his efforts for peace and reform, to help the people back to prosperity. He further pledged himself to constantly endeavor to secure honesty in all departments.

Mr. McEnery then introduced H. N. Ogden, Esq., as "the man who would have the handling of the indictments against the Radical thieves after the election."

Mr. Ogden commenced by saying that the assemblage was evidence of the feelings that had been kindled by the misfortunes of the past eight or nine years. He referred to the history of a people as measured by long aces, unlike the years of individuals. The nation was just celebrating its first birthday. To-day we are fighting that great battle that 100 years ago our ancestors fought to maintain the principles that drenched the soil of America with the blood of its citizens. We are fighting to preserve the American government and determine in 1876 the glorious principles of freedom they recovered from England 100 years ago.

Governor Tilden, the greatest statesman of the American States, was advocating administrative reform, and would fight the battle on that issue alone. The St. Louis platform and his letter of acceptance were confined strictly to administrative and civil service reform, and of the financial policy of the government. It is become absolutely necessary. The Republicans do not deny that it is necessary in all branches of the government. The Republican party is responsible, because, after the civil war, that party claimed to have saved the Union, and General Grant claimed to have been its savior.

Unlike Washington and the men of the revolution, when the result was achieved they did not act for the good of the whole people, but considered the government a personal perquisite belonging to the Republican party, and Grant claims that everything belongs to him. Hence the multitude of offices and the violation of every principle in the name of fealty to the Republican party. They have wiped out the State lines, those grand divisions which were created not by man but by God, and made State rights a thing of the past. The Republican party is pledged to centralization; its only rule a simple obedience to national authority. Consequently it is not the party to reform the abuses of the government, for an evil tree can not bear good fruit.

He pledged himself if elected Attorney General that the office shall not be used as a political machine; that he would apply all his powers to the duties, and suffer no private or professional claims to interfere with them. As the head of the judiciary department and chief law adviser of the State he would have a single eye to law, honor and principle. The office should never be used to retard the progress of the people. He would endeavor to carry out the letter and the spirit of the reform movement that invites every honest citizen, no matter whether he is a Whig or a Democrat, to take part in it. The canvass was not going to be a partisan one, for it was an uprising of the whole people for the restoration of principle.

During Mr. Ogden's speech a large number of ward clubs with torches, bands of music and transparencies arrived. As all the bands played all the pieces they could, sometimes two or three at once, many of the remarks of the speaker were lost.

Hon. Albert Voorhies was then introduced, and read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the purpose of the Democratic party is to administer the government in compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution of the United States, with its amendments, of the constitution of Louisiana, and of the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, in order to afford all persons equal and adequate protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and in the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the party of reform, and that it desires the support of the people because of its ability and readiness to administer the government with fidelity, honesty and economy.

Resolved, That among other measures of reform, the party and its nominees demand the prompt and impartial administration of justice; the reduction of salaries of office and of taxes and public contributions; the abolition of useless offices; the curtailment of unprofitable expenditures; the punctual payment into the treasury of all funds collected from the people; and the use of public moneys solely to satisfy legal debts, State and municipal, and to pay the necessary expenses of government.

Resolved, That by the nomination of S. J. Tilden and T. A. Hendricks for President and Vice President, and of F. T. Nicholls and L. A. Wiltz for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, an earnest has been given of the purpose to consummate the thorough governmental reform so auspiciously inaugurated by the Democratic House of Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That it is of the highest importance that all children be educated; that equal educational facilities and advantages must be extended by the State, through public schools, to all her children, white and colored, and that the nomination of R. M. Lusher, for Superintendent of Public Education, is a just recognition of his valuable services in the cause of education.

Resolved, That the Democratic-Conservative party ratifies with entire satisfaction the nominations of H. N. Ogden for Attorney General, of Allen Jumel for State Auditor, and of W. A. Strong for Secretary of State.

Resolved, That the honor and interests of Louisiana demand a fair and free election; that the Democratic-Conservative party will insist on such an election, and that it deems it its duty to declare that it will protect its colored fellow-citizens, of whatever political character, in the free exercise of the elective franchise.

Mr. McEnery put the motion to the audience, and the resolutions were adopted.

From this time for three-quarters of an hour speeches ceased and clubs poured into the square with more lanterns and banners, some of the latter being very handsome, and with all the bands playing marched around the square and the stand. All sorts of devices were seen, the majority being in much better taste than usually carried by campaign clubs.

After awhile comparative silence was obtained, and Mr. Schneider, who had commenced his speech immediately after the vote on the resolutions was taken, obtained an opportunity to continue.

He considered an honor that his grandchildren would be proud to remember that he had presided over the convention that nominated Nicholls and Wiltz. He thought all honest men would rally round their banner, and had heard but one voice in his journey over the State, and that was of commendation of the Baton Rouge convention. Faith and hope were inspiring all hearts. He spoke as a stranger, one who had adopted Louisiana as his State, and would say[as Ruth did to Noomie, "For whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; and thy God my God." He claimed the people of Louisiana to be reconstructed; that they were loyal to the constitution and the laws; but because they would not recognize the Republican party only as the government, that party, being the party of hate persecuted them. The people that had presented the nation with a Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and also two that add glory to it, a Jackson and a Lee, should be taken to the hearts of a party that desires peace, and bound to them by hooks of steel. The Republican party was born of strife, lived by strife and hoped to be perpetuated by strife.

