

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, \$10; half yearly, \$5; Single Copies, 10 cents.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday.

Subscription \$5, invariably in advance.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1885.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large: R. O. WICKLIFFE, of Jefferson.

ALTERNATES: JAMES P. FREKETT, of Jefferson.

JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors: First Congressional District: A. SAMBOLA.

Second: M. B. BRADY.

Third: A. B. BERSON.

Fourth: A. DEBLANC.

Fifth: N. D. BOLEMAN.

ALTERNATES: First Congressional District: T. P. SHELBURNE.

Second: G. W. RAGB.

Third: J. H. KENNARD.

Fourth: E. N. CULLUM.

Fifth: W. F. BRACKMAN.

J. H. BROWN.

For the benefit of the readers of the CRES-

CENT we continue this morning the publica-

tion of the laws passed by the Legislature

now in session on Dryades street. We shall

continue the publication of the laws from day

to day until we bring up all arrears, and

then will keep the public duly advised of the

promulgation of the acts of the Legislature as

they are made. By referring to the sixth page

of this morning's CRESCENT our readers will

find several laws enacted by our modal Leg-

islature.

OMINOUS OF WAR.

The peace congress is about to assemble

somewhere in Switzerland. This fact power-

fully reinforces the argument which has al-

ready induced the commercial and moneyed

classes of Europe to apprehend the swift ap-

proach of war. The last session of this con-

gress was at Geneva. It is perfectly natural

that it should select Switzerland for its meet-

ings. For that country is, by common con-

sensus, regarded as the neutral ground of Eu-

rope where actual or meditative belligerents

may confer without infringing upon hostile

territory. The last peace congress breathed

fiercely of war first, and peace afterwards.

Garibaldi was there, and he cooed as gently

as a roaring lion for peace. But hold; he

was not going to consent to peace, he

was not going to lay down the sword, or pull

off the shirt of the people should be abol-

ished, until the papal see should be re-

moved from Italy, until the religion of reason

and the priesthood of philosophers should

supersede all others, until Rome should be-

come the capital of a united, free and inde-

pendent Italy.

In short, this remarkable apostle of peace

was for war, uncompromising war, as long

as anything political, social or religious

should not be precisely conformable to his own

notions and desires. His philosophy of peace

was logically illustrated soon afterwards

by his invasion of the papal states and his

humiliating termination at Mentana. A

like philosophy, with local and national vari-

ations, marked the views of members of the

same congress from France, Germany, Eng-

land and other countries. Each fervently de-

sired peace just as soon as his particular

hobby should ride down all other hobbies,

and have its ascendancy assured beyond dis-

pute or peradventure.

The same remark is true of the blatant

apostles of a peace millennium in this coun-

try. Greeley and Sumner are famous advo-

cates of congresses for the promotion of uni-

versal harmony and fraternity, and they are

never more dangerous to the tranquility of the

country and the harmonious condition of so-

ciety, than when they talk most loudly about

theories and plans of peace. When Greeley

shouts for Grant, and says, "let us have

peace," we can not mistake his meaning. He

simply means war until Mr. Greeley's isms

are all triumphant throughout the land.

Perhaps the most flagrant outrage of which

the "trooly loil" Baker has been guilty is that

GOV. WARMOTH'S POSITION.

It is commonly conceded to be ungracious

to look a gift-horse in the mouth; and hence

we are indisposed to question invidiously the

motives of Gov. Warmoth in vetoing the

"social equality bill" or the reasons which he

assigns for so doing. And this spirit will

qualify the remarks which we purpose to make

in regard to his present position. Last Sun-

day we made an earnest, but carefully consid-

ered, appeal to him to give his veto to this

legislative enactment. Yesterday the gover-

nor sent to the House of Representatives the

veto we asked for. We said, a week ago, that

if he exercised his veto prerogative in this

instance he would be applauded by every man

in the State that has a real interest in the

welfare, the fair fame and the good order of

Louisiana. Nothing under heaven is dearer

to us than welfare, fame and order; and with

unfeigned heartiness we thank Gov. Warmoth

for his action of yesterday. We claim no part

of the credit for this, but the great major-

ity of the people of this State will join us in

approving the course of the executive in this

particular.

The governor has given in full his reasons

for vetoing the social equality bill. The State

Constitution protects the rights not only of

citizens of Louisiana, but those of foreign

sojourners—in the opinion of Gov. Warmoth.

He thinks, however, that the means proposed

in this bill for enforcing these rights, are

not merely novel and unprecedented, but

impracticable and pernicious." Every sane

man will agree with him in that opinion, and

it is the gist of his message to the Legislature.

Of course, the governor has won to himself

not a little of emphatic abuse by his veto.

It is reported, and on good authority, that

threats of the most unpleasant character have

been vented by some of his quondam sup-

porters, because he has dared to disregard

their vehement clamors and exercise a lit-

tle common sense. He has given to these

threats the amount of consideration to which

they are entitled. Whatever else he has done

since he took the gubernatorial chair, in this

matter he has acted wisely and well.

We have been, in this city of New Orleans,

for a considerable time, in serious danger. It

is almost useless to discuss the causes of this

peril. Had the "social equality bill" passed,

a volcano of blood would have been belch-

ed over our streets, and desolation and mourn-

ing would have spread their blackest pall over us.

