National Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 3, 1866.

THE REPUBLICAN OUT OF TOWN.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the REPUBLICAN mailed regularly to their address by leaving their names at this office. Terms, 75 cents per month.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Upon our outside will be found the rejoinder of Mr. KING, of the New Orleans *Times*, to the letter of General BANKS which appeared yesterday.

Elsewhere will also be found an elaborate letter from General SWIFT, late Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, giving a history of the convention of 1864, the recent reassembling of which precipitated the late riot. It is probably the most thorough and truthful history of that remarkable body that has been or will be written. We commend it to the careful attention of our readers.

MASSACHUSETTS WHEELING INTO LINE.

Designing politicians, in Congress and out, have stated, reiterated, and insisted that a corporal's guard of men could not be found in all Massachusetts who were in favor of sustaining the National Administration in its policy. This is true as the "radicals" have been pleased to represent THE PRESIDENT'S policy," to wit: that he is in favor of admitting rebels into Congress; that he is in favor of pardoning all rebels, from JEFF. DAVIS down; that he is opposed to giving every legal protection in his power to the freedmen; and that he is against granting suffrage to intelligent, patriotic, and enterprising colored men of the District of Columbia. To support such a policy a "corporal's guard" of men could not be found in Massachusetts. But *the very reverse* of the radicals' systematic statement, as rehearsed above, *is true;* and in Massachusetts there are good men—the noblest sons of the old Bay State—her statesmen, soldiers, lawyers, merchants, orators, and editors—who sustain such a policy; and such is the policy of the Administration, some of the leading doctrines of which are carefully laid down in the national Union call for the Philadelphia Convention.

Already the tocsin has been sounded. The names of the ADAMSES—"noble sons of noble sires"—are foremost on the list. In Western Massachusetts the ASHMUNS, the ALVORDS, the WRIGHTS, the BOWLESES, the STOWES, and others, are in the van. In Middle Massachusetts we have the gallant DEVENS, who, while he was leading his men to victory before Richmond two years ago, was run as an independent conservative Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and polled *seventy-two thousand votes!* He is a host in himself. He fought to save the Union, not to *divide* it. With THE PRESIDENT he believes in the loyal representation of every State. At the "heart of the Commonwealth" there are also the LINCOLNS, an imperishable and glorious name, made brighter by the gallantry of Col. LINCOLN in the late war. In Boston and vicinity there is a host of faithful workers—the CURTISES, the THOMASES, the UPTONS, the HALLS, the PARKERS, the SCHOULERS, the WILLIAMSES, the HUDSONS, the CHILDSES, the MCCARTNEYS, the SWIFTS, the TRAINS, the GORDONS, the KINGS, the ANDREWS, and a rank and file that will startle the WILSONS and SUMNERS by their mighty tread in November next. In Eastern Massachusetts, the COGGSWELLS, the DAVISES, the CUSHINGS, the COLBYS, the MORSES, the PEWS, the CHASES, the GLOVERS, the BROWNES, and others. On the Cape, the DAVISES, DAYS, SWIFTS, and a gallant column of supporters. In Southern Massachusetts we hear the names of BUFFINGTON, PEIRCE, the IDES, the LOVERINGS, the COUCHES, &c., &c., &c.

The Springfield *Republican*, in Western Massachusetts; the Newburyport *Herald* and Gloucester *Telegraph*, in Eastern Massachusetts; the Yarmouth *Register*, on the Cape; the Taunton *Gazette*, in Southern Massachusetts, and the *Herald* and *Commercial*, in Boston, are all battling for the right against the revolutionary schemes of the radicals, and do not countenance the infamous misrepresentations that are so studiously put forth in the radical newspapers against the Administration.

With this showing we have no doubt that Massachusetts will send into the Philadelphia Convention a set of conservative patriotic delegates that will be equal in ability to any other delegation that may be present.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

The venomous reptiles who have seized upon the New Orleans riot as a weapon with which to strike at THE PRESIDENT are the same kind of persons who participated in the revolutionary work, in this very city, of recalling the Louisiana convention of 1864 as a means for the accomplishment of their unconstitutional and illegitimate designs. Some of them, according to reports, have paid dearly for their folly.

So far as the conduct of the military authorities was concerned, we are of the opinion that if Gen. BAIRD had performed his whole duty, he would not have left the police, composed as they are now entirely of ex-rebels, to quell the riot before appearing on the ground with his troops.

