

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

A box and a small round muff is the proper thing; cuffs are obsolete.

One o'clock seems to be the fashionable hour for weddings this season.

"What is the best butter?" exclaimed a creator at a meeting of dairymen.

The "Dress" is a very fine piece of work. It must be made to order.

Robbery is not in vogue as it was some years ago. The satisfaction which we get is the popular tranquility which the law is being violated quite as effectively in secret ways as it has been previously violated in an open and disorderly fashion.

It is no more satisfactory to us to be cheated secretly than it is to be defrauded publicly, and the pleasure that is derived from seeing our party tolerated as it deserved to be in a free and intelligent community was embittered by the knowledge that the quiet and honorable example which the electors displayed was not supported by the actions of the officers in charge of the important issue.

The law of Congress seeks not only peaceful elections, but it seeks fair and equitable elections, and these were not witnessed in this State on the first Monday in November.

And it is our business to complain against the action of the agents of the people just as it is to compliment the people upon their own good conduct.

A great victory was won when the voters were persuaded to relax their prejudices and to contend side by side as freemen, and not as foemen, for their political favorites; but this victory was blurred and marred by devices that selfish men concocted in their own behalf.

In the first place, then, without going away from home, the registration offices were conducted in a manner to aggravate and provoke the people out of their patience, by which means many Republicans were deprived of their rights.

In the second place, the polling places were not advertised for the information of the citizens until the Conservatives themselves were constrained to find fault. This statement, capable of ample support, establishes the animus that pervaded the action of the officials before the election; and then the sudden arrest of sundry ignorant colored people because they could not answer, or on the spur of the moment, a rapid political catechism, assisted in driving from the polls a large number of legal voters.

Going from home, we find that in Caddo parish the polling places were established at points remote from the mass of the Republican voters, and proclamation of these was delayed until it was too late for the people to avail themselves of their rights in the premises.

In Ouachita the polls were advertised in one place and opened in another, by which strategy four hundred negroes were required to foot it for twelve miles, from one place to another, in order to deposit their ballots.

In Jefferson parish, the registration that was intended for one end of the parish hid itself in the most obscure corner, and the supervisors could only be forced to act fairly by the interference of the federal authorities.

In Iberville the registration lists were destroyed or lost, by which means fifteen hundred Republicans were virtually disfranchised.

And so on to the end.

It will be seen from this compilation of facts that we are justified in complaining the people for their past failures, while we condemn the officers for their frauds.

It has been the complaint of the nation that the South refused to allow the colored people their political rights in accordance with the reconstruction laws. We are free to confess that this accusation can not be alleged against the people of Louisiana, because their action on election day was peaceful and quiet beyond example.

But then the officers charged with collecting the vote of the community were not such as they should have been.

It now remains to be seen whether the community will sustain the officers in their injustice, or whether it will demand that the unfairness which was practiced shall be corrected by competent authority.

If the people merely acted a part in order to allow a fraud to be perpetrated, then they must not expect to be complimented as just and law-abiding in their political conduct.

We credit them with commendable qualities and creditable actions under the impression that their intentions are just and fair.

If we have mistaken their designs, as we shall surely consider that we have done if they uphold the improper registration and unfair location of the election precincts, then the fair words spoken in their behalf must necessarily be considered as having no reference to them whatever.

A good character can only be maintained by a systematic adherence to good conduct.

HOW THE ELECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED.

While we are constrained, and that with the utmost willingness, to testify on behalf of the orderly character of the recent election in this State, and how the black people and the white people voted side by side without any demonstration of violence on either part, we are also compelled to declare that this peacefulness had its objectionable features, which the judiciary is now investigating as Congress was wont to investigate worse ones four years ago.

The satisfaction which we get is the popular tranquility which the law is being violated quite as effectively in secret ways as it has been previously violated in an open and disorderly fashion. It is no more satisfactory to us to be cheated secretly than it is to be defrauded publicly, and the pleasure that is derived from seeing our party tolerated as it deserved to be in a free and intelligent community was embittered by the knowledge that the quiet and honorable example which the electors displayed was not supported by the actions of the officers in charge of the important issue.

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THE SUPERVISORY RETURNING BOARD.

The Returning Board does not proceed upon its sympathies or prejudices, in the discharge of public duties, for sympathy and prejudice are changeable and may be worthy, but we proceed upon broad convictions that are based upon reason and justice, which, if right, are immutable and should be considered as worthy of all respect.

NOT A BED OF ROSES.

The first duty administered by the Executive is to place to the first administrator, elected wholly by the people. The returning board made an exhibit of the report and an estimate of the expenses attending the election year.

At the time the supervisory returning board was constituted, there is no further reason why the Returning Board should withhold its opinion upon the subject. As Judge Dibble declares, the Governor, himself, recognized General Heron as Secretary of State, up to the very minute when the vote was taken as to the composition of the board.

