END OF THE WAR-DAWN-ING OF PEACE.

What Austria Loses and Prussia Cains-Efforts of the Italians to Secure Unity-Details of the Affair Off Lissa-Recent Battles in Bavaria-Proclamation of Franz Jo-sepn, Etc.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TRUCE. tenna (July 25) Correspondence London Times. The Wiener Zeitung of this da'e confirms th ews which was contained in the French Moniteur f yesterday, relative to the conclusion of a truce:— "A five days' truce has been concluded between

"A five days' truce has been concluded octween he Pru sian and Austrian troops. The truce began toom on Sunday, the 22a instant. The Feld sugmeister Count Degenfeld, Count Carolyi, where it is a formerly Minister in Berlin, and Baron Bren er, the Minister (Austrian) in Darmstadt, have cone to the Prussian headquarters.

"The Austrians, having been obliged to make enormous sacrifices in order that the honoriand dignity it be State may be worthly upheld, are highly inliginant that a piece of news which so hearly concerns them should have been kept from their knowledge for a period of twenty-four hours. Three days so the principal Ministers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saden, and Hesse-Darmstadt held a conference, at which it was resolved to come to an understanding with Prussia as soon as possible. Baron von er Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister-President, ame here on Saturday in order to take part a the negotiations for peace, and it is said that he a the negotiations for peace, and it is said that he reatly wished to accompany Counts Degenield and Carolya to the Prussian headquarters. At unich M. von der Pfordten is suspected of having syed a double game, and here it is not forgotten at at the time the Gastein Convention was signed had a private interview with Count Bismark, the had a physic interview with Count Bismark, it whom he was supposed to have come to a satistictory understanding. For a time there was some lk of Count Biome's going with Count Carolyi to be Prussian headquarters, but eventually the idea as reinquished, and Baron Brenner sont in his ead. M. de Blome, who drew up the Gasten cad. M. de Blome, who drew up the Gastem onvention, does not enjoy the confidence of the ustrain public, and it is somewhat doubtuil thether he is a persona grata with the King of I lussis and his all powerful aimister. In the iplomatic world it is confidently expected that he preliminaries of peace will soon be greed on, as Austria will consent to withdraw rom the Germanic Confederation and to cede the libe Duchies to Prussia 'Possibly,' says a well-formed person of my acquaintance, 's he may gree to pay a part of the expenses incurred by 'russia during the war, though she will not fail to ring into the account, as a set-off against her laims, the enormous contributions which the l'rusian commanders have levied on Bohema, Austrian nan commanders have levied on Bohemia. Austrian liesta, and Moravia. The sett ement of the Saxon and Hanoverian questions will be a difficult task for the diplomatists, as the Emperor of Austria conders himself bound in honor steadfastly to uphold be sovereign rights and privileges of his faithful lies the Kings of Saxony and Hanover. The latter

des the Kings of Saxony and Hanover. The latter ws that he will emigrate to England rather than a sent to be the vassa of the King of Prussia, and 'Yestercay a Grand Council, at which the Em-ror presided, was held at Court. The persons seent were, the King of Saxony, the King of anover, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the proce of Wartemberg, the Crown Princes of Sax-the Austrian Ministers Mensdorff, Trank (War): the Saxon Munisters the very man to keep his word. The Austrian Ministers Mensdorff, crank (War); the Saxon Ministers Anthorst; the Hanoverian Minister Davarian Minister Von der Pfordten; ondpfloms. It need hardly be said that the

At an early hour tals morning the following offi-VIENNA, July 22, 6 o'clock, Evening,-The brigade der the command of Colonel Mondel, which was intorced by the 14th Regiment of the line and seve-

squadrons and batteries belonging to the 2d Corps Armee, to-day victoriously repulsed the attack high the enemy, who was superior in force, made Blumenau, which is northwest of Presburg. The presses for making bank-notes have been reoved from this city to Buda. The telegraphic com-unication between Vienna and Pestu has been in-rrupted on the left bank of the Danube for the last e days, and the telegraph on the right bank of the

only used for State purposes. The in so of the country districts in Hungary dis av not the least inclination to serve the State as PRUSSIAN DECLARATION OF BELIEF IN PEACE.

orrespondence of the London News.