Official reports state the number of killed to be only *thirty-seven* instead of *one hundred and ninety-five*, as originally reported, apparently from a disposition to exaggerate the details of the whole affair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Our friend, L. A. GOBRIGHT, Esq., Agent of the Associated Press, has been granted an extended leave of absence, which he is about to take advantage of—the first for twenty-five years. We wish him all the happiness he deserves, and he certainly deserves all he can get on land or water.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, will take place this morning, at 9 o'clock, from Joy's Hotel, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

IT IS DOUBTFUL whether the contents of the heart of Europe will be received regularly through Heart's Content.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. B. Lindsay, the Consul of the United States at St. Catharine's, Brazil, of the death, on the 6th of April, 1866, at St. Catharine's, of THOMAS SMITH, and on the 11th of April, 1866, of ANTONE MANOEL and EZRA S. BERRE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 25th July, 1866.

Information has been received through the British Legation that the Government of Prince Edward's Island have agreed to recognize in the waters within its jurisdiction the Fishing licenses issued by the other British North American Provinces; and that Fishing licenses are now issued by the Government of Prince Edward's Island at the following places, and by the under-mentioned persons, namely:

Charlottetown—The Colonial Secretary.
Cascumpeque—James Forsyth.
Richmond Bay—Benjamin Beansto.
Georgetown—William B. Aitken.

Gen. Schriver Appointed Inspector of the West Point Military Academy.

The following order, relieving from further duty as inspector of the West Point Military Academy the Chief Engineer of the United States army, and the assigning to such duty of Gen. Schriver, Inspector General, was issued yesterday by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.

General Orders, No. 54:

Ordered: That the Chief of Engineers be and he is hereby relieved from duty as Inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, and that he turn over all books, records and papers relating to the Academy to the Adjutant General of the army.

General Schriver, Inspector General, is assigned to the charge of the same, as Inspector of the Military Academy, until further orders, and, by direction of the President, is assigned to duty according to his brevet as a Major General.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana.

A recent report to Gen. O. O. Howard from Maj. Gen. Baird, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Louisiana, speaks encouragingly of the free labor contract system. In his report, General Baird says that without the contract system established by the Bureau the freedmen would have been at the mercy of the labor laws adopted by the Legislature of that State last winter, and would have been in a far worse condition than prior to their emancipation. It has been the experience of the agents of the Bureau in all of the parishes that the most of the cases they are called upon to adjust are between freedmen and their employers, who have ignored the Bureau, which, the General thinks, shows conclusively that it exercises a very important influence in protecting the freed people from fraud and injustice.

Equalization of Soldiers' Bounties.

The following order relative to the equalization of soldiers' bounties was issued yesterday by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 373.

Ordered: That the act to equalize bounties, approved July 28, 1866, be referred to Major General E. R. S Canby, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General U S. Army, and Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, Colonel 1st U. S. Infantry, to prepare and submit rules and regulations in conformity with the act to carry into effect its provisions.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Internal Revenue Tax on "Bessemen" Railroad Iron.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that rails and other manufactures of iron by the "Bessemen" process are liable to steel duties, the said process changing, in fact, the iron into a metal so closely resembling steel in all particulars as to defy the most experienced judges to detect the difference.

Foreign Mails.

On Saturday, 4th inst., mail steamers will depart from New York as follows:

For Europe, via Falmouth and Havre.
For Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, &c.
For Ireland, via Queenstown.
For the German States, via Hamburg.

Correspondence should be mailed not later than by the postal car which leaves our depot this evening.

INTERNAL REVENUE receipts yesterday were $2,203,047.38.

PERSONAL.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERMAN left the city for the West yesterday morning.

MAJOR GEN. MCCALLUM left for New York last evening.

MARSHAL GOODING has returned from a recent visit to Indiana.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL has been suddenly called to visit his wife, who is very sick in Western New York.

WARD H. LAMON, esq., and family have left the city for Berkeley Springs, Va. His family will remain there during the warm term.

PENFIELD COLLEGE, Georgia, has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Gen. Lee, the President of Washington College, Virginia. Rev. H. H. Tucker, formerly of the Baptist Female Institute of Richmond, is the president of Penfield College.

HAMILL, the champion oarsman, who was recently defeated in England in a sculling match against Harry Kelly, arrived in New York on Tuesday, and was warmly received by his professional friends.

MR. P. T. BARNUM has been appointed one of the Commissioners to the World's Fair at Paris.

MRS. SARAH R. COBB, the mother of Hon. Howell Cobb, died at Atlanta, Ga., on July 21, in the 74th year of her age.

HON. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor of the Treasury, has left town for Duxbury, Mass., a delightful summer resort and sea front on Cape Cod. Mr. French will try his hand at the sport of catching "blue fish," a great quantity of which are found in the waters of Duxbury harbor.