The decision of the Eighth District Court prevails, and we can not discover any reason why it should not. Messrs. Lynch and Heron constituted the majority of the supervisory returning board, and their action in electing General Long, street and Judge Hawkins to supply the vacancies created by the retrial of Messrs. Finckhach and Anderson was legal and proper.

THE REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST.

The Times attempts in its illigal way to dispose of the gubernatorial contest by impugning the motives which actuated Mr. Kellogg to become a candidate. These motives are vaguely hinted in order that the reader may place his own credence upon them, but clearly with the expectation that the judgment shall be given in favor of the aggressor as is usually the case in our justice courts.

AN IMPOSING ARRAT OF LEGAL TALENT.

It is now probable that District Attorney Beckwith will be able to argue the important question set out for hearing before Judge Durell on Friday. The attack of contention of the lungs from which he has suffered for several days, and which was superinduced by heart disease, we are happy to announce, passing away.

This is the way the Times punishes its enemies to be used for the instruction of the public upon legal problems. In regard to the impending election, the Louisiana elections, permit a regular reader of the Times to say that the people of Louisiana are to be deceived in a large position by the seeming indignation that the returns of the election of officers under State or Federal government are questionable by the United States court.

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caused the budget to exceed the revenues, and an annual deficit.

Some items of expense, as estimated too low, and it is regretted that the provision for schools and for extension of the law is inadequate. The police bill will fall short of its former amount. The Council is admonished by its law officer that the appropriation for judgments is far short of one recovery already had against the city.

Even the clear and logical mind of Counselor T. J. Semmes will occasionally become a little confused. In one sentence of his eloquent defense of the Governor's course in electing a returning board, he pictures that calm and phlegmatic gentleman, Hon. John Lynch, as "forgetting to vote" and "completely dazed."

The reform administration will now have an opportunity to correct evils peculiar, inherent in corporate government, and which have prevailed under all. They grow not so much from dishonest intent of those who administer the law as from the inexorable demands of partisans, who claim very heavy salvage for having secured possession of power.

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED. THE ART SPILLMAN, 93 BARON STREET. Manufactures and Applier.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING OF 1872. COMMENCING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872. THREE RACES EACH DAY.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL.

Reopened by the late Legislature the exclusive hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints. IS ON THE POSTGRANDIN RAILROAD.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

JOHN W. MALDEN

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pleading protection to a class of citizens

who were in danger of being oppressed—willfully and maliciously oppressed—and Congress was authorized to enforce by appropriate legislation this guarantee.

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S. N. MOODY,

THE RENOWNED

"KING OF SHIRTS,"

Corner of Canal and Royal streets,

SHIRTS

GENTLEMEN'S TOILET DRESSINGS,

OPENING WEEK,

MOODY'S GEMMITE TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Corner Canal and Royal st.

MOODY'S CHAMPION SHIRTS, SIX FOR \$9.

Fine All Linen Shirts, \$3 each,

ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED.

Reasonable Underwear,

Genuine English Hosiery,

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs,

NECK WEAR

Introduces many new things in SCARFS and NECKTIES, only just out of SHIRT COLLARS,

IMPERIAL SALOON,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW WINTER STYLES RECEIVED

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

LAKE FRENCH IMPORTATIONS

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTS, ETC.

A. BECHET,

Old Levee street

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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

No. 10 Exchange alley.

THIRD QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the third quarter, ending September 30, 1872:

Fire premiums.....\$271,011 15

Marine premiums..... 22,000 00

River premiums..... 42,961 46

Less unearned premiums, 159,978 74

Less returned premiums, 211 44

Net earned premiums.....\$132,702 16

Fire losses.....\$2,500 00

Marine losses..... 11,825 12

River losses..... 82 91

Reserved for unadjusted losses..... 27,000 00

Less.....\$19,500 00

Insurances..... 92 24

Tax, licenses and interest..... 7,100 00

General expenses..... 15,433 36

Rebates..... 1,841 48

Profit and loss..... 6,975 28

Assets.....\$1,022,431 35

Stock notes.....\$81,000 00

Cash..... 19,000 00

Notes and bills receivable..... 22,000 00

Stocks and bonds..... 12,000 00

Real estate..... 135,000 00

Premiums in course of collection..... 50,000 00

Assessment of 50 per cent on \$14,288 33

Total.....\$1,022,431 35

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

G. CAVAROC, President.

GEORGE LAMAZE, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of October, 1872.

G. LIGNARDIER, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seven of the charter, to collect fifty per cent from stockholders an assessment of fifty per cent on the net earned premiums of the third quarter of 1872, subject to assessment, amounting to \$124,288 33; and it was further resolved to pay to stockholders, on demand, a quarterly interest of two and a half per cent on the amount of capital paid in.

G. CAVAROC, President.

GEORGE LAMAZE, Secretary.