BERLIN, July 27.-The Zutlersche Correspondent to-day ays:—Peace will probably be concluded ery shortly. The future position of those Prince the have been forced by recent events to quit their or the approval of a German Parliament, as the ountries occupied by the Prussians cannot all be reated alike. The mediatory efforts of the Grand Juke of Baden, in relation to Southern Germany probably meet with a speedy and favorable

The following royal order has been promulgated ere to-day:Whereas, I am desirous of opening the Diet in

son, and shall possibly be able to do so next ek, I nereby postpone the opening which had m fixed for the 80th instant, reserving to myself o determine the precise date on which the Cham-ers shall meet WILHELM. Nikoisburg, July 27.

An address of the inhabitants of Norden, East friedland, to the King of Prussia, has arrived here or transmission to his Majesty. The address ex-resses the wish for the union of the whole of Hanoer with Prussia.

ITALY AND THE ARMISTICE. From the Official Gazette, Florence, July 24.

The proposals of the Emperor Napoleon to the Governments of Austria and Prussia have been accepted by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna as the basis of an armistice. Prussia communicated to the Italian Government her acceptance of the proposals, this acceptance having been given upon condition of their receiving Italy's assent, in accordance with the mutual engagements entered into by Prussia and

In consequence of this communication, Italy has dared her readine s to consent to a su-pension o declared her readine s to consent to a su-pension of host lines for eight days, on condition of reciprocal conduct on the part of Austria. During this period the negotiations wit be continued, in order that an armistice may be concluded in which the conditions hay be accepted as the preliminaries of an honorable

THE EXCLUSION OF AUSTBIA FROM GREMANY. From the Ost Deutsche Post (Vienna).

The removal of Austria from Germany is worse than the loss of Lombardy and Venetia. These two provinces were merely the advanced posts of the empire. Austria could exist without them—per-haps be stronger without them. But the union with rmany is the thread to which the existence Germany is the thread to which the ext-tence of Austria is attached. Cut this stread, and there will remain indeed some provinces mechanically held together as long as the force or attraction which unites them subsists; but as to an Austria such as she has been known in history, it will exist no

By excluding the Austrian Empire from Germany. whose crown was worn for six centuries by the Bapsburgs, history is reversed. We say it without disguise—such a peace may be imposed on us, but it a unendurable Fue moment the treaty of peace is signed our so e thought will be to recommence the war, and to make the necessary preparations. SOVEMENT OF THE PRUSSIANS BEFORE THE

ARMISTICE-VAN BOROKE IN THE PIELD. Duernkruth (July 19) Correspondence London Times. It is quite evident from the movements of the Prussian troops that some great operation is meditated, and it is but natural to suppose that the prosent combinations are being made with the design of striking a heavy blow against the capital or the Austrian Empire. Frobably before this letter reaches you, the telegraph will have already informed you what that blow has been, and whether it has been successfully delivered.

The Prussian cavalry is being collected together, The Prussian cavalry is being collected together,

and when united will form an enormous number of sabres, of which it is expected some use will be nade within the next lew days, for from Ganserndorf to the Danube stretches the wide flat plain of the Marchfield, on which the Austrian cavalry may have a fair field for action, and where it may strive to regain the world-wide repu atton which has been so rudely shaken by the charges of the Prussian squadrons in the earlier part of the war.

But if the Austrian horse seek to overthrow the cavalry of this army they must be prepared to meet the latter in a series of desperate combats, for the confidence of the Prussian horsemen in their own superiority runs strong, and Prussia at the present moment rejoices in some cavary officers of high repute, among whose names stand conspicuous those of the Prince Frederick Charles himself, of his uncle Prince Albrecht, who at present commands the

of the Prince Frederick Charles himself, of his uncle Prince Albrecht, who at present commands the cavary corps of the First Army, of the Chief of the Staff of the cavalry corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Von Witzendorff, and of Von Borcke, who was the Chief of the Staff of the celebrated Confederate cavalry of General Stuart during the late war in America.

This last officer, although still suffering panifully from a wound received in the action before Gettysburg, volunteered his services to his own country as soon as the present war broke out, and is now attached to the staff of Prince Frederick Caarles. The Austrians have, in retreating, destroyed the bildees across the March, in order to prevent communication between the Prussian columns which might advance on either bank of the stream.

