

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES... OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS... NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 21, 1872.

See advertisement of Louisiana Levee Company, calling for instalments.

The Cincinnati Commercial calls Philadelphia the largest village in the world.

The roofing of the Exposition building is under good progress.

The new hotel, corner of Carondelet and Julia streets, is approaching completion.

The Jewish Tabernacle, on Carondelet, above Delord street, is receiving the roof.

Work on the foundation of the new Masonic Temple is suspended for a while in order to let it settle finally.

Fine-tunings in corn are frequent, and have been to the extent of fifteen cents a bushel in a single day.

This saying is ascribed to John Brown, "It is a mighty big thing for a man to do all he can."

They have established a savings bank at Honolulu on a similar plan to those in New England.

The Southern Oregon, published in this city, has absorbed the Family Visitor, of Houston, Texas.

An Australian has a false eye, made of an emerald and a diamond. He considers his sight priceless.

A contest is going on in Michigan as to what town made the first maple sugar this spring.

The Reform State Convention of Louisiana has been postponed until the fourth of next June.

The heaviest judge of the United States Supreme Court is Judge Clifford, of Maine, who weighs 365 pounds.

The little boy with his first cigar and the truckman with his "gentle muel"—both tried to back her and couldn't.

One of the latest cases of Parisian suicides is that of a young man who severed his jugular because of the tightness of his boots.

Mr. James R. Jennings, some years ago a resident of this city, died at Louisville recently. His wife was a daughter of the late Alfred Henne.

A Sheboygan, Michigan, dentist wrenched out a piece of a customer's jaw two inches long, with four grinders there. The unreasonable customer complains that it hurt.

The Iowa papers tell of seven brothers whose united weight is 1573 pounds. How they are united does not appear, but this would seem to be more surprising even than the aggregate avoirdupois.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, on Camp street, Monday, April 8.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Mr. Genese, the accomplished agent of the Wyndham Comedy Company, who arrived here two or three days ago from Galveston.

An Indian agent says that children's hymns are very popular among the Indians, and that the most savage savages sing them upon their war-path. "Now I lay me" must be very touching with a war-whoop accompaniment.

A Boston dispatch says: "Ex Chief Justice Bigelow, A. H. Walley and Otis Norcross, referees between the Eastern Railroad and Stephen D. Thayer, of Newton, who was seriously crippled in the Kevere disaster, have awarded him \$25,800 damages."

The town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, holds its charter on the condition of giving the Governor of the State a peck of potatoes—a proposition as regularly fulfilled as if the welfare of the town and Governor depended upon it. It is an old custom derived from the mother country.

Two friends from two different churches, but of one denomination, met the other day and discussed the preaching of their respective pastors. "Your preacher uses the ideas of other men," said one. "Don't you wish your pastor would do the same," was the significant response.

A thief stole the overcoat of a reporter recently. The paper announced the fact, together with the information that the owner of the garment was just recovering from an attack of small-pox of the most malignant type. It is feared that the use of the despoiled reporter will prove to be "too thin."

It seems probable that the United States will not be represented in the scientific expeditions that all the rest of the civilized world is preparing to send out to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. Congress has too much to attend to in mundane affairs to give the matter favorable consideration.

"Do you cast things here?" inquired a Yankee the other day as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor. "Yes, we do." "You cast all kinds of things in iron, eh?" was the next query. "Certainly; don't you see it is our business?" "Ah! well, cast me a shadow, will you?" He was cast out.

The last number of the Omaha Telegraph contains a report of the recent murder of two prominent citizens of Jackson parish at Vienna. Private letters received at the Governor's office report that intense excitement exists there in consequence of these offenses. The murderers had not been arrested at last accounts. We reproduce the report of the Telegraph.

Rev. J. Sella Martin was invited by Governor Washburn, William Lloyd Garrison, Collector Russell, Robert Morris and other citizens of Boston and vicinity to deliver an address in that city upon the condition of the South and the relation of colored men to the administration, which he consented to do at Tremont Temple on the nineteenth instant.

The Detroit Free Press says: "Just previous to the death of a young man in the western part of the city, Sunday, he called for his watch, and died with it in his hand. No one attempted to move it for some time, and then when they tried to the grasp was so firm that the fingers could not be unclasped without breaking them, and the lifeless hand was allowed to retain the watch."

THE ELECTION.