AT the recent races at Saratoga Springs, New York, the ladies got up a little amusement for themselves. A "pool" was started in one of the hotel parlors, and the prizes consisted of a set of diamonds, an India shawl, a sewing machine, a complete suit for a baby, a duplex elliptic hoop, a set of chemise buttons, and a paper of pins. "Onward," the winner of the race, was their favorite from the start.

GUN-COTTON is now made into ropes for storage, and kept under water. When an order is received at the manufactory a few hours suffices to send the cotton on its way. It has been found that by making the ropes with many air-channels through the mass, the cotton explodes almost instantaneously, and is as violent in action as the strongest fulminates.

THE death of H. H. Pangborn, Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, at Pensacola, is reported. Major Pangborn was a young man whose early achievements in the battle of life had given promise of a brilliant future.

MRS. ABBIE S. BRADY, the popular Prima Donna, was serenaded last evening at the Kirkwood House, by the members of the Marine Band.

A REVIEW OF THE LATE POLITICAL HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

The recent bloody and inhuman tragedy in New Orleans adds another scarlet infamy to the career of a city already stained by the frequency and ferocity of its riots. Two communications have appeared in your paper concerning the late terrible transactions in that city, and the events which led to them. Without denying the main facts contained in the letter of Mr. KING, of New Orleans, I do not regard its temper or tone as judicious, and consider its statements of the original object of the convention of 1864 erroneous, and its portrayal of the *personnel* and peccadilloes of that body overdrawn. Neither can I fully endorse the inferences of the letter of the Hon. Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, or his estimate of the principal victim of the unhappy *melee* of July 30. To vindicate justice and present the truth of history, I feel compelled to relate, from personal observation, the late political events which have resulted in the outbreak of which the public is but too familiar.

I accompanied the expedition commanded by Gen. BANKS, which had for its destination the Department of the Gulf, as an officer of the United States volunteers, and have been cognizant of both the military and civil concerns of the State of Louisiana. Upon his assuming command of that department, Gen. BANKS found that the large proportion of the people of Louisiana, especially those who represented the planting and property interests, was in sympathy with the confederacy. Their relatives were in its armies and their hopes were for its success. There was, however, an active and decided minority in favor of our Government. Many of these persons had undoubtedly become converts to the Union by the potent influence of the Federal presence and the Federal patronage, but there were among them men and women whose loyalty was genuine and unfaltering. The loyal element was composed, first, of those who were conservative by their nature and convictions, represented by such men as CHRISTIAN ROSELINS and J. AD ROZIER and Judge E. H. DURELL; second, those who had developed their fealty during the military administration of Gen. BUTLER, represented by THOS. J. DURANT and Gov. HAHN; and thirdly, the civilian accompaniment to the army, which occupied the principal places in the customs and the treasury and the postal departments, mainly from the North, all of them appointees and political friends of the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. S. P. CHASE.

The prevailing and pertinent foreign criticism against the chances of permanent Federal success was the utter absence of any general or significant loyal element in the South. It was said that though the armies of this nation held the territory of the South, there was no evidence of any disposition on the part of its people to return to its allegiance. Two years of not very successful warfare, and a total failure to discover any hearty Union sentiment in the South, gave fearful weight to this unpromising fact. It was among the chief desires of the good and great-hearted President LINCOLN to win the Southern people back to the old Government. It was his holy ambition that the work of suppressing the rebellion, and reconstructing the civil, and favorably impressing the social society of the South, should go hand in hand. It was by the imperative orders of Mr. LINCOLN conveying full powers that Gen. BANKS instituted the proceedings which led to the reorganization of Louisiana The method adopted was the convocation of the convention of 1864, the sole object of which was to frame a constitution which should acknowledge absolute responsibility to the national Government and adapt its provisions to the results of the war. That convention met with the sternest opposition from the element headed by Mr. DURANT and the men who had held prominent official positions during the administration of Gen. BUTLER, from the custom-house and Treasury "wing," with a few exceptions, and from the conservative loyal element, always timid, not daring enough to venture in this movement. Mr. ROSELINS was elected a member of the convention, but refused to sit. The man of most decided prominence and marked character who participated in its deliberations was E. H. DURELL, Judge of the United States District Court. Judge DURELL graduated from Harvard College; was a lawyer of peculiar ability; a scholar of ripe culture; a man of comprehensive mind, who understood both the dignity of events and the duties of the times better than any other citizen with whom we met in that State. He had been a resident for many years of the State, and understood its people thoroughly. To him the convention owes its salvation as a deliberative body, and the constitution is indebted to him for its chief features; its value as an organic act; and its grammatical respectability. His principal assistants in these particulars were Col. THORPE, a gentleman of education and an author of no mean repute, and Messrs. SHAW and FISH, who had been teachers in the public schools of the city. And with these exceptions there were few who had ever held any legislative positions before, and in ordinary circumstances would never be likely to hold them. They were the best material that could be procured for the exigency, and though rating their services at the exorbitant sum of eight dollars per diem, and prolonging the session of this convention until the treasury was barren; yet as they had in these particulars many precedents in the legislative examples of older States, and a most peerless imitation in the present "historic" Congress, we do not think it fair to censure too severely the convention of 1864 for their proclivities in the direction of plunder. It was an earnest and a loyal convention, and did one thing which leaves no ground for dispute. It framed a constitution of most unquestionable value, inferior in worth and progress to no other in the land, and which, first of the Southern States, ignored the heresy of secession, and recognized the extinction of human slavery