That of Anger has been humed and a lew charred piles peeping above the water are all that show where the bridge stood; but the Prussian engineers have already replaced it by another bridge, made out of such materials as came readily to hand, and have thrown another, supported upon treaties, at this place see that he there are an inferty and artist

have thrown another, supported upon tresties, at this place, se that by these means infantry and artil-lery can cross from one side of the river to the other, and many fords have been found of which the cavalry can make use

DEPEAT OF THE RAVARIANS (OPPICIAL). MUNICH, July 26—Evening.—An engagement has taken place with the Prussians near Wurzburg, which resulted us favorably for the Bayarians, who suffered serious losses, especially in officers. The Bayarian headquarters are to-day at Rot-

tendorff.
ASCHAPPENBURG, July 27.—On the 25th inst. au engagement took place near Gerschem, between the croben Division and the 8th Federal Army Corps, in which the Prussians were victorious.

The Beyer Division was also victorious over the Bavarians near Helms'adt.

The Bejer and Flies Division repulsed the Bavarians rear Flessbruph

rians near Rossbrunn. The Prussian army is three-quarters of a mile west

of Wurzburg, Wurzburg, July 27.—Yesterday and to-day conflicts tooz piace between the Prussians and Bavarians at Detingen and Helmstadt, on the road to Wurzburg, and other encounters at Rossbrunn and Walchuttelbaum, between the rivers Fauber and Kain. The Bavarians sustained heavy losses. The Bavarian headquarters are now at Rottendori, a quarter of a mile south of Wurzburg.

BOHEMIA AND BAVARIA TO BE HELD BY PRUSSIA It is stated that the preliminaries of peace provide that Bohemia and Bavaria are to remain in the occupation of Prussia.

THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCING THROUGH BADEN, The vanguard of the Prussian forces, under Gene-Manteuff. I, was in Baden territory on the 26th ult., and had advanced southward, after a successful engagement with the Baden and Wurtemburg troops, near Beschoffheim and Werbach.
The whole Army or the Main continued to advance

PRUSSIA CONTINUES TO ENLARGE HER ARMIES, Berlin (July 26) Correspondence of Galignani's Mes-

in a southerly direction.

Considerable reinforcements have been recently sent to Bohemia to make up for the troops detached to watch Olmutz and Koniggratz. While the people believe in a speedy restoration of peace, the Government are preparing against the contingency of pro-

ment are preparing against the contingency of pro-longed war.

The conscription of 60,000 men is scarcely over, and the embodiment of the second ban of the Land-wehr, consisting of 120,000 men, not yet concluded, when a second enlistment is reported to be contem-plated for the beginning of August. Still I do not perceive that the lower classes, chiefly suffering from those continuous draits, are disposed to grumble; nor does the mercantile community, whose sacrifices have been enormous, grudge the Jrown sacrifices have been enormous, grudge the Crown any amount of men or money, now that there is a chance of consolidating the various sections of the nation, and bringing on a better ruture for Father-

THE EXPLOSION ON THE OHIO RIVER. List of the Killed and Wounded by the

Blowing up of the Steamboat "General Lytle." A Cincinnati paper of the 7th instant has the

following despatch, dated Madison, Indiana, August 6:-

The steamer General Lytle blew up this afternoon at Bethlehem, Indiana The passengers say she had been racing with the St. Charles all the way from Louisville. When the accident occurred they were close together. From litteen to twenty lives were lost. Most of the crew are saved. Captain Godman had just laid down when the explosion took place, and was instantly killed. The boat is a total wreck. The officers of the St. Charles rendered every assistance to the sufferers possible, and brought the killed and wounded to this place, where they are being cared for by the citizens. Captain Godman's remains were taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Colonel S. B. Seving. The officers of the st. Charles exonerate the captain of the Lytle from all blame, and deny the charge that the boats were racing. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire city. The following is a list of her passengers and crew, with the exception of the deck hands:-

