

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 228.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2069.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, December 29, 1873.
Continuing Second and Positively Last Week of
BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BLACK COCOONS.
With entire change of specialties.

Thursday, January 1, 1874.
HAPPY NEW YEAR MATINEE.

SATURDAY NIGHT—LAST BLACK COCOON MATINEE.
MONDAY, January 5—LYDIA THOMPSON. 42-23

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, January 5, 1874.
ENGAGEMENT OF
LYDIA THOMPSON.
First sheet cost.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, January 7, 1874.

OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.
Which will be inaugurated by the production
of W. S. Gilbert's beautiful
Poetic Fairy Comed, entitled

THE WICKED WORLD.

With the following named artists in a powerful cast:
MISS MARIE E. GORDON.
Of Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York;
MR. CHARLES M. WALCOT.
Of Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia;
JOHN T. RAYMOND.
And a complete Dramatic Organization.
Box office now open for sale of seats.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR. Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD. Stage Manager

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED
TO THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB.
Who will be assisted by
MISS ALICE KINGSBURY.

Saturday Evening, January 3, 1874.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
Branch of the Shakespeare Club.

CONJUGAL LESSONS.
SATURDAY, at twelve M.—Last Kingsbury Matinee.
SUNDAY—the charming popular actress, Miss
MARIAN MORFORD. Benefit of the Shakespeare Club.
GLEASONS, Treasurer.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, January 3, 1874.
MATHIEU AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.
LE GO, OPERETTE. LA CHANOINERIE, comédie in one
act. LE MATIN DE LA FÊTE, opera in one
act. SUNDAY EVENING AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.
CHERIE, Grand opéra.

SIX DAYS ONLY.
A VERY VULGAR IN POWER AND STRENGTH.

The \$1,000,000 and \$100,000 Challenge
Show.
GRANDEST ZOOLOGICAL, AGRICULTURAL, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
AND MUSEUM CONSOLIDATION
ON EARTH.

THREE DAYS
On vacant lots, corner of Bourbon and Orleans
streets.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 9,
10 and 11.

THREE DAYS
On vacant lots, near Tivoli Circle.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January
12, 13 and 14.

GREAT EASTERN MENAGERIE,
MUSEUM, AVIARY, CIRCUS, ROMAN HIPPO-
DROME AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

Triumphal return, after an absence of fifteen
months, of the most brilliant, successful and elaborate
amusement enterprise ever organized, affording
more scientific, practical and useful instruction than
any four combined shows of the Old and
New World.

TWO GRAND MENAGERIES,
FOUR DOUBLE CIRCUS TROUPE,
THREE CONSOLIDATED MUSEUMS
AND
A Magnificent Aviary.

Making it the most
MORAL, CHEAST and INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION
Traveling in this or any other country.

TWO ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
Matinee Every Day at Noon.

Night Performance at half past seven o'clock every
day. Doors open one hour previous.

GRAND STREET PAGEANT EVERY DAY
at nine o'clock.

The Most Gorgeous Procession Ever
Witnessed.
LOOK OUT FOR IT!

Admission, \$1. Children under ten years, 50c.
Splendid seats for every body, and others in all
attendance. W. W. DUBREUIL,
New Orleans, Louisiana, General Agent.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered by the
CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS
to the

SHAKESPEARE CLUB,
Saturday Evening, January 3, 1874,
Upon which occasion

THE LADY OF THE LAKE
A CONJUGAL LESSON
Will be produced with the entire strength of the
Shakespeare Club, elegant scenery.

Tickets \$1. Seats can be secured at the box
office on January 2 and 3, 1874. 42-23

BUSINESS CHANGES.

W. H. BAKER, with LATEL. MR. MAX
DINKELPIEL, with the practice of the
law, will be in personal attention to
business and to the management of the
court. The name and title of our firm will
hereafter be BAKER, BAKER & DINKELPIEL,
Attorneys at Law, No. 15, Commercial street,
No. 10.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF
McFarlane & Straight is this day dissolved
and the business of the same is transferred
to the firm of J. M. Straight & Co. who
will be in personal attention to business
and to the management of the court. The
name and title of our firm will hereafter
be STRAIGHT & CO., Attorneys at Law,
No. 15, Commercial street, New Orleans,
Louisiana, January 3, 1874. JAMES M. STRAIGHT,
J. M. STRAIGHT & CO.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—
The partnership heretofore existing between
the undersigned, and J. M. Straight & Co.,
has been dissolved by mutual consent,
and the name of the firm will be changed
to J. M. Straight & Co. who will be in
personal attention to business and to the
management of the court. The name and
title of our firm will hereafter be
STRAIGHT & CO., Attorneys at Law,
No. 15, Commercial street, New Orleans,
Louisiana, December 31, 1873. J. M. STRAIGHT,
J. M. STRAIGHT & CO.