Early in the deliberations of that convention an ordinance was passed prohibiting negroes from ever exercising the right of suffrage, or of holding offices of trust or honor. The vote on this proposition was nearly unanimous. It met with the energetic dissent of General BANKS, who remonstrated against its passage, and advised earnestly that some recognition of franchise for the blacks might go into the constitution. This was not done; but the whole question of regulating franchise was left to the Legislature under the constitution. The convention neither enfranchised the blacks, or disfranchised the whites who co-operated in the rebellion. The reason for this was, that Presidential amnesty had been granted to all who would take oath to obey the Government, and acquiesce in the slavery proclamation; and it was then supposed that the whole State would soon be under the Federal control, and the loyal population would be largely augmented. At that time, though in actual war, under ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it was regarded as the highest advantage to civilization in general, and the State in particular, to induce Southern people to resume their national citizenship; and the convention, by the counsel of its best and ablest friends, wisely debarred none from its priceless privileges. Now, in times of profound peace, when war no longer rages, when reason prevails, the return of entire masses and whole States to their fealty is resisted as dangerous, and the invitation extended to individuals by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to take oath and be forgiven, once regarded as a wise clemency on the part of the Executive, and a virtue in the person, has, when extended by ANDREW JOHNSON to vast communities, been deemed a crime on his part, and a deceit on the part of the people.

The constitution was submitted to the people who had taken the "iron-clad" oath, and was ratified by them. Under it MICHAEL HAHN was elected Governor of that State, and J. MADISON WELLS was chosen Lieutenant Governor. WELLS was selected because he was from the interior, and was a planter. For initiating the reorganization of Louisiana President LINCOLN received abuse, which for malignancy and venom has had no equal, save that which has been heaped upon his successor for the continuation of the same policy. For carrying the project into effect General BANKS invoked an opposition which singled him out as a target for misrepresentation and the most unjustifiable comment. The foulest slanders ever uttered by human tongues, and the batteries of the press, shotted with falsehoods and libels, was poured upon the heads of these men. This warfare was not directed against the constitution of Louisiana itself, for that was conceded to be faultless as an organic act; but the denunciation was against its military origin, and its pretence in being the act of the people of that State. Mr. SUMNER said of it that it was a "seven months' abortion," ushered into being at the point of the bayonet by a Massachusetts General, and was not the work of the people of the State. Other Senators called it a "usurpation," a creation of "military despotism," and likened its imposition upon the people of Louisiana to the iniquitous attempt to force upon the people of Kansas the abominable Lecompton constitution. But every opponent admitted at *that* time *that if the constitution had been made or accepted by a majority of the inhabitants of Louisiana that nothing would have been more gratifying than its recognition.* After framing the constitution, the Convention adjourned, giving authority to the president to reconvence the Convention in case of necessity. This was understood then, by every member of that body, to mean that, in case the constitution should be rejected, the convention might reassemble to construct another to be passed upon by the people. *That*, and *no other*, was the intent of the authority conveyed to the presiding officer. When the constitution was ratified, the work of the convention was completed, and that body expired beyond the possibility of legal resurrection. After holding the office of Governor nearly one year, Mr. HAHN was chosen Senator by the Legislature, and resigned his gubernatorial position. Here commences the difficulties which culminated a few days since in a frightful riot. At the time of Gov. HAHN's resignation, his personal and political friends filled the offices of the State. The judiciary, the parish offices, the police, indeed every place was occupied by men who had participated in the movement for a free State. From September, 1864, to April, 1865, Gen. BANKS, having been ordered North, was absent from the State, and his immediate command fell to Gen. HURLBURT, of Illinois, Gen. CANBY being in command of the military district which then included the Department of the Gulf. Upon Gov. HAHN's retirement, J. MADISON WELLS came into power. WELLS was a bigoted creole, and as a politician totally unscrupulous. He was inspired by three motives: the determination to prevent the return of Gen. BANKS to the Department of the Gulf, and to do everything possible to injure his reputation and destroy his influence, and in this, whether intentionally or not, he was assisted by all the military power of the Department; to vacate every person identified with the HAHN administration, and place his own friends in power and to create a "WELLS" party; and to ostracise all "new comers" who had any share in the Government, maintaining, in his own language, "that Louisiana was for Louisianians." Through the co-operation of Gen. HURLBURT, he first removed Mayor HOYT, the personal friend and appointee of Gen. BANKS; then the police went; then the sheriff; in one word, all the principal incumbents. Wounded Union soldiers were ruthlessly discharged; *par excellence Union men* were indiscriminately banished from place and persons of doubtful loyalty installed; the nationalization of the schools was paralyzed; and when Gen. BANKS returned in April, 1865, to reassume command, he found the Union men of his persuasion in a state of grief, suffering the hardships of removal from office, and many deserving persons out of employment and in want. He found that the abdication of Gov. HAHN had resulted in the expulsion of the party that elevated him to power; and we shall never forget the terrible severity of condemnation with which he denounced that individual for vacating the power which had been put into his hands at the cost of such outlays of treasure and blood.