Passengers from Louisville to Cincinnati-Heymiller, safe; Elster, badly scalded; Elston, saie; Burns, saie; Bodman, saie; Starns, saie; Levy, saie; Fleiding, saie; Howard, saie; Gallagher, saie; Thomas, badly scalded; Brown, saie; Hail, badly scalded; Gloelard, saie; Ellersafe; Hail, badly scalded; Gloelard, safe; Ellerson, safe; Snyder and boy, missing; Peak, missing; Gault, safe; Boyan, safe; Hustin, safe;
Finley, safe; Miss Leboc, safe; Miss Dubois,
safe; Emerson and wife, safe; Mrs. Barclay,
safe; Mrs. Corvilly, safe; Mrs. Meyer, safe; Mrs.
Livy, safe; Chase, wife, and child, safe; Miss
Beadley, safe; J. T. Bell and wife, safe; Mrs.
Small safe; Amanda Casa safe; Balaton miss. Small, sate; Amanda Care, safe; Ralston, missing; Mrs. Bradley, safe; Mrs. Hathaway, safe; Miss Bodly, safe; Miss Hustin, safe; J. W. Dency and wife, safe; Susan Bulin, safe; loss and wife, safe; - Geager and three children, safe; - Owens and wite, safe. Passengers for Carrolton, Ky .- Mrs. Brisley, safe; M. Briggs, Madison passengers-Mrs. Bahan, sate; Mrs. Coulter, saie; Mr. Sheets, saie; — Steet, saie; the Rev. Dr. Crowe, slightly scalded; Mr. Griffith, slightly scaloed; Rosenberger, missing; Boundarant, safe; Cross, safe; Muller and wite, sate: Geise! sate.

Last of Crew-Captain H. Godman, killed; C. Mains, first cierk, badly scalded; C. Creiger, second cierk, safe; D. Defour, pilot, safe; C. Brashears, pilot, badly cut; Joe Meekin, pilot, safe; Mr. W. Miller, first engineer, badly scalded; H. Edwards, second engineer, badly scalded; J. Caine, striker, sate; C. Miller, striker, missing C. Gayler, carpenter, safe; C. Reise, mate, badly scalded; J. Wheeler, second mate, safe; M. Morgan, steward, safe; J. Molomaker, cook missing; D. Allen, second cook, safe; N. Heche brath, barkeeper, badly scalded; the other bar-keeper is all right; J. Derurton, first pantryman, sale; two porters sale; three barbers sale; cabin crew all sale; Benjamin Smith, cabin boy, missing; chambermaids safe; J. Harrison,

ADMIRAL TUCKUR.—Admiral John R. Tucker, of the Peruvian Navy, left Callao, with his Flag-Lieutenant, W. R. Butt, on the 14th of July, to take command of the allied fleet, which was at Valparaiso: From correspondence received from Lima to the 14th July, the Dictator of Peru, Senor Prado, is spoken of as a man of about thirty-ave years of age, who was formerly a colonel in the army, and is firm and patriotic. May victory perch upon his banners, and prize money burst out the bottoms of his pockets. So mote it be, Amen. - Norfolk Day Book.

A Little Trouble in the Camp-John A. Logan Nominated for Congress at Large -A Full State Ticket Selected, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, August 8.-The Republican Conention of the State for Illinois was held here About six hundred delegates were to-day. present, many of whom were here yesterday, and have been actively caucusing since they

The great difficulty in the way of the Convention was the refusal of General John A. Logan to accept the nomination for Congressman at large, it being understood as his desire to en-deavor to obtain the United States Senatorship in place of Hon. Lyman Trumbull. Such pres-sure was, however, brought to bear on him that he consented to accept the nomination tendered him, on the ground that his name would add more than that of the Hon. S. M. Moulton, the present incumbent, to the strength of the ticket.
Mr. J. C. Conkling called the Convention to order at 12 o'clock.

Hon, James Densmore, of Whiteside county, was appointed temporary Chairman; James P. Root, Secretary; and Colonel George H. Harlow, Assistant Secretary.

Committees were appointed of one delegate from each Congressional district on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions, and selection of State Central Committee, This Convention was called upon a basis of representation of the actual Republican vote in the several counties, instead of, as heretofore,

on the basis of the entire vote of the counties, and the propriety of this new system was brought up for consideration by a resolution of Adjutant-General Haynie. Pending the decision or this question, however, the Convention took recess until two o'clock.

After the recess, on the reconvening of the Convention, the permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, General G. B. Raum; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. L. Beveridge, General A. C. Fuller. J. H. Adams, Major A. Sympson, General J. H. Elliott, Colonel H. Logan, General G. M. Mitchell, Dr. Noble, General C. P. Lippincott, C. P. Heaton, General E. Ketchell, Colonel J. C. Dietrich, and Captain J. N. Phillips; Secretaries, J. P. Root Colonel G. H. Harlow, D. Hertle, J. N. McCord, and J. K. Edsel.

