

New Orleans Republican.

SPECIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKETS.

Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYDNEY.

For Member of Congress, Second District, HENRY C. DIBBLE.

For Member of Congress, Third District, CHESTER B. DARRALL.

For Member of Congress, Fourth District, GEORGE L. SMITH.

For Member of Congress, Fifth District, FRANK MOKEY.

For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. F. NASH.

The Kingdom of Heaven is a magazine, published in Boston.

St. Louis wants to find an amateur who can not play Claude Melan.

A new "walk around" is mentioned in the Galveston News. It is the walk around the courthouses.

Koppler's medallion bust of Agassiz is pronounced to be the best likeness of the great naturalist.

Half-donkeys are to be supplied with Bibles by the American Bible Society. "My Bible leads to glory."

"Lord, Lord what a cow!" exclaimed a true son of temperance, after drinking a lively punch offered him as a glass of milk.

Dr. O. W. Holmes calls his next volume "Songs of Many Seasons." Whittier calls his new collection of recent poems "Blaze Blossoms."

Edmund Yates is advertising his book, "A Dangerous Game," by denying all intention of expressing ingratitude to his American entertainers.

Who was William Shakespeare, and what did he write? are questions now agitating the literary world, which has occasionally been of Bacon theory.

The Detroit Free Press says that the young women of that town walk four abreast, and carry the left hand as it were a lame dog's paw.

Joseph Miller complains of the worst case of marble in Italy, and says that living there is like taking up one's quarters in an aristocratic churchyard.

The Lincoln statue which is to be erected at Springfield, Illinois, is now completed at Chicopee, Massachusetts, and will be immediately forwarded to its destination.

An Illinois stump speaker who was blowing round that he carried four rebel bullets as proofs of his patriotism, was found to be carrying them in his breeches pocket.

The editor of a religious paper is said because he undertook to state that Mr. Spurgeon, in his "Sword and Trowel," said so and so, and the printer called it "Shirt and Towel."

The Chicago public library, founded just after the great fire, has now 40,000 volumes. It is supported by a tax of one-fifth of a mill, which already gives an income of \$65,000 a year.

A peach orchard in Maryland contains 103 acres. At the height of the past season 600 hands were employed in picking, packing and canning the fruit, and the daily work was about 1000 baskets, or 20,000 cans.

Colonel G. Dodat D'Orsonville, of Montreal, has been made a Roman Count by Pius IX, in virtue of a brief issued on the twenty-sixth of last June. M. D'Orsonville is said to be the first Canadian who received this honor.

A manuscript poem in the Bostonian, written by one Forrest, addressed to Queen Mary, and being a history of Queen Katherine, is to be printed at once by one of the members of an English literary club, as a present to the association.

A stranger conversing with a Maine Republican about the next Senatorship, asked: "What do you say of the uncommitted ones?" "They'll go for Hamlin," was the reply. "Hamlin is like one of my neighbors up river; he always owns all the logs that don't market."

Captain General Concha, according to late dispatches, is determined to prosecute the war upon the insurgents with renewed vigor. He has ordered a draft of men, with out privilege of exemption, and has also asked for a loan of over half a million dollars.

A Russian officer has invented a shell with a cannon ball at the point. The intention of this amiable missile is to have a cannon for the enemy's artillery and explode the shell among the gunners, sending the ball ricocheting to the rear for the purpose of making it lively for the infantry.

The new five per cent bonds of the United States are now quoted at 101 1/2 in London. The chances are, therefore, that the new compound syndicate, who got the last of these bonds from the government at par, and a commission of a fourth of one per cent besides, are making a very handsome thing of it.

The Boston Pilot (Roman Catholic) calls attention to a recent funeral of a poor man in Waterbury, at which the friends, instead of hiring hacks, walked in procession to the cemetery, and gave what would otherwise have gone in carriage hire to the widow and six orphans. "Is there any one to find fault with this conduct?" asked the Pilot. "How many 'long funerals' do we see every day following the remains of poor men, whose children will be sent to the poor house next week?"

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided a contested life insurance policy case, involving \$20,000, in favor of the widow of the late Colonel Thomas E. Chickering against the Globe Life Insurance Company of New York. The defense claimed that the premiums had not been paid, but the plaintiffs showed that the Boston agent of the premiums guaranteed the payment of the premiums to offset his personal indebtedness to the Messrs. Chickering, and the court held that the insurance company was bound by the promise of its agent.

THE DEMAND FOR ABBODICATION.