What is a fair election? Is it not an unprejudiced ballot—an open expression of the popular will? An election at which every citizen entitled to vote can deposit its untrammelled and unobscured will by military dictation, either of a local or national character.

Such an election as this we mean to have in Louisiana this autumn, despite the machinations of Democrats or the tools of federal tyranny.

The provisions of the State law relating to the manner of holding our elections are ample to secure peace at the polls, as they also provide the avenues through which a fair expression of the popular will can be had. This law is the creature of the people. It was made by their representatives, and was meant to reflect their wishes and views. That it does so is fully attested by the indignation which prevails throughout the State at the idea of federal interference in our local elections.

It is a local matter and should be controlled exclusively by the State Legislature. Neither by the constitution nor any power delegated or inherent in the national government has Congress any right to surround our voting places with the creatures of the federal executive. Such a right would be the full measure of a power to stretch into absolute monarchy the tenure of his office.

The bill now before Congress, the passage of which will secure this right, empowers the marshals of the United States to appoint deputy marshals in every congressional district, whose duty it shall be to supervise, or aid in supervising, the registration of voters and the elections.

The object of the bill is to prevent the election of any one to office with views inimical to the policy of the President of the United States. Disguise the pretext as you will, this purpose is prominent, since none other is reasonable.

It besides involves the exercise of power that has never before been attempted by an American Congress. It kills at one blow any pretext or show of inherent sovereignty in the States, and it is an undisguised assumption of centralization.

If the national legislature has the right to define the policy and dictate the terms of our congressional elections (since they are representatives direct from the people), it has also the right to prescribe rules and regulations for the selection of our State assemblies, our Governors, and with equal force and propriety the Senators that represent us in Congress. Applying the precedent, will it end even here?

This assumption once conceded, the State loses the right of sovereignty within her own limits, and becomes the creature of Congress. The national legislature becomes, indeed, the fountain of power, and the States can only exercise such rights as Congress delegates to them. There can be no reserved rights. All the powers which the State can exercise, according to this doctrine, are left or delegated for specific purposes, and are to be used under specific rules.

To say that such a doctrine is an absurdity, is an insult to common sense. It is laid on the face of it. The dangerous rights which it confers would only be exercised by a dictator or a President who chooses to become one.

But that which appears strangest and most unreasonable is the advocacy of this doctrine by the Democratic journals of the South. The Bee, in particular, surprises us greatly. Recognized as the most ultra exponent of States rights doctrine in the South, it has for this bill nothing but commendation, and wonders why people "object to the interference of federal officers in our State elections." The fact that Congress passes it does not make it constitutional. Nor does the fact that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and the reconstruction acts are held to be just, and wise, and proper, make a deliberate infringement upon our liberties a matter which law-abiding people are called on to submit. The argument of the Bee that because the Southern people have accepted the constitutional amendments and reconstruction acts, that they must of necessity accept all other laws of Congress, is an absurdity. They are good laws. This is a bad law.

But the Bee says it will secure a fair election. How does it know that? What guarantee has it of the fact? Admitting for the sake of argument that it will do this, is there any reason to suppose there will be an unfair election without it? The assertion that there has not been a fair election during the present administration of the State government is a perversion of the facts. The riots and violent demonstrations which drove voters from the polls preceded the inauguration of Governor Warmoth as executive. The Bee mistakes the period. It was in 1868, when armed men paraded the streets under the banners of Seymour and Blair, shouting death to "negroes," when night after night the lives of colored men were sacrificed to the fury of the mobs, when the Bee office was hung with banners and clad in flowers in honor of "patriotic Democrats" who were shooting citizens down upon the streets, when the colored people of this city did not dare to leave their homes on election day, and could only vote at the sacrifice of their lives; when the men who are now organizing Democratic and Reform clubs were then leading wild and furious mobs along our principal thoroughfares. This was the era of unfair elections. The Bee mistakes the date.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE LEGISLATURE.