Entering at once into the business of nominations, General John A. Logan was nominated by acclamation for Congressman at large amid a scene of wild enthusnam. Newman Bateman was also nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the unanimous acclamation of he Convention.

In the middle of the first ballot for a nominee for State Treasurer, although there were four good and popular names before the Convention, a motion nominating General G. W. Smith, of Chicago, by acclamation, was received and

passed with loud applause.
The following preamble and resolution were adopted by a silent standing vote of the Conver-

Whereas, Since the assembling of the last I linois State Convention, the favorite son of Illinois, Abra-lam Lincoln, then President, has been screken down by the hand of an assassin, the nation left to mourn the less of its Chief May strate and the foremost man in the cause of freedom and the Union;

immediate neighborhood of the great mart r's lones, reverently, in honer of the illustrious dead, the memory of whom lies enthrened among all the virtues which adorn a man, solemnly piedge anew our devotion to the great principles for which he

as slam.
The following State Central Committee was appointed, as follows: - Members at large-A. C. Hessing, Dr. B. Brown, General J. N. Haine, District Members-N. Williams, T. C. Moore, James Densmore, D. Mack, Emery D. Hough, S. Waite, William McGallard, A. C. Babcock, J. L. Morrison, J. S. Martin, Thomas Quick, J. C. Sios. Addresses of great length and ability were bull, and brief speeches by Hon. S. M. Mouiton and General Huribut. The Convention then adjourned.

Convention of the Illinois Grand Council of the Union League of America. SPRINGFIELD, August 8.—The Illinois Grand

Council of the Union League of America convened yesterday, and held two lengthy secret sessions. The organization has tallen into disuse since the last Presidential election, but it is now fatended to regenerate it for use during the present campaign. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all the

leagues throughout the State to reorganize, and use their utmost endeavors in the cause of

The Council elected the following grand officers:—Grand President, Hon, E. C. Ingersoll, Peoria; Grand Vice-President, Captain V. D. Centralia; Grand Assistant dent. J. N. Norton, Tamaroa: Grand Treasurer, S. H. Melvin, Springfield; Grand Marshal, Dr. James F. Simpson, Carrolton; Grand Sentinel, Thomas J. Crowder, Springfield; Grand Secretary, George H. Harlow, Springfield; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. N. Canda, Galesburg. Thomas former Grand Priest, having gone over to the Johnson party, his place was declared vacant, and Hon. E. C. Ingersoli elected in his

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, August 9. Senator Cowan on Nominations.

A disagreement between the President and Sepator Cowan is likely to arise. Cowan openly expresses his disapproval of the appointment of persons to office who have been rejected by the Senate. He says it will do no good, but embuter the feelings of Senators towards the President, and result in aggressive legislation regarding such cases, to prevent the appointees from holding their positions. Measures of this kind may be looked for early at the opening of the next session, as the Senate will wait for the President to send in the nominations for confirmation, which he may not do till nearly the close of the session, but the Senators will not wait for this procrastination, and active measures to oust them may be confidently ex-The Superintendent of Public Printing.

This position seems to go begging. Although a very desirable one, under ordinary circumstances, yet at the present time the politicians or at least those who are eligible for it (as a practical printer is required to fill it), seem disposed to give it a wide berth. They fear that when Congress reassembles in December next. the present law will be altered so as to make the office of Public Printer an elective, one as formerly. Hence, the present incumbent, Mr. Defrees, continues to hold on, although he has

frequently expressed a desire to be relieved as

soon as possible. From present indications, it

is not likely there will be any change during the

The Cholera in New Orleans.

recess.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8. - The cholera in this city is on the increase, although the authorities are using proper preventives to retard its spreading. During the last eight days over seventy deaths have occurred, exciting much alarm among the citizens.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS. THIRD EDITION

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

ADDRESS OF GOV. WELLS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, August 8. - The following address has been issued by Governor Wells to the loyal people of Louisiana:-

The bloody tragedy enacted in the city of New Orleans on the 30th of July, 1866, in which more than three hundred citizens were killed or wounded, has, to the credit of humanity, created profound sympathy in the breast of every man through the length and breadth of the land.