MR. MORRIS W. NEWMAN HAVING
No. 18 Chartres street, notice is hereby given
to all persons having claims against him in
relation to his business, to present them to
him at his office, on or before the 15th
instant, at which time he will pay them
in full. MORRIS W. NEWMAN, Attorney at
Law, No. 18, Chartres street.

THE ACQUISITION AND COMMISSION
business heretofore carried on by J. ROBERT
THAL will be in personal attention to
business and to the management of the
court. The name and title of our firm
will hereafter be ROBERT THAL & Co.,
Attorneys at Law, No. 18, Chartres
street, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 3,
1874. ROBERT THAL & CO.

THE GRANGERS IN LOUISIANA.

Now that the State Grange of Louisiana
is fully organized and in proper working
order, we hope for such reform in our agri-
cultural system as will redound to the bene-
fit of every other progressive interest. The
soil, climate and productions of our beau-
tiful State are indicative of her course and
point plainly to the fact that a thorough and
self-sustaining system of agriculture in all
its branches is the surest and best road to
financial prosperity and independence.

The mission of the Patrons of Husbandry
is to work out this problem, and, although
much has been said about the antagonistic
relations of this order to other industries
and enterprises, there is nothing in the con-
stitution that warrants such a conclusion.
In all great reformatory measures like the
one now agitating the public mind, ultra
men will come to the surface with wild
propositions entirely opposed to the views and
aims of the persons who inaugurate the
measures.

The constitution of the National Grange,
upon which the State Grange is based, is the
embodiment of conservatism, and does not
propose to break up our railroads, demolish
our commercial relations and unhinge our
whole system of traffic, but, on the contrary,
to control all these agencies as to make
them subservient to the productive and
paramount interests of the country.

The accumulation of money, and its use
in the establishment of oppressive monopolies,
never fails to result, as at present, in great
distress to those who are the architects of
our national prosperity, the laboring
classes. Conservative men, both in and out
of the granges, know very well the recip-
rocal relations between the great agencies of
progress, agriculture, manufactures and
commerce, and that a lively and healthy
competition is the sure regulator of them
all. The want of union among the mem-
bers of any one of these agencies will place
them at the mercy of the other two, and
again, without a proper union of interests
between all of them, tyrannical moneyed
monopolies step in and precipitate disaster
and ruin.

This very condition of things necessitated,
in the judgment of reflecting producers, the
establishment of the order of Patrons of
Husbandry, and while the members of the
order are endeavoring to shun the whirlpool
of Charybdis we sincerely hope that they
may not dash upon the breakers of Scylla,
that while they propose to break up ruinous
monopolies, they may not establish monopo-
lies more extensive and ruinous than ever
before existed.

To suppose that one man can successfully
and properly bundle all the cotton or sugar
that is produced in Louisiana is about as
preposterous as to expect that one line
of railroad or steamboats can carry these
products. If the agent or agents of the
granges succeed in breaking up oppressive
commercial rings then they have effected an
object that will result in much good, as a
lively competition will then step in and
correct every other evil.

The men who have spent years in
raiding, steamboating and mercantile
pursuits can conduct these matters much
better than those who have devoted their
lives to the farming interest, and it is vastly
preferable to use these men in the different
capacities to which they are, from long ex-
perience, so well suited, than to introduce a
new order of things that must necessarily
result in evil consequences. The grangers
evidently mean war to all dangerous and
ruinous associations, but peace, good will
and aid to all useful and proper enterprises
in whatever department. They recognize
no impediment in sex or color, and in this
they have a long and holy record.

They are eminently a social organization,
but unfaithful politicians have been "sent
to grass" in many of the States of the West,
no matter what their politics. The order
is spreading its local granges all over our
State, and while they live up to the constitu-
tion which lies before us, we can not but
rejoice that the thinking men in their ranks
have turned their attention in this channel.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL
ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—
Particular attention is called to the sales
at auction to be made this day at noon, at
the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange,
Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish
of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A portion of ground, with the improve-
ments thereon, situated in the Sixth Dis-
trict of this city, late Faubourg Bouliouy,
on Constantine street, between Pitt and
Prytanias.