Had anything been wanting to establish a consistent purpose to overthrow the government of the State by expelling the whole official corps from office, it would be furnished by the extraordinary demand made upon the State executive. The contents of Mr. McEnery for the executive chair was carried before Congress, where it is now pending. It was understood to be a test case for the authority of the board which commissioned the present incumbent should be declared invalid, and would all the commissions, State and municipal, be annulled by the same act. The appearance of the same gentleman who represented at Washington the claims of the McEnery administration, and in the opening campaign first attracted our attention. These legal advisers were prominent, and the demand for the resignation of all the officers in several parishes is as to suppose, and to suggest, in an article some days since, that it was the strategy of the McEnery claimants to substitute a legislative election for the congressional appeal. If a legislative majority could have been secured by force of intimidation, the election of the Governor might have been effected by force of impeachment, or by other acts having the effect of law.

The precise language of this demand upon the Governor, and the men who have made it, contribute to the probability of the theory stated. Counselor Marshall's statement in which the legal election of Mr. McEnery was alleged. The executive chair was seized by fraud and violence. "W. P. Kellogg has continued himself in power" by other "irregular, fraudulent and violent acts."

The report of a committee never adopted by the Senate is announced as authority of State government, the registration act is charged as a fraud, and the intelligence under which the federal government has sent troops to enforce the laws of Congress is called "false and infamous representations."

The conclusion of this instrument is that the executive incumbent is a usurper, and his immediate abdications demanded. With the exception that the language of these resolutions and this demand are more elaborate, the spirit is identical with those adopted in each of the parishes heretofore left in local anarchy by a precisely similar demand. The demand for the executive abdications is thus entirely consistent with the programs which abandoned the appeal to Congress and substituted the disorganization of the State government and the reduction of the Republican vote by violence or terror. The effect of this policy will be to open the national eyes to a full perception of the course and causes of the insurrectionary movement in Louisiana.

THE STATE AND THE CITY GOVERNMENTS.

It is very unlucky for many excellent citizens of New Orleans that they understand nothing except a foreign language, and thus derive their ideas of affairs from the *bes*, fragments with petroleum and Parisian faveuse. If they understood the language of the country in which they reside, it would be known that the Republican party had arrested the public debt, discharged the chief author, who, for a supposed legendum of his fingers, was instantly taken up by the Fusion party; that the Republican party, supposing some of the debt was honestly due, and that the people were able to pay it, passed an act sealing this debt, and now profess a purpose to continue this heroic course, even to cutting down the fees of the clerks and sheriffs.

The Republican, in answer to the unfounded calumnies charged against the State government, asks why the complaint of extravagance and ruin should be confined to a government whose taxes are fourteen millions, whose expenditures a million, and whose public debt fifteen millions, when upon the same people and property rests a debt of twenty-three millions, an annual expenditure of five millions, and a tax of twenty-five mills?

To this end Gallot contemporary responds that the Republican party is responsible also for the city debt, taxation, and expenditures, because it would not grant the legislation necessary for reform. It also files the special plea of the Metropolitan tax, the school tax, and the street repair tax.

The Times contends that the present City Council should not be censured for extravagance, because the administration only expends about thirty per cent of the revenues in running the city government. We have cited the city government as run by white people ever since its foundation. We do not forget the colored administrators for the past two years. Now this administration must have had some police. The public schools were founded before the war, and some repairs to the streets are necessary. That the city administration only expends thirty cents on the dollar of the revenue in its running expenses is a subterfuge. The greater part of these revenues are expended in paying the interest on a debt which a white man's government has accumulated. Now we ask any apologist for the city government to point to the property which the city has to show for an interest bearing debt of \$48,000,000. That it and the interest is all levied for on the property of the citizens, or wrung from the sale of their wares and markets, is proof that the \$23,000,000 of debt is composed of the consolidated extravagance of the past administrations, and that their present "unhappy" successors have inherited a property in which the mortgage interest exceeds the fee simple value. The history and present state of the city government contradicts the White League theory that the government of white men is infallible. Here is a white man's government with a debt of \$23,000,000, and little or nothing to show for the investment. What has been done with the money? Here is a tax of twenty-five mills resting on the people and property for this city government, and the people are told that the Republican Legis-

lature is responsible because they would not have permitted the reforms of the past fourteen years if they had been asked. On this head we have a single and significant question. Did the city administration request the Legislature to scale the debt of the city as well as the debt of the State? We may add another. Has not the Legislature granted all the acts asked by the city government to improve its credit. Unfortunately it has done so. The process has been this. The revenues of the city being insufficient to meet its current expenses, for many years past it has been the custom of the City Council to print city notes, warrant on an empty treasury, and create extravagant bills against the city, all of which, collected in the hands of city brokers, were, on their petition, funded in city debt by the Legislature.