The remote and immediate causes of this outrage demand a thorough investigation, and explanation, and as Chief Magistrate of the State, I feel a solemn duty resting on me to give a plain unvarnished statement of its origin and progress. In doing this it becomes necessary for me to commence in the year 1864, at the reorganization of the civil government in that portion of Louisiana which had been wrested from Rebel authority.

I regret in this connection to be obliged to speak of myself. It is not to gratify teelings of vanity that I do so, for I fully realize that I am but an insignificant atom in the great cause of maintaining and perpetuating the Union of these States. The political history of the country teaches us that under the policy of the late lamented President, all the loyal citizens of Lou. issuna in the parishes then within the Union lines were invited and authorized in the proclamation issued by the military commander of this Department, to hold an election on the 22d of February, 1864, for State officers.

The election was held, and then being refugee from my parish in the Rebel lines, in consequence of my Union sentiments I was nominated by the Free State party, as it was called, and by the extreme radical party, of which Thomas J. Durant was the acknowledged leader, as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The first-named ticket, headed by Michael Hahn for Governor, was elected. Governor Hahn served until the 4th of March, 1865, when, by his resignation, I succeeded to the office of Governor. In the meantime, by virtue of military authority, an election of delegates to a State Convention, to amend and revise the Constitution of 1852, had taken place.

The Convention met, and framed a Constitu tion declaring slavery to be abolished, which Convention did not adjourn sine die, but subject to the call of the President for any canse. A Legislature had also been elected, and was in session at the time of the assumption of the duties of the office of Governor.

Shortly afterwards the collapse of the so called Confederate Government took place by the surrender of the forces in the Trans-Missis sippi Department. The entire territory of the State was restored to the lawful authority of the United States. When this event took place, what was my conduct towards the population of the eighteen parishes reclaimed

Although I had been persecuted and driven from home by the Rebel authorities, I suppressed all feeling of rancor, so natural to the buman breast under such circumstances, and believing that a majority had been seduced from their alleginance to the old flag by the wiles of artiul demagogues who brought on the Rebellier, I determined to try the effect of tenderness and conciliation in winning them back to their first love.

I addressed them a proclamation, congratulating them on their restoration to the protection of the government of law and order, and tnat, as far as I was concerned, I was willing to forget the past. I begged them to submit ckeerfully and unreservedly to the new order of things, and I assured them that, although the State Government had been organized, yet I was auxious that a general election for its officers should be held, in which the whole State should participate.

I fulfilled every word of my promises. I appointed the men recommended to fill offices in several parishes. I signed their applications to the President of the United States for pardons. I persisted in my course of reconciliation, notwithstanding the warnings and remonstrances of Union men, who believed my policy would be unavailing in acomplishing the purpose intended and who predicted that at the very first election these men, in every parish where they had the power, would proscribe every man from office who had not been in the Rebel cause.

These predictions have been realized to the letter at every subsequent election, with the exception of my own case, and it is well known, for it was publicly avowed, that I was put at the head of their ticket simply because I could be useful in securing a representation of the State in Congress.

It is further well known that their platform, reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, to the Democratic Convention held in this city, was a reiteration of the doctrines of the right of secession, and it was only through the exertions of a few of the more cautious and politic of the party that this platform was made to assume the form which was adopted.

At the same Convention a well-known and live Democrat was publicly censured by reso-

that body, he said that secession was worse than crime; it was a blunder. Notwithstanding my nomination by the Democratic party, another candidate was put in the field in opposition to me, who had officiated as Governor under the Rebel rule, and who, had he been in the country and expressed his assent. I have no doubt would have been overwhelmingly elected.

When the members of the Legislature met in extra session in the mouth of November, 1865, convened by me for the purpose of raising money to restore the broken levees, and to take measures to redeem the credit of the State, I found them more intent on calling a convention to change the Constitution of 1864 than to promote the general interests of the people. Their chief objection to that instrument was the character of the men who framed it, and the abolition of slavery.

Having tailed at the extra session to pass a biil to call a Convention, the attempt was renewed at the regular session, held in the month of January, and more than half the time of that body was spent in discussing that question.