All efforts on the part of Gen. BANKS to rectify matters were neutralized by Gen. CANBY, to whom he was obliged to report as superior officer. WELLS, among other high-handed and illegal acts, forcibly ejected from office the Auditor of the State, Dr. A. P. DOSTIE, (killed in the late riot,) because in his official capacity he was about to commence legal proceedings which would compel the removal of WELLS from the governorship. By the laws of the State he was disqualified. Some years previous he had been sheriff of one of the parishes and had delayed in making his return of moneys, and in the Auditor's books there stood against his name quite a large deficit. This, according to the statutes of Louisiana, happened to be ground of removal. Dr. DOSTIE being about to enforce the statutes, was put out of office by the police, and a friend of "WELLS," who seemed to overlook the outstanding account of the Governor, was installed. The surrender of TAYLOR's command brought home the confederate Louisianians. WELLS courted and fawned them, at the exclusion and persecution of the HAHN Union men. These men were exceedingly bitter against WELLS for betraying them, and equally morose towards HAHN for deserting his post and leaving them to the tender mercies of his heartless successor. There being no disqualifying provision in the State constitution, at the election in October the returned Louisianians who had been in the confederate army voted; and though choosing WELLS for Governor, the remainder of the ticket was made up of their own friends, who were clothed with authority. During the winter the city also passed by election into the hands of those who had come back and who had organized politically as the Democratic party, and outnumbered those who rallied as conservatives or Unionists. At the accession of the Democrats the "WELLS" incumbents had to take their turn at retiring, and were obliged to make way for the winners. The returned confederates not only accepted the general situation, but also accepted the Constitution of 1864, and came into power under it. They abide by it. They have not seen fit yet to amend it, although it provides the methods of alteration. They have come into power under it, and though it had a military origin, and is of Yankee construction, they have taken to it very kindly. The exodus of the "WELLS" men from office swelled the ranks of the "outs," and joining now with the HAHN men, they formed quite a respectable party in numbers. They had been voted out of office under their own constitution, but they were dissatisfied. It was then discerned that the only way they could ever get back into office would be to permit the blacks to exercise franchise. By an arrangement in which the negroes could do the voting, and they the office-holding, they would regain their lost estates. They suddenly became enamored with the doctrine of negro suffrage. It was the only path that would lead again to political power. They determined to take it. One year ago not one of the men who were mobbed in New Orleans, with the exception of Dr. DOSTIE, had ever uttered a word for suffrage. The most of them were bitter enemies to the project, and their animosities to the colored race was undisguised and unrelenting. There were three ways of putting the ballot in the hands of the blacks and ensuring their political restoration. One was to agitate, discuss, and organize a political party in its favor and carry the Legislature, and make laws in its favor. This was the constitutional method, and the peaceful one; but it would prove a work of time, and the coveted offices would not follow soon enough.