2. A lot of ground, with all the buildings
and improvements thereon, situated in the
Fourth District of this city, on Pleasant
and Constance streets, between Harmony
and Magazine.

3. A lot of ground, with all the improve-
ments thereon, situated in the First Dis-
trict of this city, on Bolivar street, between
Gravier and Perdido streets.

4. Certain lots of ground in the same dis-
trict, square No. 415, bounded by Magnolia,
Erato, Clio and Clara streets, three forming
the corner of Magnolia and Erato streets,
and one fronting on Erato street.

5. Three lots of ground in the same dis-
trict, in square No. 415, bounded by Mag-
nolia, Erato, Clara and Clio streets, Nos.
18, 19 and 20.

6. One lot of ground in the same district,
in square bounded by Decatur, Fort, Char-
les and St. Ferdinand streets.

7. And one lot of ground in the same dis-
trict, in square bounded by St. Ferdinand,
Royal, Chartres and Montegut streets.

For full particulars and terms see adver-
tisements.

Variety Dramatic Club.
At the election of officers of the Variety
Dramatic Club the following named gentle-
men were chosen:

Samuel J. Hart, president; George W.
Booth, vice president; Benjamin A. Michel,
recording secretary; A. F. Michel, financial
secretary; J. M. Conway, treasurer; A. H.
Brown, stage manager; A. H. Brown, J. M.
Conway, M. H. Redon, casting committee.

Most of these held office last year, and the
confidence of the club is not misplaced in
leaving the management of the club for a
second term with those who so ably dis-
charged their trust.

The Variety Club so suddenly sprung into
existence, and with such ease took a deci-
ded stand in the front rank of amateurs,
that it may be calculated that it will
yet get through about the middle of next
week.

Senator Blackburn's Reply to the Plea- sure.

To the Editor of the Pleasure:
I thank you for having copied once in
ever so long a time one single truth into
your rusty columns. It looks like a jewel
in a swine's snout; you have copied my letter
to Mr. Sams. Nor need you fear your
self that your "carping and censorious dis-
tractions" will do away with its wholesome
effect. You may think the fact that the
overthrow of the Republican State govern-
ment in Louisiana would bring wrath
and destruction to many of our best
citizens, both white and black, is no
argument in its favor; but you will
find that honorable and fair minded
gentlemen generally, of all parties, think
differently. Men of "ordinary minds," with
only a spark of honor in their souls, will
not fail to see and acknowledge that a gov-
ernment whose very existence would be
once inaugurated under its own sanction a
system of political, financial and social per-
secution, could not by any "ordinary" reason-
ing, be accounted "republican in form" or
practice; but what logical conclusion men
of your extraordinary depth, height, and
length and breadth of intellectual power
and research might arrive at in the pre-
sences, God Almighty perhaps knows—the
world could hardly imagine, and need not
care to know.

Here is a sample of your logical sequence.
You say:
They might search the legal election re-
turns, and find to find Mr. Blackburn's
name in the list of successful candidates—
finding, indeed, the name of Mr. Don't in
the place where the name of Blackburn
ought to be, etc.

This is what might be termed chop logic.
It is evidently out of the wrong way of
the grain, and Mr. McDonald will hardly
thank you for it. It is not true that my
name should be on the swindling and basely
fraudulent Fusion election returns, where
Mr. McDonald's name is. I was not a can-
didate on that ticket, and was not emulous
of running ahead on it. I was not a party
to the deliberately concocted swindling
and perjury which were unblushingly in-
tended to place all candidates of a certain
class ahead on that ticket, though it might
have been, had I consented to play the
political rascal and renegade. Nor have I
even claimed to be a member of the so-
called Fusion Senate, though I have been
offered a seat in that body if I would desert
my party and my country and take it.

It is your logic alone, sir, which would
teach the country that a Republican of my
character could be fairly defeated by a
single candidate of the opposition in a dis-
trict where my party is in a known majority
of over a thousand votes. It is not true,
and you know it.

