

New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, B. F. JOHNSON, M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts. FIRST DISTRICT—A. L. LEE.

SECOND DISTRICT—J. M. G. PARKER.

THIRD DISTRICT—CORNELIUS DONATO.

FOURTH DISTRICT—H. R. STEELE.

KEEP THEM BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Grant's Letter to Blair's Letter to Breckenridge.

It elected to the There is but one office of President which to restore the United States and Congress.

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THE OPELOUSAS RIOT. The telegrams from Democratic sources in reference to the trouble at Opelousas are insincere upon their face. No one setting out to tell "the whole truth" would write a narrative in such a form.

"Two white men have a difficulty," and thereupon, we are told, "the negroes threatened to burn the town." Absurd on its face.

Then "the whites armed themselves and sent a party of nine to search a house near the town, where arms and ammunition were reported to be stored. They were allowed the house peacefully, and when they had finished, mounted their horses to return, when they were fired upon by negroes ambushed near by. One white man was killed and four wounded. The whites returned the fire, dispersing the negroes."

Here are three things which have no logical connection—a difficulty between two white men, a threat to burn the town, and a search for arms by armed men at some distance from the town—but an entire concealment of the real nature of the trouble.

But at the end of the dispatch there is a line which gives a glimmer of light: "The number of colored dead is unknown." And visions of Dryades street, Millican and Camilla rise before our fancy. What were nine armed men doing searching a house for arms? Would any Democrat in New Orleans like to have nine armed Republicans search his house for arms? Perhaps the following paragraphs from the Opelousas Progress of the twenty-sixth will throw some light upon the difficulty.

It was announced in this paper that a Republican meeting would be held at Opelousas on the twentieth. A Democratic meeting was announced on the nineteenth. The Committee on Conference, from both parties, thought it advisable to postpone. Tuesday a courier brought the intelligence that the citizens of Opelousas were under arms, and waited the entire day for the meeting to take place. Why such a preparation? We defy the Democrats to point to a single aggressive act committed by Republicans, and to prove that they are not the advocates of peace and harmony. Can such excitement of the people be made for any good purpose, or be conducive to their happiness?

Or the following from the same paper: Why so many new guns should be bought, old ones repaired, cartridges made in considerable quantities, and side-arms distributed among the unconstructed element in Opelousas, we cannot account for, unless this deluded people are preparing for revolution. Republicans, take warning.

As yet, we have strictly no account of this Opelousas trouble from first hands. Major Hutchins, the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at New Orleans, has sent Lieutenant Lee this morning, to investigate the matter, and the report will be looked for with interest. In the meantime we warn the people of our State against the policy of preventing Republican meetings by force. It can do no good; it will not make a vote for our opponents; it ruins agriculture; it paralyzes trade; it is evil, and only evil. We ask only for fair play. Can we have it?

THE POLITICAL PROSPECTS. The election of Grant and Colfax, and the success of the Republican ticket generally, is regarded as certain, even without the vote of a single Southern State. The next President and Vice-President of the United States will be Republican, and there will be a large majority of Republicans in each House of Congress.

The material prosperity of the country at large will be secured by this grand result. In this prosperity Louisiana will share largely, if the predictions are fulfilled that the Republican electoral ticket will be chosen and Republican Congressmen will be elected on the third of November.

Some weeks since the declaration was made in these columns that Louisiana was good for Grant and Colfax by twenty thousand majority. Notwithstanding the boasts of the Democratic press that large numbers of colored voters have become members of Democratic clubs, we see no reason to change these figures or to abandon the political field to our boastful opponents.

It has been stated, and the statement has been copied into the columns of Democratic papers through the North, that a majority of the colored voters of New Orleans are members of Democratic clubs. We know the absurdity of this claim. We are convinced that not more than two or three hundred colored men in the parish of Orleans will vote the Democratic ticket. The Democrats themselves confess that the attempt to win colored voters over to the support of the Democratic cause has proved a signal failure.

The same is true of the country. Colored Democratic clubs exist there only in name. They have no tangible form, shape or substance. Almost as a unit the colored vote will be given for the Republican President and Congressional ticket.