Finally, a commission was sent to Washington

to consult with the President. Through his advice I considered a convention inexpedient, and for that reason opposed it. I had learned enough of the real sentiments of the people to convince me that, if a new Constitution was made, it would be less in harmony with the views of the President and Congress than the Constitution of 1864, the result of which would be to lessen the chances for the admission of our Representatives, I urged these views on the members of both Houses of the Legislature, but they had no effect with the majority. I deprecated the city and parish elections, for the reason that I feared the result, because of the character of the men who would be elected, and because I had seen enough of public sentiment to convince me that none but those who served in the Confederate army, or who had gone into the Confederate lines, would be elected to office. I foresaw that such a result would be justly remarked by the people of the loyal States as showing a defant spirit, and as still glorying in a cause that had been sustained by them with such fearful loss of tite and expenditure of treasure, with numerous and repeated evidences of continuing an intolerant and rebellious spirit, and the manifestation of an intention of persecuting all who did not adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy to the last, on the part of a large majority of the citizens, and with a press almost unanimously expressing sentiments of the same tenor, is it a matter of surprise that I should pause, and commence to reflect on the consequences as regards the future security of the Government, and the fate of Union men in the South, if these men who once attempted to break up the Union succeeded in securing the power of

the nation again? I had seen that, while professing with their lips renewed allegiance to the flag and an obliteration of the past, which embodies the pacific policy of the President, they were becoming more arrogant, into erant, and dictatorial. They gloried in the apparent schism between the President and Congress in the policy of restoring the States fately in rebellion, and rubbed their hands with delight at the idea ot a civil war in the loyal States.

In view of all this array of strong, stubborn facts, I freely acknowledge my views of a concaliatory policy, in turning back to allegiance those who have been engaged in a war to destroy the Union, have undergone a change, The intolerant spirit engendered by slavery still exists. The loss of property and failure of hopes can never be forgiven, and though I regard them as impotent to resist the constituted authority enforced by the presence of the military, yet I am convinced they would renew the Rebellion to-morrow if they saw a prospect of success.

Impressed with the truth of these views, foreseeing the necessity, for the future security of the Union men in the South, that the amendment to the Constitution adopted by Congress and submitted to the several States for ratification should prevail, and freely realizing the that the amendment would never be ratified by the present Legislature, I own I was in favor of the reassembling of the Convention of 1864 as the only means of securing the ratification required, and thereby to insure the admission of our representatives in Congress.

The legal right of the Convention to continue its functions is a question, I suppose, properly pertaining to the courts to decide. Senators and Representatives in Congress of great learning, and men of high legal attainments in New Orleans, have expressed the opinion that, under the resolution of adjournment, the Convention could lawfully assemble.

A distinguished Democratic Senator in Congress took the same view as myself. If I had any doubt on the subject, I have deferred to the opinion of abler men. The total number of lelegates composing the Convention was one bundred and fifty. The number elected was seventy-two. The quorum was fixed at seventysix, this number being a majority of the whole, There were twenty-seven parishes unrepre-

sented in the Convention, that were entitled to fifty-one delegates, and adding thereto ten vacancies to be filled, would make sixty-one delegates to be elected. Besides, there were some ten or twelve delegates who, disapproving of the emancipation clause, refused to sign the Constitution, and these may be ranked with the extreme conservatives. Counting the sixty-one delegates to be elected to be of the same class, and the balance of the Convention to be radical, it will be seen that the parties would have been really equally divided. I have gone into these details to show the falsity of the charges that have been made that the Convention would not have represented the whole State, and that it was intended to be packed. Every parrish would have been represented, about one-half having elected their delegates in 1864, and the other half in 1866, making a just equalization of those who opposed and those lution, because, in a speech delivered before who sustained the cause of the Confederacy.

There are disfranchising clauses in the Constitution of 1864. The much abused members of that Convention had it in their power to have made a Constitution as stringent against those engaged in the Rebellion as Tennessee and Missouri have done. They, however, pursued an opposite course, and trusted that these men would be actuated by a spirit of tolerance and forbearance in return for the liberality shown towards them. How the members of that Convention have been treated individually by the very men whose good faith they trusted in, to say nothing of the scorn and vilification fulminated against the Constitution which they made, let the record of the bloody doings at Mechanics' Institute, on Monday, answer.

In keeping with the unrelenting policy to keep the power of the State in their own hands exclusively, they opposed the meeting of the Convention. They needed no better monitor than their own conscience to tell them that by their proscriptive conduct they had forfeited all claim to further liberty from the original members of that Convention. They resolved that it must be put down and crushed out at all risks.