It is due Mr. McDonald and myself to say
that there is no scaramble between us in the
Senatorship. It is a supposition, I am sure,
which neither of us make on our own part.
I do not, and have on various occasions
offered to resign and give up the place, if
thereby any good or harmony could result
to the country, but I have never yet found
any one to consent that I should do so. I
have never consulted you, however, and do
not propose to do so. The conductor of a
journal whose sole purpose seems to be to
destroy the land with strife and bitterness,
and who can see no virtue in a political op-
ponent, I do not, in my plebeian simplicity,
consider a safe guide and counselor in any
thing that is laudable.

Such are the views of "Citizen Black-
burn," as you are pleased to term me, and
if they seem too plainly spoken, you will
excuse me, for you have unreasonably pro-
voked them.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
State Senator.

What Our Exchanges Know About New
Orleans.
When local news fails us we can gener-
ally, by turning to our exchanges, find some
item of local interest heretofore unknown
to us. Here are a few specimens. The fol-
lowing sanguinary paragraph is from the
Chicago Post of the thirtieth:

A new era in journalism is in prospect at
New Orleans. Seven dials are now on the
taps in the leading editorial writers of
this town, and after which the survivors will
have several old scars to settle.

The New York Sun of the twenty-ninth
gives the following statement, which, if
true, would cause a lively scramble among
some of our impetuous attorneys:

A colored man, recently deceased, in New
Orleans, owed the city nearly \$100,000 in
back taxes. He lived in a miserable old
garret, worked like a slave, and allowed
himself none of the comforts of life. He
owned real estate worth \$700,000 at least,
and a large amount of bonds and cash.

There were writs against him for taxes run-
ning back a dozen years, which he avoided
paying by giving the city ten per cent on
the gross amount, which the law permitted,
and then he lent the money on mortgages
for from eighteen to twenty-four per cent.

But perhaps the best paragraph is from
the New York Herald of the same date—
giving an account of a commercial intelli-
gence of the gentlemen who are conducting that
profitable journal of Casarism:

There never has been a question as to
New Orleans being the cheapest route, by
means of the Mississippi river and its tribu-
taries, for the bulk of the cotton of that
region, as well as a large portion of other
bulk products of the soil. Transportation
by water, and especially by natural water
courses, is necessarily much cheaper than
by railroads. But it is not so rapid, and
some products are not delivered in as good
condition by water carriage as by land.

The drawback to New Orleans has been the
bar at the mouth of the Mississippi and the
reluctance to open what river to the Gulf
of Mexico. To obviate this a ship canal
has been proposed from the river at New
Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain. This would
shorten the voyage to New York and other
ports, as well as to Europe, twenty-four
hours under ordinary circumstances.

Perhaps the Herald intended to say a
good word for the Fort St. Philip canal; in
the article from which we have quoted; but
we would rather not receive the puff in such
a dubious way.

The Sub-Judicial Committee.
This body has been steadily at work on
the testimony presented to it in the Durall
case. The majority of the witnesses have
been members of the bar, and the evidence
elicited is principally directed to the bank-
ruptcy practice of the United States Dis-
trict Court. Counsel have been admitted,
but are not permitted to ask questions.
They may make suggestions to the com-
mittee, as matters arising out of them, but
that is all. From the rate the committee
has progressed over the amount of work out-
for it, it may be calculated that it will
yet get through about the middle of next
week.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera.
Today at the matinee will be presented a
most attractive programme. First we are
to have Offenbach's grand opera, "Les
Femmes de Pleuret," then the one act comedy
"La Chanoine," followed by the comedy "Les
Femmes qui Pleurent." The evening's en-
tertainment will consist of Halevy's grand
opera, "Charles VI.," in which M. Devoyon
has produced so profound an impression.
Sunday night Boileau's pleasing three act
comedy, "La Dame Blanche," will be given,
followed by the vaudeville "La Fille Terri-
ble." On Monday night will occur the first
representation of the operatic comedy
"La Fille de Mme. Angot."

St. Charles Theatre.
Miss Alice Kingsbury has played with
varying success, as far as audiences are
concerned, during the week, at this theatre.
At the matinee, on Thursday, the house
was crowded to overflowing. In the evening
she appeared in "Tosca," in her drama of
the "Child of the Savanna," and as "Judy
Blake," in Boileau's little comedy of that
name, in both of which characters she is
excellent. In "Tosca" and "The Child of the
Savanna," a young lady of this city, made
her first appearance as "Mara." This young
lady has a good figure, and a pretty and
intelligent face, and will make a useful
addition to the cast.