Another was to disown their own act, discard their own constitution, throw up the labors of 1864, by beseeching Congress to repudiate the government of the State of Louisiana, and insist upon the extension of suffrage before its Senators and Representatives could be admitted. The other course was revolution—the violent assertion of the political rights of the blacks, to be maintained with arms in the State, and to be sustained as legitimate by the radicals in Congress. Much material existed for the inception of a revolution. Twenty thousand negroes who had been in the Federal armies, and between four and five thousand whites who had been politically outvoted, backed by the powerful radical conspiracy at the North, made a very promising start for a revolution. This bold project had a brave and determined leader—Dr. A. P. DOSTIE. Dr. DOSTIE was a man of unquestionable courage—he was honest and fearless. He possessed many admirable qualities, but he was a revolutionist by nature. Disorder was his native atmosphere, and in works and acts he was the personification of fanaticism. During the military occupancy of Louisiana he was universally known as the "ROBESPIERRE of liberty"—a name in which he seemed to take delight. Meetings gotten up by him have been suppressed by military order, to prevent difficulties; and his most attached friends have in vain attempted to cool his ardor, reef his impetuosity, and defeat his indiscretions. He sincerely believed that no other solution of the difficulties was possible than by the armed uprising of the negroes. He did not disguise his active sympathy with them, and has often told his friends that he expected to be shot fighting for and with them. After Gov. HAHN, who had been in Washington during the winter operating with the radicals, found that Congress did not intend to demand suffrage as a condition of admission for the Southern States, he returned to the South; and it was soon after his arrival there that the scheme to reconvene the Convention of 1864 was agitated. By correspondence with the radical leaders of the North, and in personal consultation with the radical members of Congress, it was understood that the effort to reconvene the Convention would be sustained. It was a well-concocted and deliberate plan to precipitate a revolution and inaugurate a war of races. It was reasoned that, if the convention was held, its acts would be regarded by Congress as the only expression of loyalty, and its government be sanctioned by them as having authority. If the Convention was suppressed by the civil power it would strengthen Congress in its continual resistance to the admission of Louisiana. If it was interfered with by a mob it would tend to inflame the Northern mind against the State, and would help the radical cause in the fall elections. In any view they saw advantages, and they determined to reinvoke the Convention. The President (Judge DURELL,) upon being applied to to do this, refused to issue the call, denouncing the attempt as wholly without authority. Then, without any legal assemblage or quorum, a few members elected Judge HOWELL as presiding officer. HOWELL had resigned his membership of the body because Gov HAHN had summarily removed from judicial position a person who had decided that slavery was legal in the parish of New Orleans. This HOWELL considered as interfering with the independence of the judiciary, and resigned his seat in the Convention to show his condemnation of the act. This body of men, without the shadow of legality, in direct violation of the Constitution which they had themselves made, and under which for two years they had lived, suffering no other wrong or outrage than being out-voted and ousted from office, [illegible] of universal peace attempted to revive the [illegible] convention which was [illegible] called into being by a military edict, and to sit in an original [illegible] capacity as the people of Louisiana, and to act in its sovereign name. It proposed to ratify, in the name of the people, the constitutional amendments submitted by Congress, to clothe the blacks with franchise, and to stop it from the whites who have been in the rebellion, and, on receiving the recognition of Congress as the real State, to arm the colored population and maintain this improvised government at the point of the bayonet. Ordinarily, a meeting of such a nature would have been looked upon as a farce; but holding its session in the name of the State of Louisiana, with *the assurances that the legislative branch of Government would so regard it*, it assumed the magnitude of a dangerous usurpation and an imminent peril. It filled the community with apprehension and rage as the time approached for the assembling. The members were notified that the authorities would hold them liable to arrest. The courts pronounced the attempt seditious, and charged the grand jury to indict the members. The members responded by holding a mass meeting, in which thousands of negroes were gathered. The most violent and incendiary language was used at this meeting, and the negroes were advised to arm and be in attendance to defend the convention. They were in attendance, and were armed for the protection of the convention. The proceedings against the body were made in accordance with law, and were sought to be enforced by the proper officials.