The scenes of the 30th of July were confidently predicted in case the Convention met, They were the result of the letter of Mayor Monroe to General Baird. Accompanying this communication is proof that it was the determination, if every other means failed, to resort to force. Everything was arranged on Sunday preparatory to this purpose. The police received their orders, and on Monday morning they were in large numbers at the corners of Canal and Dryades streets, each taving one or more tevolvers on his person. Why were they

more revolvers on his person. Why were they there, except to commit violence? Among all that is charged against the speakers at Friday night's meeting, they can cite nothing more than that the blacks should come armed to defeed the Convention in case the members were

Admitting they were assembled for that purpose, what occasion was there for alarm, unless it was meditated to assault the Convention. The interence is irresistible, that the massing of the police was designed to break in upon the Convention. For that purpose a beginning was necessary, and the opportunity sought for soon occurred by 'ne arrival of a procession of blacks, with music, on their way to the place of meeting of the Convention.

When the procession entered the street, crowded with policemen and citizens, at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, it was received with insult and jeers, which brought on a collision. A shot was fired, but the affair ended in nothing serious. The next act of vio-lence was the airest of a colored man by a policeman, in front of the Institute, but for what offense I am unable to say.

The crowd of colored persons naturally be-came excited; brickbats were then thrown and a shot fired, the to-timony going to show that it was done by one of the colored crowd. It was answered by several shots from the crowd of policemen at the corner, and followed by rapid firing by the crowd of blacks, who returned the fire as fast as they could, but, being overpowered and driven from the street, took shelter in the Mechanics Institute. If the object of the police was simply to preserve the public peace, why did not they, after the men had taken refuge, retire to their original positions at the corner of the street, which effectually cut off egress from the front, and placing a guard to watch the rear of the building await the arrival of the military, who were known to be on their way? The only reason for their course is that it did not suit their purpose. They accordingly advanced on the front of the building, and besieged it on all sides. Every negro who attempted to escape was murdered, crowning the climax of their murderous and bloody acts.

It is well known that when the white flag was hung out as a token of surrender the police arrested the members of the Convention, and other white citizens, and brought them into the street, where the most prominent of those holding Union sentiments were shot stabbed, and beaten while in custody and in the presence of the entire police of the city. Why did not the Mayor, or his Chief of

of Police station a guard at the door, and forbid any person from entering, and then await the arrival of the military? By these means the last and most deliberate phase of the bloody tracedy would have been avoided. notorious that the police failed to arrest or attempt to arrest, even one riotous citizens, who, according to their oftrepeated statements, were continually attacking. wounding, and kitting persons who had surrendered, and were in their custody. I think I have fully shown that it was the design of those opposed to the Convention to break it up by

The inference to be drawn from the letter of the Mayor is that such a course was resolved upon, and the massing of the police, and their willingness to rush into the tight, I think fully establishes the fact that the cause of this exhibi tion of violence and mob law must be traced further back.

It is the embers of the fire of the rebellious feeling which plunged this country into a desolating civil war, and the flame is not yet extinguished in the hearts of the former slaveholding aristocracy.
Having failed in their first attempt to de-

stroy the Government, they seek to retain political power by the same spirit of political violence by which their chiefs had sustained their supremacy before the war. My deliberate opinior is that if the military forces be withdrawn, the lives of Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their

allegiance will not be safe.

The altimate security both of the Government. Union men of the South depends, in my opinion, on the ratification of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and the entranchisement of the loyal black man as he be comes educated and qualified for that important

If the advocacy of mere measures identifies me with the radical party in opposition to the President, I must accept the situation; besides I cannot change my position in respect to my feelings. I deem it necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Union. J. Manison Werrs Governor of Louisiana.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINEATI, August 9 .- There were twentyseven deaths from cholera yesterday.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth District yesterday nominated Judge Van Trump for Congress. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were clected.

Augustus Billerbec, clerk for James Gordon & Co., was arrested on Tuesday for embezzling

The Union Convention of the Sixteenth District has renominated John A. Bingham for

The Cable Fleet.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., August 7.-The cable fleet will leave here on Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, for the spot where the cable of 1865 was lost, to endeavor to recover it and lay the balance of the cable. If the effort is successful, as is confidently anticipated here and in England, there will soon be two electric wires between America and Europe.