The colored voters of the State are not destitute of intelligence. They will vote right, and in support of Republican principles and Republican candidates. The registration will be full and fair. There will be a heavy vote in this State, and a full vote will insure a Republican victory. There are reasons for the belief that even some of the members of Democratic clubs will quietly vote for Grant and Colfax. We have private assurances of this fact, and the Democrats must not be surprised at the defection of sensible and intelligent men who profess to be in active sympathy with the Seymour party, but who will vote to sustain the party of peace, progress and prosperity.

The political prospects are brilliant. Grant will be elected, and Louisiana will roll up a handsome Republican majority. So let it be.

THE CITY. A change seems to have come over our city during the past few days, and in the place of the feverish excitement and general apprehension of disturbance, a peaceful quiet reigns supreme.

We trust that these days are but fore-runners of many to come of like character. If the issue of politics may be somewhat softened, and argument take the place of

threats, every citizen will profit thereby. It is not too late to convince planters that their crops will be safe from incendiarianism in our parishes, nor too late for assured peace, which its moving hands to timid capital, which now holds aloof from us.

The excitement of the weeks past have done us more injury than could an epidemic, and to-day men of both parties may see that they have made mistakes for which cool reflection brings regret.

May we be now entering upon a season of peace and prosperity.

THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACTS. General Sheridan annulled street cleaning contracts to a very large amount, on the ground that they were fraudulent in their nature and prejudicial to the interests of the city. These contracts had been awarded to political favorites, because they were profitable, and contractors were thus enabled to speculate on the labor they employed in cleaning and repairing the streets.

Experience demonstrated that the streets could be kept in better condition and at less expense by the direct employment of men and carts than by the contract system. Thousands of dollars were saved by the change in the system under the administration of Mayor Heath.

Mr. Conway undertook to revise these contracts, annulled by legal order, but the City Attorney, Mr. Leary, declares this proceeding irregular and unwarranted. This leaves the system of the employment of laborers by the Street Commissioner undisturbed, and deprives individuals of the power to speculate on the city by contracting to do work which they never perform, by neglecting to do their duties, and by realizing three dollars for every dollar they expend.

A SAD COMMENT. It is a sad comment upon the excellence of a republican form of government when two innominate men, Schneck and Morgan, become invested with the extraordinary power of convening or postponing the Congress of this great country—a power the framers of our Constitution hardly delegated to the highest officer of the Government.

It is a sad comment on our decency and civilization when the Times permits such billingsgate in its columns. Every intelligent person knows that Messrs. Schneck and Morgan have not become invested with any such power as that stated in the paragraph we quote, but, on the contrary, Congress has adjourned from time to time, as it deemed best, and as it has a right to do.

And everybody knows that to call Messrs. Schneck and Morgan "innominate creatures" is simply abusive and indecent. There are not two men in the United States who command from their strongest opponents a larger measure of personal respect. General Schneck is one of the most upright and respected citizens of Ohio, and Mr. Morgan is one of the "merchant princes" of New York, whose character is so well known to the business men of New Orleans that the billingsgate of the Times, when squinted at, can only excite disgust in the minds of the community.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS. The new Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners has organized and entered upon its duties.

We are informed that no changes will be present in the existing force.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. We continue our report of the Democratic Convention.

The clocks had struck two before the Convention reassembled yesterday, when, after being called to order, the Committee on Credentials reported progress. Some parishes had appointed sundry and duplicate delegates who were rejected, but after the conflicting elements subsided it was found that fifty-nine parishes were represented by two hundred and fifty-four delegates. The report was read and adopted.

A motion that a committee of seven report on permanent organization was laid on the table.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to permanent organization, when the names of John McHenry, of Ouachita, Hon. A. S. Heron, of Baton Rouge, and Wm. Pugh, were offered for permanent chairman. The motion was put to determine how the votes should be counted, when much perplexity ensued as to whether the vote should be taken per capita or by parishes.

The latter plan was ultimately agreed on, the delegate from St. Mary having informed the Convention that the subject was not a serious one, only one of honor!