Let us take the Bee up upon one of its crochets. It favors the supervision of our local elections by the federal authorities because the last Legislature was fled by Governor Warmoth with his own friends under the workings of the State laws. The latter end of the above suggestion is the one we propose to deal with, and the most effective way to do it is to treat the Legislature itself. That body met in January, 1871, and one of its first acts was to pass a personal and political enemy of the Governor's in the Speaker's chair. Was that any evidence that the members were the creatures of the Governor? Still more, during the entire session of the same Legislature it was pretentiously boasted about the streets of New Orleans that there were almost enough Representatives secured to impeach the Governor, but the Democrats would not consent to bring the matter to a vote because they "did not want a nigger Governor." Was that any evidence that Governor Warmoth had filled the Legislature with his own partisans? At the next session of the Legislature, in 1872, the same spirit prevailed, and for two weeks the Senate could not meet because the members had a trick arranged by which they proposed to get rid of the Governor. The House of Representatives became demoralized at the same time, and attempted to revolutionize the State in the interest of the enemies of the Governor. Do these two facts sustain the assertion of the Bee that the elections were manipulated in the individual interest of the Governor? If they do, there are but few men who would be willing to trust their fortunes to such men. The above is all the answer that the folly of our double-barreled contemporary needs.

There is a reasonable suggestion that will account for the support which Governor Warmoth received, which we propose to address to reasonable people. There were a certain number of Republicans in the Legislature who felt it to be their duty to stand by their own dignity and by the legally elected head of the State government. They were impelled to this course of action by their love of order, in the first place, by their distrust of the Democrats, in the second place, and by their principles and party predilections, in the third place. Having been elected as Republicans by the same party that elected Governor Warmoth, they accepted him as the representative of the party and of their principles. They were not the creatures of the first officer of the State, but they were steadfast Republicans, and they believed, as the party believes, that the best thing they could do for the State, for the people, and for themselves, was to act in support of the lawful Governor of Louisiana. They had as much right to exercise their own judgment and to control their own action in the premises as their associates had, and they certainly displayed greater wisdom in pursuing the course that they did than the factionists displayed when they rushed into the street and called to a local mob to attack and destroy the government of all the State. They certainly maintained their dignity to better advantage. They acted in all things like Republicans, and they discounted in all things the imputation that they were creatures.

There are thousands of Republicans in Louisiana who trust Governor Warmoth, not as a perfect man, but as the best man they can find to fill the office which he holds. There are a few who honestly oppose him, misled by just such nonsense as that which the Bee palms off as instructive. If a few would investigate all the facts and learn the reason why the factionists oppose the Governor, they would soon recant their error, and become the friends of the officer who has made enemies, perhaps in defending them.

THE GREAT MISCARRIAGE.

That very sickly offspring of the Fifty-one Committee, ye!e!t the Reform party, "gets no better very fast." It was prophesied by its journalistic and oratorical supporters that "the people" black, white and mixed, Republicans, Democrats and nondescripts—would rally around its standards, and that the resistless hosts of the Reform army would sweep away opposition as easily as does the mighty current of the Father of Waters sometimes overwhelm and destroy the frail barriers which have been erected to confine its vast floods. But the people would not "come up," and the champion Reformers have, therefore, been forced to "come down." The self-elected defenders of the people, the brand-new converts to social equality, whose eyes glowed over emoluments nearly in land, and whose mainly forms swelled with official dignities almost realized, have been compelled to admit their egotistical blunder, and chew the bitter end of certain defeat.

To their sanguine vision the meeting of the seventeenth of February last, which fixed the time for holding a convention of the "People of Louisiana" on the twenty-third of April did not realize either that the "crisis had been reached" or the anxiety of the people to forsake their old leaders for new and experimental ones. Were they not "old and respectable" who had religiously avoided politics, and who, therefore, the people were anxious to honor? But more than a month has gone by, and what do they find? What has resulted from their high hopes and arduous labors? Four little sickly ward clubs in New Orleans and a pretty general repudiation throughout the parishes. Only this and nothing more. After more than a month of travel they find their "party" is a miserable abortion, and they know that no human agency can instill vitality into the puny carcass.

It is not to be expected that they would admit this defeat and humiliation frankly and at once, hence the trick of postponing the convention from April until June is not a matter for surprise. It is one of those adjuncts to an easy death, not at all unusual with such political enterprises. But that the "Reform" party is dead to all intents and purposes, and that the bright visions entertained by its chiefs of mayoralships and governorships, senatorial and judicial robes have vanished, as other unsubstantial dreams is none the less true. Now, what are the Democrats going to do about it?

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE COMPANY.