The appearance of the police was the signal for commotion and their authority was resisted, and the dark story of blood and carnage commenced. In any civilized or Christian country the reassembling of the convention would be considered a revolutionary usurpation. According to all theories and precedents of our own law the armed defence of such a body was high treason against the State. It was conceived and executed as a revolutionary procedure. The emeute in New Orleans was in no sense a lawless demonstration against the peaceable assembly of citizens for the redress of grievances, for this convention was armed for its own maintenance, and sought to crush the Constitution to which they owed allegiance as citizens, and deliberately prepared to resist the law officers who were instructed to enforce the civil process. Neither can it be regarded as a manifestation against the proper advocacy of the suffrage question. There has been a free suffrage party, of which Mr. DURANT is leader, in that State for years. Before and since the rebellion it has held meetings undisturbed. This party were original opponents of the convention of "64," and we are told denied the legality and policy of its reconvocation. There is also a daily newspaper, owned, published, and edited by colored men, in the exclusive interest of the suffrage movement. It never has been, and in all probability will not be, molested for its agitation of that question. That the attempt to set up a government unknown to the resident people of Louisiana and outside of law was reprehensible, every clear-minded and law-abiding citizen must admit. To prepare to sustain such a government by force and by appeals to the passions of an ignorant and infuriated class, to secretly furnish weapons to that class, and publicly inflame their minds to revolutionary action, could not fail to engender a kindred spirit of rancor and resistance among the people of Louisiana. The bloody termination was but the natural result of these unwise, unconstitutional and unjustifiable pre-arrangements. Nominally made in the interests of humanity and in behalf of the negro, it resulted in a massacre shocking to humanity and disastrous to the cause of the African. For the delay of hours in the appearance of the Federal troops, the presence of which in season would have prevented the loss of life, we can conceive no satisfactory excuse. Much of the excess of the riot seems to us to be chargeable to the fatal neglect of the military forces. For that wanton and fiendish spirit of outrage and revenge which cowardly attacked persons in possession of the police, and brutally murdered the victims of its hate, we have no other feelings save those of unmixed horror. The savage acts of the thirtieth of July will recoil upon Louisiana. Her future will be harassed and her status involved by the diabolical manifestations of her lawless populace. The fame of the State is tarnished by this outbreak. We believe her reflecting and considerate citizens lament the occurrence, and will purge themselves from all complicity with the unhappy affair.

There is another class whose responsibility for that day of blood is criminal in the extreme. Their conduct has been base and inexcusable; we mean the Northern advisers and abettors of the revolutionary movement, who promised the instigators of it radical support. They must share the guilt which has caused their deluded followers so many lives, and the greater guilt of placing the fate of the negro to the terrible issue of revolution. In the condemnation which must surely follow the attempted usurpation of Government in Louisiana under the abused title of loyalty, let us not forget that it is but a part of a widespread and well-organized conspiracy, which for eight months has made indiscreet war on the Executive of the nation; has legislated in direct contravention to the Constitution of the country; which plots to-day for another and purely sectional victory, and is pursuing a policy which can only result in a conflict of races on Southern soil, and which, with another political triumph, will cause the repetition of the tragic scenes of New Orleans, and plunge this devoted land again in seas of blood.

JOHN L. SWIFT,
Late Adj't Gen. State of Louisiana.

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors.

How the Prussians "basted" the Austrians with the needle gun, to be sure!

A COLORED soldiers' National League at Louisville have passed a resolution to hold a National Convention at Nashville on the first of January next.

ONE of our exchanges says that the smallest thing the radicals did in Congress was striking out the sum proposed for repairs of the President's house, to show their spite towards its occupant.

WE are sorry to learn that a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who has been drinking imprudently of the muddy river water furnished for that place, died last week from a sand-bar in his alimentary canal.

MISS CLARA BARTON, whose devotion to sick and wounded soldiers in the late war is so well known, proposes, in compliance with numerous requests, to lecture the coming season on "Personal Reminiscenses of Scenes on the Battle-fields."

IT HAS been intimated that the Hon. George Ashmun will be elected President of the Massachusetts State Convention at Faneuil Hall, on the 8th inst. Mr. Ashmun was president of the National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln.

THE Spanish fleet have at last been heard from. After their "grand victory" at Callao, they parted company, two of them having been seen off Cape Horn, *en route* for Montevideo. The rest are at Tahiti, repairing at the French naval station.

A LADY residing on Massachusetts avenue, in Indianapolis, the other day commenced tickling her daughter, a girl 14 years old. She continued this amusement until the girl became completely exhausted, and finally, in struggling to free herself, burst a blood-vessel, and finally died.

A YOUNG GIRL in Indianapolis took a terrible revenge upon an elder sister for a fancied injury. Procuring a stick of nitrate of silver at a drug-store, she dissolved it in her sister's wash pitcher. The young lady performed her morning ablutions, and was horrified, in the course of the morning, to find that her hands had turned as brown as those of a mulatto. A look at the glass revealed the alarming fact that her face was the same color. It will be some time before she turns white again. The younger sister says she will not do so again.

The Coming Election in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Convention will probably lay down a platform broad enough for all the opponents of radicalism to stand upon. Its call invites to council all the opponents of the destructive radicals, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged or may now belong.

The object of the Convention being to concentrate the votes of all who are opposed to the radical party and the measures which are carrying the country to destruction—to rescue the Republic from the hands of those who, like the secessionists of 1861, mean to destroy the Union—it may be presumed that its platform will be liberal enough for all conservative men to stand upon.