The attempt to excite the local majority to resist the government of the State, in addition to that of the city, is eminently Parisian. The same insatiable appetite for all the offices has divided and subdivided that mercenary people into right left and centre, into Bonapartists, Bourbonists, Communists and Red Republicans. It has brought the solid German to overrun a powerful and brave nation, subjugated only by their partisan dissensions. Discarding the American language as unworthy or inadequate to the expression of social hostility, the effort has been made to constitute here the politics of Paris. We have proposed reform, indiscriminate reform, reform of all abuses, and repudiation of all wrongdoers, without regard to color or political profession. It has been refused with added contumely, and a polite endeavor to show that while one party should be expelled from the State government for having, as alleged, robbed at half price, another party should be maintained in possession of the city government which has loaded the same people with nearly double the debt and taxation and quadrupled the expenditures. While these Republicans should be expelled from office and driven from the State for alleged abuses, White Leaguers, whose administration is infinitely more deserving censure, stands beyond reproach, and even above investigation.

POLITICAL UNIVERSALISM.

When Fagin saw a little boy pick up a pocket handkerchief he would advance to meet him and say, "That's right, sonny, I was just coming back to get it; here's a penny for you," and the wiper would be added to the collection of Fagin.

When the Democracy sees a Republican constituency discontented with their party representative, get rid of him, even at the cost of electing a successor no better than the late incumbent, the Democratic Fagin advances and says, "That's right, my boy, score another for the State rights Democracy." In this way the warehouse of Fagin where he kept ever so many people at work washing, mending and picking the bones out of the innumerable wigs prigged from all over London, bore no kind of comparison with the extent and variety of the Democratic fence shop in which it keeps all the record of defeat for all manner of offices and in every township, county, city, State and federal district in the Union. These have accumulated since 1851 and are innumerable and incongruous. They comprise all sorts of tariff improvement, high and low finance, war and anti-war, all sides of all foreign questions, with all Liberal, White League, Independent, Hivite, etc.

The extraordinary bull of plenary indulgence granted by the Democracy has enlisted in its service men without regard to political opinions or principles. There is but one condition of enrollment; it is this:

You do well and truly promise to vote the Democratic ticket without scratching, and to vote all office and emolument under your control in favor of those who have voted the same way.

We have cited the extraordinary spectacle of Democrats nominating the Republican Greeley, and the Republican Ward, as a proof of the utter desertion of all principle, except that embodied in the pledge just given. We will now give even a more signal example of the reckless and dangerous deception which these furnished office hunters have practiced upon the American people.

A Mr. McMasters like Taubert "deceit-ling himself to be somebody," announces that he has published in connection with the alleged sale of Porto Rico to Germany "to the confusion of Bismarck and Serrano." In the course of his explanation of this signal triumph, Mr. McMasters says incidentally that he is in favor of a Spanish monarchy:

I will compromise no one by reverting to my source of information at present. In a short time it may be some months, when King Karlos VII. will be in the Escorial, and will hold Madrid and all the Spanish, for their honor I will, perhaps, tell you my informant has been.

Mr. McMasters seems also to be a grand immonce of the Zouaves of his holiness, who seems to be aiding to establish the Spanish Bourbons on the throne from which they have been expelled by their own vicious and oppressive administration.

All I have done has been to private in the St. Michael's Association, of New York, to help in sending a little aid to the Pontifical Zouaves who are in active service in Spain, for hospital services, under her royal highness Donna Bianca, the wife of Don Alphonse, the brother of the King, and as freely used for the unhappy conscripts of the Madrid dictatorship as for the Carlist wounded.

This inhabitant of the American republic seems bitterly hostile to the Republican "dictatorship of Madrid." He also denounces the "overgrown and insolent German empire." From all of this we infer that Mr. McMasters is—

- 1. A friend of monarchy.
- 2. A zealous friend of the Pontiff.
- 3. An intense hater of the Protestant rulers in Germany.

Now, if we be correct in the inference that Mr. McMasters is operating in America for the defeat of the Spanish republic and the restoration of monarchy, what will the American public think of this further development of vain glory?

My sentiments as a Democrat of the old school, and as an adherent to the fullest extent of the Monroe doctrine, have led me to sound an alarm perfectly well authorized.