Voting for permanent President then ensued, when General John McHenry, of Ouachita, was declared elected, as having received 137 votes, and Colonel Andrew S. Heron, of Baton Rouge, 115 votes.

The President was then presented to the meeting by Mr. Race, who designated him the warhorse of the Democracy or the Democratic warhorse, we forget which.

Considerable discussion followed thanks in the stereotyped style of Democratic orators.

Colonel Heron was appointed first Vice-President, Hon. W. Pugh, of Assumption, second Vice-President, and Hon. G. W. Race, third Vice-President. The Convention then adjourned.

A vote of thanks was given to the latter for his valuable services as temporary President.

Oscar Aurora, Esq., was chosen Secretary, and W. H. Ellis, Assistant Secretary.

Considerable discussion took place as to the rules by which the Convention should be governed, which ultimately decided to make use of the "Jeffersonian Manual."

It was then moved that a committee of eleven be appointed on resolutions and the condition of the State, which was agreed to.

Mr. Walsh, of Baton Rouge, offered a resolution that it was improper and inexpedient to nominate any persons as electors unless they are not liable to reelection on the most rigid Radical test, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A motion was then carried that when the Convention adjourned it would reassemble at ten o'clock this morning. The meeting then dispersed in disorder, the chairman vainly endeavoring to restrain their impetuosity by declaring that no adjournment had been made. *John Grant.*

The Shakespeare Club will give a party on the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul Church, Reverend Father Falter, curate, at the Opera House on Monday evening next at half-past seven o'clock.

The Felicians Republican is the title of a new Republican paper published weekly at Bayou Sara by J. P. Newham.

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Room No. 7, City Hall, New Orleans, September 25, 1863.

REGISTRATION OFFICES. PARISH OF ORLEANS. WILL BE OPENED ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES: First Ward. Race street, corner of Assumption.

Second Ward. Trion Walk, corner of Baronne street.

Third Ward (Front). No. 113 St. Charles street from Poydras, for all who reside East of Natchez street.

Third Ward (Rear). No. 106 Liberty street, from Perdido, for all who reside West of the center of Rampart street.

Fourth Ward. Corner of Conti and Trempealeau streets.

Fifth Ward. No. 129 Farguany street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

Sixth Ward. Economy Hall, Ursuline street, between Marie and Viller.

Seventh Ward. Frenchman street, between Levee and Chartres.

Eighth Ward. No. 401 Victory street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny.

Ninth Ward. No. 158 Front street, between Montegut and Cloutier.

Tenth Ward. Corner St. Thomas and Josephine streets.

Eleventh Ward. No. 63 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Twelfth Ward. Corner Folkenner and Lavergne streets.

Thirteenth Ward. No. 158 Front street, between Montegut and Cloutier.

Fourteenth Ward. No. 63 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Fifteenth Ward. Corner Folkenner and Lavergne streets.

Sixteenth Ward. No. 158 Front street, between Montegut and Cloutier.

Seventeenth Ward. No. 63 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Eighteenth Ward. Corner Folkenner and Lavergne streets.

Nineteenth Ward. No. 158 Front street, between Montegut and Cloutier.

Twentieth Ward. No. 63 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Twenty-first Ward. Corner Folkenner and Lavergne streets.

Twenty-second Ward. No. 158 Front street, between Montegut and Cloutier.

Twenty-third Ward. No. 63 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Twenty-fourth Ward. Corner Folkenner and Lavergne streets.

Twenty-fifth Ward. No. 158 Front street, between Montegut and Cloutier.

Twenty-sixth Ward. No. 63 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Twenty-seventh Ward. Corner Folkenner and Lavergne streets.

Twenty-eighth Ward. No. 158 Front street, between Montegut and Cloutier.

Twenty-ninth Ward. No. 63 Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Thirtieth Ward. Corner Folkenner and Lavergne streets.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION. H. C. WARMOTH, GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

WHEREAS, Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and Representatives to Congress, are to be chosen for this State on Tuesday, the third day of November next, as provided by the Constitution of the United States;

And whereas, the laws of this State, in relation to the election of electors and Representatives, require that the qualified electors of this State should assemble at the polls on the day of the election, and vote for electors and Representatives;

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