The people then will go into the fall elections to sustain their PRINCIPLES. The radicals who follow Thad. Stevens in his disunion course, will vote for candidates who approve of continued disunion—or the doctrine that twenty-five States may deprive eleven States of their right of representation in Congress. And the Conservative Republicans who believe that the policy of Thad. Stevens, if sustained by the people, will lead to a complete destruction of the Union; or, to the bloody revolution which Gen. Sherman predicts, will unite upon candidates who truly represent Union sentiments, and oppose most emphatically the radical doctrines.

Men who do not disagree in principle upon present and living issues, can readily unite upon candidates to oppose those who do not agree with them.

In some congressional districts, candidates will be taken from the Democratic ranks; in others they will be taken from the Republican ranks. The avowal of these candidates that they are for the Union—for sustaining the right of representation in all the States—that they are opposed to the centralization of power, which makes a government despotic—will secure to them, whatever party they may have been selected from, the united support of the Conservative Republicans.

We look for liberal concessions in the nomination of candidates—the principles at stake, and the salvation of the Union, controlling the action of nominating conventions.

In this way the country may be rescued from the hands of the destructives. Let every true Union man lend a hand in aid of the good work. A vast majority of the voters of the country are opposed to Thad. Stevens' disunion policy.—*The Easton (Pa.) Journal, (Republican.)*

The Harlan Letter.

In reference to Secretary Harlan's letter of resignation the Boston *Post* makes the subjoined remarks:

To insult the President of the United States is to insult the American people. That this has been done repeatedly by radical members of Congress during the past eight months is patent to all who read.

Those who have done it are soon to be on trial before their constituents. That a Cabinet minister could be found so wanting in decency as to descend to impertinence when about leaving his official position, is as mortifying to the people as it should be to him.

But the Secretary of the Interior, upon leaving his office, writes to the President as follows:

"Praying that the Supreme Ruler of Nations may bless you with health and vigor to endure the arduous labors incident to your high position and wisdom to carry into effect such wise measures of policy as Congress may devise to secure domestic peace and national unity, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JAMES HARLAN."

By referring to the Constitution it will be seen that the President swears that he will, to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

For this purpose he has the power of vetoing the "wise measures of policy" devised by Congress, which are unconstitutional in their intended operation. But beyond this, section 3, article 2, of the Constitution says the President "*shall*, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and *recommend* to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" so that instead of the President having the wisdom to carry into effect the measures of policy initiated by Congress, the Constitution itself expressly declares *he* shall recommend "such measures as *he* shall judge necessary and expedient," "to secure domestic peace and national unity." Again, "he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, *or either of them*, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them *to such time as he may think proper.*"

The President of the United States is the head of the Government, not the tool or organ of Congress; his only law is the Constitution, and when he swears to "preserve, protect, and defend" it, it is his duty to do so, whether it be against a rebellious people or a rebellious Congress. When Congress abandons legitimate objects of government, and descends to partisan class legislation, in violation of the Constitution, for the President to approve such acts is to sanction abuses, and legalize encroachments.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE, thoroughly furnished, with modern improvements, in a healthy location, is wanted by a responsible party. Address Lock Box 84, Post Office. jy31-tf

FOR RENT—A MOST DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE on Georgetown Heights, on the square between Green and Montgomery streets, north of Stoddart street. Apply on the premises. jy31-stuthf

FOR SALE—IN THE FIRST WARD A LARGE THREE-AND-A-HALF STORY BRICK HOUSE, THIRTEEN ROOMS, KITCHEN, LARGE DINING ROOM AND HALL, WITH LARGE CELLAR UNDER THE WHOLE HOUSE. The lot contains over 11,000 feet of ground, under cultivation, with grape vines, fruit trees, shrubs, flowers, &c. Gas and water throughout the house. It is a first-class residence, and is in one of the finest locations in the city. Address S. M. J., at this office. jy18-tf

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT the office of the National Republican.

MARRIED.

On the 31st of July, 1866, by the Rev. M. Walter, THOMAS A. STORR, of Calentown, Pa., to MARY JANE GOETLER, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, EMILY R., the beloved wife of John T. Given, in the 45d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the E Street Baptist Church, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Collector's Office, City Hall, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1866.—NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. Notice is hereby given that, by "an act approved July 28, 1866," the rate of tax on all real and personal property, stocks, &c., for the year 1866, is fixed at one dollar and ten cents on every one hundred dollars of the assessed value of said property. Upon all taxes upon all property not in arrears for taxes for general purposes an abatement of five per cent. is allowed from August 1, 1866, until the last day of October, 1866, after which no abatement will be allowed. WM. DIXON, Collector. au3-1tsu1w3t

CARD.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1