The Bee, taking the cue from Judge Cooley, has paraded before its readers a separate and distinct party, all the signs of the times plainly indicate. They have already met in one exclusive convention, and contemplate others, principal among which is one to be held in New Orleans and one in Washington, the object of which is to demand that a colored man be put on the ticket with Grant. By this time they have come to fully appreciate their power and importance in a political contest, and will not be put off short of the full value. Without the colored vote as a unit, the Radicals will be unable to carry the election; we may, therefore, calculate upon most of the demands made upon them by the colored people being acceded to. Indeed, the course recently pursued toward Parker, at Washington, is a suggestive indication of this result.—Times, March 20.

We can not believe our contemporary is uttering its convictions in the above, else it is a poor judge of men and events and a poorer political guide. The "nigger election" is not "concentrating into a separate and distinct party." That element is naturally and essentially Republican, and is fully alive to the fact that only through that political organization can its full civil and political rights be achieved and secured. The promises of Reformers or the siren songs of Democrats, in any guise whatsoever, can not beguile them or turn them from this settled and well-digested conviction.

If they hold conventions exclusively of their own race, it is because the unjust prejudices and oppressive enmity of the Democrats renders their standing in the body politic a peculiar and exceptional one; but in their deliberations for devising means to escape the harmful consequences of this bitter antagonism they never contemplate placing themselves outside the Republican party. As the ones directly affected, they feel the more capable of judging the nature of the relief measures needed, and that from their counsel advantages may be realized in the great work of progress and equal manhood to establish which is the mission of the Re-

publican party. It was never contemplated by the colored people to "demand" a place on the Presidential ticket. As Republicans they hold themselves subordinate to the party organizations, and will give true allegiance to the decisions of its conventions. If they have the political strength and the proper candidates, they may strive for recognition on the national ticket. Is not this their right? Does the Times mean to say that a similar privilege to seek for advancement will not be accorded those colored men whom it hopes will join its Reform party?

COAST MAIL.

It is about time the contractor between here and Vicksburg had perfected his arrangements to give us a regular tri-weekly mail, in accordance with the terms of his contract. At the expiration of last month he had succeeded in arranging with the owners of two of the boats in the Vicksburg trade for the Tuesday and Thursday mail, but up to this time he has made no permanent arrangement for the Saturday, the most important mail of the whole week. It has generally been sent, since the last of January, up the river on an up-river boat, but last Saturday it was a total failure, and we regret to learn that the contractor is trying to have the Saturday mail abolished, because he is unable to procure a boat to do that service for the price he offers to pay.

Instead of having our mail facilities decreased on this route, we should have a daily mail to all points on the river between here and Vicksburg. Natchez, having a population of many thousand and an immense trade, has now only two mails a week. We trust our delegation in Congress and that of our sister State, Mississippi, will give this matter their earnest attention, and insist that this mail shall not only be regularly carried tri-weekly, but the service be increased to four or six times a week.

A streak of sound sense made its appearance in the Pique yesterday, which will probably have the effect of creating a suspicion in the minds of its Democratic readers that it is going over to the radicals. Discussing the subject of taxation and the duty of the citizen with reference thereto, it says directly that every good citizen and sensible man should pay his taxes promptly, as a neglect to attend to that duty only inflicts costs upon himself and increased burdens on his neighbors. The proper way to diminish the rate of taxation is not by refusing to pay those that the government levies, but by electing men who will reduce expenses to that standard which the voter may suggest as the proper rate. The people being the ruling power, it is within their capacity to determine what taxation they are willing to endure before they go to the ballot-box, and it is further within their capacity to select men to represent them who will not exceed the limit fixed. All these are matters that ought to be attended to before and at the time of an election. This idea, that the ballot-box is a mere plaything is the trouble, and not the taxes. Men must either treat the elective franchise as a preventive against injury, or they must endure the evil of their own neglect.

Another suggestion can not be too frequently impressed upon the people, to wit: that the man who continually delays to pay his taxes aggravates his own complaint, and creates the necessity for still greater taxation. And what is still worse, he injures his neighbor who has habitually discharged his debt to the community.

These truisms can be reduced to three propositions: First, the citizen must learn what he wants, and fix that knowledge in his mind so that he can state it. Second, the citizen must select a reliable representative to execute the public trust with regard to the execution of this determination. Third, he must promptly perform his duty, and see that his neighbor does his. And these three duties are woven together, for the neglect to attend to one deranges the entire system.