Last night Miss Kingsbury appeared as
"Aury," the Little Barefoot, and invested the
character with all the spirit and sweetness
for which she is famous. In her drama of
the "Child of the Savanna," and as "Judy
Blake," in Boileau's little comedy of that
name, in both of which characters she is
excellent. In "Tosca" and "The Child of the
Savanna," a young lady of this city, made
her first appearance as "Mara." This young
lady has a good figure, and a pretty and
intelligent face, and will make a useful
addition to the cast.

Business is brisk at this cozy little the-
atre, and the "Black Crook" continues to
draw large audiences. Matinee to-day as
usual. Great preparations are being made
for the production of "The Chinese," which
will be produced on Monday evening, when
the Lydia Thompson troupe will put in an
appearance. The box office is open, and seats
can now be varied for the opening night.

General Rafael Quesada.
This distinguished Cuban patriot, who
has spent several weeks in our city, in the
last of his struggling career of Republi-
can liberty in this island, left for the
North last evening. While with us he did
to himself many warm friends, who will
regret his departure, and yet look with in-
terest upon his future movements, while they
follow him with their prayers. To all of
such he bids an eloquent and affectionate
farewell, in the following note:

On the eve of the departure for another
field of service to my suffering country, the
emotions of my heart testify the sincere
gratitude for the kindness extended to my
friends in this city, and to myself by the citizens
of New Orleans.

That this sentiment of the American
heart has been restricted to race or opinion,
I can never be sure. I am sure, however,
and spontaneous assemblage to express
their horror at the barbarous massacre at
Santiago de Cuba. It has been evinced
by the tenderest and most personal inter-
course; it has been testified to in the con-
dole of the ladies of New Orleans; it
has been made holy by the spiritual ser-
vices of your clergy to the souls of the mur-
dered dead, and to the sorrowing friends
who mourn them.

The cause of civil and religious freedom
and the emancipation of the slaves can not
be done to every true American. What
ever may be the fate of my unhappy coun-
try, now the subject of revolution and
diplomacy, I shall ever feel that the Ameri-
can heart beats responsive to my own, and
that, sooner or later, that union will be
inseparable.

The personal friends who have given such
evidence of esteem will rest assured that
their kindness can never be forgotten. It
can never be in the power of exile from
my own land to place them under the
same profound obligation. It is at least a
source of consolation to us that it should be
the case, and that the friends of the oppressed
can make no adequate return for kindness
comes the consolation thought that our bene-
factors will never be under the sad neces-
sity of being forgotten.

In this adieu, I trust but temporary, I re-
new my pledges to be true to the deeds and
doctrines which Americans appreciate so
highly. Be assured of my constancy. I
trust, none of the friends of the oppressed
that I may have the proud satisfaction of
grasping your hands and folding you to my
heart with that pride which only a citizen
of a republic, bought with the blood of the
brave and the tears of the true, can feel and
express.

Truly and gratefully, your friend,
GENERAL RAFAEL QUESADA.
New Orleans, January.

Railroad Enterprise.
For years, the business and traveling
community of the South and Southwest
have suffered, especially during the freez-
ing months, from the want of an all rail
route from New Orleans to Cairo, Illinois.
The completion of this enterprise has just
taken place, and all due praise should now
be awarded the able management of the
Mississippi Central railway for the success-
ful achievement of this great national work,
in opening an all rail route to Chicago, St.
Louis, and all points of interest in the
Northwest. The extension shortens up the
distance to all points mentioned, and a re-
duction of rates and fares necessarily fol-
lows. This is good news to those interested
in travel and trade.

The following congratulatory dispatch
was received yesterday:
WILMINGTON, Del., January 1, 1874.
To E. D. Frost, General Manager, New Orleans.
All hail to the first arrival of the through
train from Chicago. It is a happy augury
to the future growth of New Orleans at the
opening of the new year.
Happy New Year to you all.
H. S. McCOMB, President.

On the first instant the new freight route
was also inaugurated, by sending out a
train of through loaded cars for St. Louis,
Chicago, St. Joseph and Kansas City via
Cairo.

LAFAYETTE'S INDIAN TERNIP PECTORAL
BALM.—FOR COUGHS, COLDS and catarrh
affections so prevalent at this season, the
above named preparation is acknowledged
by all who have tried it to be a sovereign
thing. It contains no noxious drugs, is
pleasant to take and acts at all times
promptly and effectually.