"A Democrat of the old school, and an adherent," etc. So the old school Democrat might be the friend of a Bourbon monarch and the foe of a Republican people striving to resist an invading tyrant who comes to burn, murder and confiscate a free people into bondage! And this is one of the varieties of the Democracy of the old school. Judging by the name of Mr. McMasters, he is also an Irishman, which aggravates the enormity of preferring a king to a free government. We had, however, only noticed this individual proof of the plenary indulgence accorded by the "Old School Democracy" to any political heresy, provided the disseminator was sound on the unscratched Democratic ticket.

It would be funny, if it were possible, to see the result of an opposition victory in 1876. The Democratic jackdaw would strut in all the plumage plucked and picked up for the past decade. In the midst of this display and the discordant triumph of the jackdaw tribe, would come a Reformer, and without so much as saying I yearn for you, would pluck one of the gaudiest feathers from the coat of the parolier. An Independent and a Liberal and Fusionist would make similar reclamations, and the dismantled bird of Tammany would hop into some unguarded corner as bare of plumage as he had been always barren of principle.

THE SITUATION.

Yesterday was a regular blue one to those who desire peace, and endeavor to settle political questions by intellectual force alone. The events, or such as could be collected by our reporters, will be found related in another place.

The day opened with the unusual spectacle of squads of well dressed men, armed with guns of various patterns repairing to the several White League clubrooms, whence they subsequently emerged for the purpose of rallying on Canal street. There was some desultory fighting, but nothing like a pitched battle has yet occurred. But there was a great deal of deep feeling manifested on both sides, which it would not take much to kindle into a conflagration. With the exception, however, of the capture of the City Hall, and the occupation of some of the public squares there was no interference with property of any kind. A special guard was detailed to protect our office, for which we are thankful to those in authority, though from the pacable disposition of the armed men, such a precaution was hardly necessary. And it was no doubt intended more as a check upon unauthorized persons than for those belonging to the regular clubs.

The day closed with a portion of the people in open insurrection against the State and municipal authorities, backed by a force which the police have, so far, proved themselves unable to cope with. There is, however, a large reserve force in the State House, which has not yet been brought into action, and we hope such a step will not be necessary. There was too much blood shed on both sides yesterday in this most miserable political quarrel, and we hope it may prove to be the last. Killing means no way to convince them of their political or religious errors, and it is the poorest possible way to add to our commercial prosperity.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Statement of Mr. O. Delahoussaye, Sr., Tax Collector of St. Martin Parish.

Although I have never sought public notoriety, or newspaper controversy, I owe it to my friends, and my fellow citizens, regardless of political affections, who are so kind as to insist, to refute the false and malicious charges brought against me by a committee appointed by a mob of the parish of St. Martin, and which committee was composed of Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet.

Having been compelled to retire from my parish by the force of arms, I have delayed answering the charges of that distinguished committee of patriots because I was not able to procure the official documents, to show that the charges alleged against me were groundless and malicious; and also to procure certain documents to implicate some of the very same patriots composing that committee; and if any one had to be removed from the parish, they ought to begin at home and remove some of their own kind, such men as Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet, for malfeasance in office, as members of the police jury of the parish of St. Martin for the years 1870 and 1871.

Let the public and the other members of that body peruse the annexed certificate of the proceedings of the committee, and they will find that the true robbers of the money of the parish of St. Martin are yet among them, and if there were any respect for the laws of the land, they should have been removed long ago from the parish.

I will now proceed to make a statement of the proceedings which have taken place up to the time of my leaving the parish, and refute seriatim the malicious and groundless charges brought against me by that celebrated committee appointed by the so-called taxpayers of the parish of St. Martin, and challenge that committee to prove the truth of their assertions. As agreed, with Mr. DeClout, the following day a committee composed of Mr. Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet came to my office, and after a thorough examination of my books and papers Messrs. Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet expressed themselves to me that my accounts were correct, and that they would publish a statement to show the people of the parish that I had performed my duties faithfully and honestly, and if they have any feelings of gentlemen about their charge against me, they should be content with employing with their savings and don't give me published malicious charges against me in the New Orleans Bee and New Orleans Bulletin, which they have not dared to sign, because they knew full well that they were false and malicious, and would be held liable to the citizens against me. I will now proceed to refute the imaginary charges of that wise and patriotic committee.

In answer to the first charge I will state that in the performance of my duties I have acted strictly according to the law, and that I have claimed no salary, and that the only tax due to the parish on property adjudicated to the State, and that I declined to pay the same on the ground that the State was not compelled to pay.

To the second charge, that I had collected more poll tax from the white taxpayers than the colored, I will state that I have received the books of the Auditor, I have collected and paid into the treasury \$710 for poll tax for the year 1873, which is a great deal more than my predecessors.