We are satisfied that the Pique will have to apologize for saying the sensible thing which we credited it with at the outset of this article, for the Democracy suspects every man who says a sensible thing of intending to go to the radicals.

It is quite unnecessary for the Times to protest that it was not bribed to support the Slaughterhouse bill. That would be like taking money out of one pocket to put it in the other. The interest which the proprietor of the Times has in that most odious monopoly is quite sufficient to secure the adhesion of the Times to the measure. The fearful price we are now paying for meat—the exorbitant exactions of this rotund, soulless monopoly, reveals in moneyed returns quite sufficient reason why it was unnecessary to bribe the Times to advocate the Slaughterhouse bill. Never before in the history of this great city have the poor been so hardly pushed to obtain the necessities of life; never has meat been so unobtainable to all but the rich. Do the poor people of New Orleans know the reason of it? We will tell them. It is that the Slaughterhouse company may get rich the sooner. Do they know who is the principal owner of the Slaughterhouse stock? Let them ask the New Orleans Times.

And yet the Times says it is the organ and friend of the people!

We are informed by the Times that Mr. Kenard sustained Mr. Ogden in his assertion that the Democratic party were disbanding. As their Reform party is virtually dead—witness the utter failure to get delegations to a convention and its consequent postponement—this fact indicates that the Republican party is to have "a walk over" in the great State race next November.

Messrs. Kenard and Ogden declare that the Democratic party is disbanding. We have already conversed with a delegate elected from St. James to represent that parish in the Democratic State convention next month, and this solitary delegate is an evidence of vitality in the country such as the Reformers have been utterly unable to furnish.

MR. MARKS' POSITION.

The speech of the Hon. I. N. Marks at the meeting of the Tenth Ward Reform Club discloses an attitude of decided opposition to the Democratic party, and while avowing his desire for radical reform in the administration of the State and municipal governments, it is to be inferred that he is willing to secure it in the most practicable manner possible. The reform movement now organizing is the initial step in this direction. If the party lines are drawn so strongly that a majority of the voting population decline to enlist in it, he thinks, very properly, that it will hold the "balance of power" in the State between the two contending parties, and can compel them to nominate good men to office.

This, in our judgment, is clearly the mission of the Reform party. Adhering to this doctrine, much good will result from its exertions. Recognizing the idea of reform, and abstaining from party affiliations, the reform movement can give tone and complexion to the Legislature of the State.

The Democratic party, as stated by Mr. Marks, makes no promises which give any reliable assurance of a reform in governmental abuses. Their past tenure of office is equally meager of satisfactory precedent. The city, indeed, has never been so wretchedly managed as while under Democratic control. A coalition, therefore, with the Democratic party would be an inexcusable folly. Besides, the undeniable bargain of the Customhouse party and the Democrats kills any hope that the Reformers could have had in joining fortunes with them.

Assuming Mr. Marks' position to be correct, with the clearly understood and distinct avowed intentions of the Republican party to put itself squarely on record in favor of the correction of the abuses complained of, there is nothing to prevent harmonious and concerted action between the two organizations.

The colored people have no objection to acting with the Reformers within the Republican party; the Reformers can have none to acting with us, if we give them the reform they are seeking to secure.

That the negro element throughout the country is gradually concentrating into a separate and distinct party, all the signs of the times plainly indicate. They have already met in one exclusive convention, and contemplate others, principal among which is one to be held in New Orleans and one in Washington, the object of which is to demand that a colored man be put on the ticket with Grant. By this time they have come to fully appreciate their power and importance in a political contest, and will not be put off short of the full value. Without the colored vote as a unit, the Radicals will be unable to carry the election; we may, therefore, calculate upon most of the demands made upon them by the colored people being acceded to. Indeed, the course recently pursued toward Parker, at Washington, is a suggestive indication of this result.—Times, March 20.

We can not believe our contemporary is uttering its convictions in the above, else it is a poor judge of men and events and a poorer political guide. The "nigger election" is not "concentrating into a separate and distinct party." That element is naturally and essentially Republican, and is fully alive to the fact that only through that political organization can its full civil and political rights be achieved and secured. The promises of Reformers or the siren songs of Democrats, in any guise whatsoever, can not beguile them or turn them from this settled and well-digested conviction.