"For this relief, much thanks;" but there is

much more for Governor Warmoth to do if he

has at heart the peace of the Pelican State.

We do not take the position of alarmists,

and are opposed to everything like unneces-

sary excitement at a moment like the present,

but there is yet remaining an impediment to

peaceable conduct of civil affairs in the

personnel of the Board of Registration. The

majority of that board are the principal remain-

ing element of discord among us. They refuse

to allow a fair registration. They have defiantly

opposed the views of the appointing power.

They have been guilty of gross injustice and

violation of law. They are liable to instant

removal from office. If the governor chooses

to exercise his constitutional authority, he

will get a most obedient and grateful board.

Now, seriously agitated by the

unjust and partisan means carried through

by a few rash and unprincipled men. Gov.

Warmoth made a compact. Mr. Baker has

broken it, and the result is apparent in the

popular ferment which converts the least

casualty or disturbance into an affair of huge

political importance. The thing is easily

remedied. Will Gov. Warmoth again take

a responsibility upon his own shoulders, and

manfully relieve the community from a hor-

rible incubus? He can, if he will. Though

late, he has at last commenced well. He

will risk nothing for his party by acting on

our suggestion. He will show that he has the

pluck to enforce a good policy, in the interest

of the State, notwithstanding the wily efforts

of some of his pretended friends to render his

good purposes nugatory. He must act quick-

ly, if his action is to be useful.

SURRATT FREE.

Surratt is at length free, unconvicted, un-

MURDER.

It cannot even be dignified with the

name of judicial murder. Her prosecutors

and her triers were totally without warrant in

law. They had no sanction but that of the

strong hand and the lawless will. Popular

clamor did not require them to take the life

of this unfortunate and forlorn woman. No

imperious public expediency demanded the

sacrifice. They murdered her in the abstract

and fiendish bloodthirstiness of the cowardly,

malignant and tyrannous natures which the

vicissitudes of a disjointed time had raised

to places of irresponsible power. The libera-

tion of Surratt is her condemnation. Morally,

they are now hanging as felons upon the rope

by which Surratt would have been hung had

he been justly convicted under a civil trial.

Holt, and Dingham, and Stanton, and Hunter,

and the rest, may die in their beds perchance;

but history will infallibly gibbet their mem-

ory, as they are already gibbeted in the scor-

ing and loathing of all true manhood. The blood

of this poor woman is on their hands, and on

their souls, as hot and as heavy as molten

lead. "The deep damnation of her taking

off" will be upon their fame forever, as im-

movable as Etna upon the breast of

Enceladus.

During the presidency of Mr. Lincoln lib-

erty lost every guarantee; Bastilles sprung up

all over the land; the tinkling of a little bell

in a mauld secretary's closet at Washington

might be the stroke of fate for the purest and

most unimpeachable citizens in the country.

It was a system unspeakably execrable and in-

famous; its horror was only equalled by the

catastrophe which ended the life of the man

who, by his office, was its supreme symbol

and exponent. But still more execrable and

infamous and horrid than the drama itself was

the after-scene, in which a helpless woman,

of unblemished womanly reputation, was hung,

to expiate the absence of a fugitive son whose in-

nocence is now judicially established.

ATTENTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OF THE

second ward is called to the notice, in our

column of political advertisements, to the call

of J. L. GUBERNATOR, Esq., the president of

that organization.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO OF THE CIVIL

equality bill will be found in full in our report

of the proceedings of the House of Representa-

tives, published in another column, and also an

abstract of the debate upon it.

WE LEARN THAT ON THE 14TH PROX., A

charitable entertainment will be given for the

benefit of the Camp street Orphan Asylum.

The pressing needs caused by the constant drain

upon the resources of the institution, will, we

know, be promptly supplied by our people when

the coming occasion offers.

WE HEARTILY THANK THE OFFICERS AND

members of the Seymour Vedettes, for their

courteous invitation and for the honor they con-

ferred on the chief editor of the CRESCENT.

All of the clubs that paraded the First and

Fourth Districts last night, serenaded General

Roussan, the excellent and worthy successor

of Hancock and Buchanan.

THE ATTENTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OF

New Orleans is called to the notice of the

Central Committee of Independent Clubs,

called, yesterday, at the rooms of the Central

Committee, 205 Canal street. The meeting,

after due proceedings, adjourned to the 27th,

(Monday), at 1 P. M.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE INDEPENDENT

clubs are earnestly requested to be prompt in their

attendance, to-day, at 1 o'clock.

There was a rumor in town last night that

there was a collision between the races in the

parish of St. Bernard. We do not believe it.

PIANO FORTE.—LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

129 Canal street, one of the best known and favorite

dealers in New Orleans, has a large variety of

Steinway's celebrated pianos, manufactured on

the cheap principle of ready sale and speedy

returns. These pianos are as durable as any

made in former years. Steinway's reputation is

established beyond all cavil. His manufactory is

the most complete and extensive in the world

in the line. It is established in both America

and Europe. Steinway's pianos are lasting and

excellent in tone.

Mr. Grunewald will take pleasure in explain-

MARRIED!