Mr. Ogden's New Year's Call.

There was a most respectable assemblage
gathered last evening to greet the Hon. H.
N. Ogden back from the national capital,
and to hear his views on the situation.
There must have been at least 1200 present.
There were present, besides the Hon. Ogden,
clerks, a large proportion being of our
oldest and best. How far the assemblage
of such a number of citizens of undeniable
social status can affect the merits or de-
merits of the case now before the United
States Senate remains to be seen. We
freely admit that some of our most worthy
citizens constantly assert that the McEnery
ticket was elected, and that all the candi-
dates thereon are entitled to office. Com-
petent tribunals have decided otherwise,
but that does not, in a free country, deprive
a man of his opinion. We are not of those
who believe that minorities have no rights
which majorities are bound to respect.

At half-past seven o'clock Captain J. J.
Mellon called the meeting to order by nomi-
nating Mr. P. Maloche as president. Mr.
Maloche was unanimously elected, and ac-
cepted, acknowledging the honor briefly,
but with courtly dignity. Captain Mellon
then read a list of fifty-five vice presidents,
with a few secretaries.

The orator of the evening, Hon. H. N.
Ogden, was then introduced, and, in an
elaborate speech, detailed the result of his
embassy to Washington, narrated his hopes
and endeavored to show that the non-ex-
istence of a *de facto* government in Louisi-
ana could be clearly demonstrated by the
assemblage of the Fusion Legislature.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Og-
den stated that the case was just where it
was at first; that the question was now be-
fore the Senate, and would have to be de-
cided by the Senate. The case, he said,
did not belong to the judiciary nor to the
executive. Both were alike impotent to do
ought in the matter. The House of
Representatives had no jurisdiction, be-
cause it was a body gathered from federal
districts, having only the power to decide
upon the right to seats of members elect.
But, he asserted, the Senate is an assembly
of ambassadors from sovereign States. The
speaker attributed the failure of the
McEnery party to establish their case be-
fore the Senate, last year, to the fact that
it had not been presented in a proper light.
The Senate, therefore, misunderstood the
matter.

Eight of the nine Senators who composed
the committee, which were all Republican,
reported that there was no State govern-
ment in Louisiana, Senator Morton alone
dissenting, impelled thereto by his own self-
ish ambition and desire to be President.
The speaker went on to state that the Sen-
ate now understood that they could seat
Mr. Pinchback on a prima facie case. Law-
yers, he said, would be surprised that grave
Senators, most of them lawyers themselves,
could thus view the case.

After a detailed account of what was
done by the Senate while he was in Wash-
ington, Mr. Ogden said that he was of the
impression that the Senate wanted to get
rid of the Louisiana question. Morton's
scheme was to get the Fusion party to be-
tray itself by acquiescence.

Senator Morton based all his chances of a
dismissal of the case on the ground that the
people here had acquiesced in the Kellogg
government, and were sustaining it.

The speaker then urged his hearers to de-
feat that scheme. He wished them to de-
monstrate that they were still invincible,
and that they "knew their rights, and,
knowing, dared maintain." This, he said,
could only be proven now by the assem-
blage of the People's Legislature at the
proper time and designated place. We
must keep our case before them. We must
not cease to demand our rights. If we do
not, he said, they will forget us.

Again referring to the matter of acquies-
cence, the speaker took occasion to refer to
the course of Hon. Charles Gayarre in ad-
vising the people to defer political questions
until our commercial prosperity should be
restored. The speaker stated that he had
heard that Mr. Gayarre held a commission
from Mr. Kellogg; he did not say that Mr.
Gayarre had any other bias than that which
would naturally attach to one holding a
commission under that government.

The speaker concluded by assuring his
hearers that he had no doubt as to the ulti-
mate result if the people would only stand
firm, reject all evil counsel and meet day
and in future he will have to pay his own
bill for lights out of his enormous fees.

Resolutions were then read denouncing
the Kellogg government and adjuring every
member elect of the People's Senate and
Legislature to be at their posts on the proper
day. If not, they were to be looked upon
with contempt.

A call was then made for Mr. Booth, who,
in response, came forward and tendered his
thanks, excusing himself from an extended
address by the remark, "No speech to be
made after that."
The meeting then dispersed.

Children's Home of the Protestant Epis