If they hold conventions exclusively of their own race, it is because the unjust prejudices and oppressive enmity of the Democrats renders their standing in the body politic a peculiar and exceptional one; but in their deliberations for devising means to escape the harmful consequences of this bitter antagonism they never contemplate placing themselves outside the Republican party. As the ones directly affected, they feel the more capable of judging the nature of the relief measures needed, and that from their counsel advantages may be realized in the great work of progress and equal manhood to establish which is the mission of the Re-

publican party. It was never contemplated by the colored people to "demand" a place on the Presidential ticket. As Republicans they hold themselves subordinate to the party organizations, and will give true allegiance to the decisions of its conventions. If they have the political strength and the proper candidates, they may strive for recognition on the national ticket. Is not this their right? Does the Times mean to say that a similar privilege to seek for advancement will not be accorded those colored men whom it hopes will join its Reform party?

COAST MAIL.

It is about time the contractor between here and Vicksburg had perfected his arrangements to give us a regular tri-weekly mail, in accordance with the terms of his contract. At the expiration of last month he had succeeded in arranging with the owners of two of the boats in the Vicksburg trade for the Tuesday and Thursday mail, but up to this time he has made no permanent arrangement for the Saturday, the most important mail of the whole week. It has generally been sent, since the last of January, up the river on an up-river boat, but last Saturday it was a total failure, and we regret to learn that the contractor is trying to have the Saturday mail abolished, because he is unable to procure a boat to do that service for the price he offers to pay.

Instead of having our mail facilities decreased on this route, we should have a daily mail to all points on the river between here and Vicksburg. Natchez, having a population of many thousand and an immense trade, has now only two mails a week. We trust our delegation in Congress and that of our sister State, Mississippi, will give this matter their earnest attention, and insist that this mail shall not only be regularly carried tri-weekly, but the service be increased to four or six times a week.

A streak of sound sense made its appearance in the Pique yesterday, which will probably have the effect of creating a suspicion in the minds of its Democratic readers that it is going over to the radicals. Discussing the subject of taxation and the duty of the citizen with reference thereto, it says directly that every good citizen and sensible man should pay his taxes promptly, as a neglect to attend to that duty only inflicts costs upon himself and increased burdens on his neighbors. The proper way to diminish the rate of taxation is not by refusing to pay those that the government levies, but by electing men who will reduce expenses to that standard which the voter may suggest as the proper rate. The people being the ruling power, it is within their capacity to determine what taxation they are willing to endure before they go to the ballot-box, and it is further within their capacity to select men to represent them who will not exceed the limit fixed. All these are matters that ought to be attended to before and at the time of an election. This idea, that the ballot-box is a mere plaything is the trouble, and not the taxes. Men must either treat the elective franchise as a preventive against injury, or they must endure the evil of their own neglect.

Another suggestion can not be too frequently impressed upon the people, to wit: that the man who continually delays to pay his taxes aggravates his own complaint, and creates the necessity for still greater taxation. And what is still worse, he injures his neighbor who has habitually discharged his debt to the community.

These truisms can be reduced to three propositions: First, the citizen must learn what he wants, and fix that knowledge in his mind so that he can state it. Second, the citizen must select a reliable representative to execute the public trust with regard to the execution of this determination. Third, he must promptly perform his duty, and see that his neighbor does his. And these three duties are woven together, for the neglect to attend to one deranges the entire system.

We are satisfied that the Pique will have to apologize for saying the sensible thing which we credited it with at the outset of this article, for the Democracy suspects every man who says a sensible thing of intending to go to the radicals.

It is quite unnecessary for the Times to protest that it was not bribed to support the Slaughterhouse bill. That would be like taking money out of one pocket to put it in the other. The interest which the proprietor of the Times has in that most odious monopoly is quite sufficient to secure the adhesion of the Times to the measure. The fearful price we are now paying for meat—the exorbitant exactions of this rotund, soulless monopoly, reveals in moneyed returns quite sufficient reason why it was unnecessary to bribe the Times to advocate the Slaughterhouse bill. Never before in the history of this great city have the poor been so hardly pushed to obtain the necessities of life; never has meat been so unobtainable to all but the rich. Do the poor people of New Orleans know the reason of it? We will tell them. It is that the Slaughterhouse company may get rich the sooner. Do they know who is the principal owner of the Slaughterhouse stock? Let them ask the New Orleans Times.

And yet the Times says it is the organ and friend of the people!