Governor Wickliffe was next introduced and said he had never seen such a meeting before in his life, and would not have believed, if he had been told that only half such a gathering could have assembled. It showed that God had willed that success should follow, and it only remained for each to do his duty to his country. The candidates speak for themselves. Of General Nicholls it is only charged that he has lost an arm and a leg for the cause he thought the right one. If he had lost another and only his heart and head had been left he would have more honesty and brains than all the Radical party together. When Mr. Wiltz, in his place in the hall of the House of Representatives, took his stand, he uttered immortal words that will live forever. He had nothing to say of Packard except that he never saw him, never expected to see him, and knew he would never see him Governor. We want a quiet and an honest election, and tell Marshal Packard that every vote cast for him shall be counted. He felt as if he could go to the tomb of the noble Allen, and taking his pulseless heart, throw it between the contending parties, and cry: "Onward to the charge, and death to him who is a laggard in the fight."

Hon. Alexander Dimitry followed, but his remarks were almost inaudible.

Mr. Marr was loudly called on and, advancing to the audience, said that 100 years ago your fathers and mine declared all men are and of right ought to be free and independent. In consequence of the outrages of their successors Louisiana is compelled to make the same declaration, for to-day she isn't free and independent, but by the grace of God she will be. By this grand outpouring is meant the success of Tilden and Hendricks and Nicholls and Wiltz, and its effect will react from one end of the Union to the other. It shows the example of Alabama will be followed, and in the triumph will be the death, the political death forever of Radicalism. It is not enough to have meetings and processions; there must be work till November 7, and then see that your votes are counted at the polls. Don't forget to vote. No man should stay at home till victory insures the return of peace and prosperity.

Colonel McEnery then called for three cheers for Nicholls and Wiltz, which being given the meeting adjourned.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday at the State House.

Present—Dr. Gaudet, president; Dr. Finney, Dr. Lemonnier, Mr. Joubert and Mr. Shaw.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Joseph Holt, of the Fourth District, reports the entire absence of disease, except small-pox, of which there were nine cases in July. The first was on Howard near First street. A lady, though warned, visited the house, took the disease, and died at No. 555 Front street. From her it was communicated to three others in the same house and to one at the next door, No. 553. Inspections made, 929; disinfections, 4; fumigations, 7.

Dr. William Ryan, of the Seventh District, reports it in good sanitary condition. Inspections, 122.

The election of a sanitary inspector to fill the vacancy in the Third District caused by the non-acceptance of Dr. Russell was proceeded with.

Applications from Drs. J. A. Cantrell, Charles Faget and George K. Pratt were received for the position.

Mr. Joubert nominated Dr. Gustave Devron.

The vote was: Dr. Devron 1, Dr. Pratt 4, and his election was then made unanimous.

A number of documents and reports were received.

Complaints from Rigolets station were noted and referred to the attorney of the board.

Dr. Southworth reports the arrival from Vera Cruz of the steamship Ithuria with thirty-seven bales of dry hides, three bags of hair, and nine bales of unwashed, filthy rags. The hides were disinfected, the hair and rags ordered unloaded into the government warehouse, but the customs officer objected to receiving them till he received instructions.

Dr. Southworth's action in detaining the vessel until they were removed was approved.

Dr. Gaudet stated he had intelligence from a private source that yellow fever was raging in Havana to the utmost extent, and was kept alive by the constant importation of fresh soldiers.

The board then adjourned.

Personal.

Leave of absence of sixty days has been granted to J. Bendernagle, notary public and custodian of notarial records of New Orleans. Mr. N. B. Trist has been designated to perform the duties of the office during his absence.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, August 10: At 8 A. M., 77°; at 2 P. M., 83°; at 6 P. M., 81°. Lowest point during the night of August 9, 73°. Rain, August 10, one-fourth of an inch.

"The Coin is Spurious, Nail it Down."

The New York *Times* says:

The Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn has just announced in a letter to a friend, "I have fully decided not to support Mr. Tilden for President, but shall vote for Hayes and Wheeler." This conclusion of Mr. Littlejohn is not surprising when it is remembered that he is among the few New York delegates to the St. Louis convention who sincerely opposed the nomination of Tilden because in his opinion he was a man utterly unfit to be President of the United States. Both before the nomination and afterward Mr. Littlejohn freely, publicly, and earnestly expressed his opinion of that fatal move of the Democracy. Among other things, he said that the nomination of Tilden meant that Hayes would carry New York by 40,000 majority, and should mean it. When, the next morning after Tilden was nominated, and just after Hendricks—"uncertain, coy and hard to please"—had got the second place on the ticket, John Kelly made his way to the platform to eat his appointed dish of crow, a gentleman sitting next to Littlejohn asked, "What is Kelly going to do now?" Littlejohn answered in a tone and with a manner that showed his disgust with the whole thing: "Who can tell? Swallow this dose, I suppose, for he must." Then the question was: "What will you do, Mr. Littlejohn?" The answer was quick and incisive: "What can I do that will really serve that honesty in government to which I have always been devoted. I can not support Tilden with any heart—I will not." The next question was: "Why not go back to the Republican party where you rightfully belong?" He answered to the effect that he would, under the circumstances, gladly do so to the extent of heartily supporting Hayes and Wheeler if the Republicans would allow him to do so without personal humiliation, and he was assured that on that point he would not be likely to meet with any difficulty. This conversation has been given to show how Mr. Littlejohn felt immediately after the nomination of Tilden and the announcement now made that he has determined to openly support General Hayes is a proof that he alone of the hundreds who, as members of the St. Louis convention, denounced Tilden as wholly unworthy to be President, has been consistent. That he has been honest and sincere in his course, no one who knows him doubts; that his conclusion will have great weight in New York who, knowing anything of the politics of the State, can deny?