The assertion that I have collected poll tax from the white voters, and neglected to collect the same from colored voters, is also false and malicious. It is to be noted that there are but few colored property holders in the parish, and that in all cases where white or colored voters are taxed for poll tax only, it is and it has always been difficult to pay parish to collect that item. That committee knows this fact as well as myself. Yet they have dared to refer to my books, which they have recently taken possession of, and to state that I have collected as much poll tax from the colored as from the white voters.

To the third charge, "that the tax collector, for preparing the assessment roll for the parish, has received of \$200,000, and that he has only paid \$20 to the State," the herein annexed certificate speaks for itself.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Martin.—We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the Messrs. Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet, Sr., tax collector for the assessment roll for the year 1873, has received of \$200,000, and that he has only paid \$20 to the State, which is a great deal more than my predecessors.

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As has been usual, the Northern Democracy, finding the nation incensed at the lawless violence of the Southern Democracy, gives notice that it is not responsible for such acts. It therefore proclaims in convention in Massachusetts the following among cautionary resolutions:

First—Unwavering devotion and fidelity to the constitution of the United States, as the only guarantee of safety and tranquility to the Union. Equal political rights for all races, colors and conditions of men.

To transgress these "equal political rights," it openly denounces any and all denial interference with popular elections in every State.

These "equal political rights" would be very valuable if the federal government should decline to preserve order or enforce the laws at elections or at other times. But adds:

We and heartily condemn the conduct of those who, under any pretense or guise, disseminate and their country by lawless acts of violence against the colored race in the Southern States, as also those carpet-baggers who had for years past eaten up the substance of the people they have oppressed and deceived.

So the Southern Democracy "disgrace themselves and their country by lawless acts of violence against the colored race." This will protect the Northern Democracy from responsibility on account of the deeds of their brethren, while it does not at all impair the nationality of the Democratic party. But will their Southern brethren, upon whom they have so often gone back, submit to this sort of thing? Of course, just as they voted for the Democratic ticket of Blair and McClellan. The Northern Democracy first commit the party to a Northern position, and the Southern Democracy follows and fawns upon them. But the Northern State right Democracy never fails to repudiate all unpopular acts committed at the South.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Republican takes pleasure in acknowledging courteous and kind attentions during the heat of the excitement yesterday from Messrs. Overton and Payne, of General Ogden's staff; Thad Waterman, Esq., representing Mr. Penn, and Messrs. Byerly, Simpson and Moise, of the Bulletin. Messages were received from Messrs. Penn and Ogden, through their respective aids, after the White League party had obtained full possession of the streets, assuring ample protection to the office in case any violent demonstrations were made thereon.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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Statement of Mr. O. Delahoussaye, Sr., Tax Collector of St. Martin Parish.

Although I have never sought public notoriety, or newspaper controversy, I owe it to my friends, and my fellow citizens, regardless of political affections, who are so kind as to insist, to refute the false and malicious charges brought against me by a committee appointed by a mob of the parish of St. Martin, and which committee was composed of Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet.

Having been compelled to retire from my parish by the force of arms, I have delayed answering the charges of that distinguished committee of patriots because I was not able to procure the official documents, to show that the charges alleged against me were groundless and malicious; and also to procure certain documents to implicate some of the very same patriots composing that committee; and if any one had to be removed from the parish, they ought to begin at home and remove some of their own kind, such men as Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet, for malfeasance in office, as members of the police jury of the parish of St. Martin for the years 1870 and 1871.

Let the public and the other members of that body peruse the annexed certificate of the proceedings of the committee, and they will find that the true robbers of the money of the parish of St. Martin are yet among them, and if there were any respect for the laws of the land, they should have been removed long ago from the parish.

I will now proceed to make a statement of the proceedings which have taken place up to the time of my leaving the parish, and refute seriatim the malicious and groundless charges brought against me by that celebrated committee appointed by the so-called taxpayers of the parish of St. Martin, and challenge that committee to prove the truth of their assertions. As agreed, with Mr. DeClout, the following day a committee composed of Mr. Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet came to my office, and after a thorough examination of my books and papers Messrs. Eugene A. Duchamp, Auguste Marat, Z. T. Fournet, G. A. Fournet and H. P. Fournet expressed themselves to me that my accounts were correct, and that they would publish a statement to show the people of the parish that I had performed my duties faithfully and honestly, and if they have any feelings of gentlemen about their charge against me, they should be content with employing with their savings and don't give me published malicious charges against me in the New Orleans Bee and New Orleans Bulletin, which they have not dared to sign, because they knew full well that they were false and malicious, and would be held liable to the citizens against me. I will now proceed to refute the imaginary charges of that wise and patriotic committee.