We are informed by the Times that Mr. Kenard sustained Mr. Ogden in his assertion that the Democratic party were disbanding. As their Reform party is virtually dead—witness the utter failure to get delegations to a convention and its consequent postponement—this fact indicates that the Republican party is to have "a walk over" in the great State race next November.

Messrs. Kenard and Ogden declare that the Democratic party is disbanding. We have already conversed with a delegate elected from St. James to represent that parish in the Democratic State convention next month, and this solitary delegate is an evidence of vitality in the country such as the Reformers have been utterly unable to furnish.

What has happened the Democracy of the ninth ward? Messrs. Guillotte, Le Blanc, Fortier, Dufman and others published an appeal to the "fery untamed" of the ward to assemble and organize a club, but so feeble was the response that they concluded to indefinitely postpone the undertaking. As "reform" organizations are not permitted in the old ninth, we are not permitted in the new ninth, we conclude that nearly all the residents have wisely turned Republicans. This sort of "reform" throughout the State would give practical benefits, and, in the language of Mr. Ogden, enable her to "again resume her once proud and lofty position."

Mr. N. Ogden then took the floor. In opening his remarks he said he wished it to be understood that he did not propose to lead any one in this reform movement.

We believe the eloquent reformer, in the above sentence, came as near telling the truth as there is any necessity for a reformer to do. The inability of Ogden & Co. to induce the people to follow them is proven by the failure of their convention scheme, and the number they "lead in this reform movement" daily grows beautifully less. Your turn again to take the floor, Mr. Ogden.

The State Board of Education deserve credit for their appointment of Dr. W. N. Mercer as a member of the Board of School Directors of this city. Dr. Mercer is known to every citizen of New Orleans as one of our most substantial men. His intelligence, wealth and social standing, will add strength and confidence to our educational work.

A CARD.

New Orleans, March 19, 1872. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one single number ticket No. 14,422, class D, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of \$20,000, on Saturday, March 16, 1872, sold at the office corner St. Peter and Chartres streets, Jackson square, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company, in a check on the Bank of America.

JOSE DE LA TORRE, Residence No. 22 St. Claude street. mh20 2p

A CARD.

New Orleans, March 19, 1872. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-quarter single number ticket, No. 14,422, class D, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of \$20,000, on Saturday, March 16, 1872, sold at the office corner St. Peter and Chartres streets, Jackson square, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company, in a check on the Bank of America.

J. P. LARROUZE, Residence—Bartolomeo street, corner Marais Third District. mh20 2p

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS IN SINGER SEWING MACHINES, Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street, Second door from the corner of Chartres street. New Orleans, January 1, 1872. mh20 2p

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF MECHANICS AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. Will be held on the Fair Grounds, in the city of New Orleans, April 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1872.

Subscribers are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in Reche's building. Stockholders are requested to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and information relating to their duties at the coming fair. Only fifty free stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their application to the undersigned.

For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge. LUTHER H. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans, February 19, 1872. mh19 ind&w

BODLEY'S

CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS, With Circular Knives. TURNARD'S SOUTHERN CORN PLANTERS, TURNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS. THOMAS B. BODLEY, 6-22 Imo Spaw No. 9 Perdido street. SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS, NO. 55 ST. CHARLES STREET.

A LARGE NEW AND FRESH SUPPLY OF FISHING TACKLE JUST RECEIVED.

The attention of city and country purchasers is requested to my supply of stock, which are arrangements with the best houses in Europe and the North enable me to offer at VERY LOW PRICES. Jointed, Lanced, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan Polks, the best ever offered in the city; the best SILENT LURE, COLORED BAIT, MINNERS, BEELS, NET LINES and FISH BASKETS every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Limerick and Derby HOOKS, Redfish, Sheephead, Trout, Bass, Croaker, Perch and Gravitation HOOKS.

FISHING APPARATUS OF EVERY KIND. Also, Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition of every description. F. CHARLEVILLE, No. 38 St. Charles street, sign of the "Red Girl." mh19 ind

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

73.....Camp street.....73. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. mh20

REDBOND B. MANNON,

29.....Crescent street.....29. NEW ORLEANS. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit. Messrs. N. M. Rothchild & Sons, London. Messrs. De Rivecourt Brothers, Paris. Messrs. M. R. R. & Co., New York. Messrs. M. A. de Rothchild & Sons, Frankfurt. All their