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The river and harbor bill was presented by the committee of conference, and passed by 36 to 10.

Political debate resumed.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, said he would support the resolution of his colleague because he desired the people of the country to have light upon the subject. It was true that these documents were ex-parte in their character, but with all that they were much more fair and less partisan than the comments made on that affair by a partisan press of the country, and by Senators on this floor. He denounced lawless outrages committed in South Carolina or anywhere. He then quoted from the documents bearing upon the case, and argued that the white man Meriwether was killed before the negroes were hurt, but this circumstance had been studiously kept down in the discussion.

A resolution providing temporarily for the expense of the government passed. Adjourned.

House.

Mr. Lord, of New York, offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitution of the several States is subject to the fifteenth amendment, and that the service of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, is controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendments, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment, and that in many cases which have heretofore occurred, or may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment, or one demanding the punishment of death.

The question was divided. The declaration or resolution was carried—174 to 2—and the preamble by 121 to 31.

The Committee on Naval Expenses reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That Isaiah Hanscom, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs of the Navy Department, is unworthy and incompetent to hold that position, and that the interests of the bureau, the department and the government require his removal.

Resolved, That by reason of the negligence of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and his order to pay the firm of Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. the claim presented by them in January, 1874, the government of the United States was defrauded by said Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. out of the sums so paid, to wit, $32,019.

Resolved, That a copy of the annexed testimony, together with the reports of the majority and minority of the committee, these resolutions, with notice of the action of the House of Representatives herein, be laid before the President of the United States by the Clerk of this House.

Adopted.

The river and harbor bill was reported and adopted by a vote of 104 to 55.

A bill continuing the appropriations to Monday next passed.

The majority and minority of the New Orleans Federal officers' committee reported. Ordered printed.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Fate of the Hawaiian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Hawaiian treaty will probably fail this session. The Senate favors it, but a vote could not be reached without debate, for which there is not time; only Mr. Sargent, of California, seems specially anxious to push it.

Conference on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House conference committee yielded to the Senate and have agreed upon the Indian appropriation, omitting the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department.

Reduction of Force.

Secretary Morrill desires that the reduction of force in the Treasury Department take place October 1.

Nominations.

Edward Wilkens, collector of customs, Baltimore; Louis P. Old, of North Carolina, consul to St. Helena.

Confirmations.

Edward Wilkens, collector of customs, Baltimore.

Lamar's Illness.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, is confined to his room.

Suits for False Imprisonment.

Congressman Lewis, of Alabama, is among those sued by Hallett Kilbourne, for false imprisonment. The amount claimed is $150,000.

Report of the Committee on Federal Officials in Louisiana.

The report submitted by the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the Federal offices in Louisiana is devoted mainly to a recital of their inquiries concerning the management of the New Orleans Customhouse. At the outset they say the collector, James F. Casey, and his subordinates, endeavored in several ways to obstruct the investigations. The report states that evidence of irregularities and frauds in the importation of dutiable goods was given by a number of witnesses in the employment of the Customhouse and the internal revenue bureau at New Orleans, and evidence was introduced on the part of the collector to rebut the existence of these alleged frauds upon the revenue, but the committee characterizes it as conflicting and contradictory. The committee add, however, that several merchants engaged in the import trade testified that they had found the Customhouse management honest, efficient and courteous, and a statement so certifying was signed by a very large number of New Orleans merchants and importers as evidence.

The committee then proceeded to state that it appears from uncorroborated evidence that the Customhouse at New Orleans was made to contribute large sums of money taken from its revenues to partisan ends. These sums were abstracted by means of fraudulent vouchers made out in the Customhouse apparently, regularly signed and sworn to, pretending to be for services rendered as temporary laborers; many of the names were fictitious, and in other cases the parties named never rendered a moment's service in the Customhouse. These papers were certified by Crawford, the entry clerk, and forwarded to the chief of the treasury as vouchers for disbursements made by the collector of customs, and the money thus obtained was used for political purposes; in fact, sometimes the consideration was the pollution of the ballot box.

The committee state that David P. Kinsella, special treasury agent, had knowledge of the prevalence of this system and did nothing to check it. The committee say they were unable to obtain from Collector Casey the duplicates of any of these vouchers, though duplicates of other vouchers were obtainable, and