

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Election, Monday, November 2, 1874. For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DURCLET. For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYMPHER. For Member of Congress, Second District, HENRY C. DIBBLEL. 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 MOREY. For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. E. NASH.

The old fashioned pennies are no longer common. One Dr. Magdon says no cigar smoker ever committed suicide. With undertakers the circumstances of the dying alter burial cases. Cash on delivery is the manner of con. during the lecture business. If Shakespeare did not write Shakespeare, it follows that Bacon wrote Bacon. Francis Snowball, a Canada bank cashier, has been sued with the funds of the bank. The report of the organization of a "Mass Benevolent Association" is contradicted. A bill of fare, on which all dishes you desire most are scratched out, is mutilated mockery. Clocks are the most self-deprecating of all machines. They always run down themselves. The stretch across a mother's knee is a human race stretch most exciting to little boys. Five dollars is the ordinary price of an assassination in Rome—a cheap way of disposing of unpleasant people. The pursuit of happiness and the pursuit of being bad before a gust of wind, are very differing occupations. When they say "Keep up, William Allen," in Ohio, they do not mean to quote the whisky market to him. Last Saturday commenced the five thousand six hundred and thirty-ninth Jewish year since the creation of the world. "Too partial to their neighbor's property" is the way a Colorado paper states it, in reference to certain erring fellow-citizens. A young lady being asked by a rich bachelor, "If not your self, who would you rather be?" replied, sweetly and modestly, "yourself."

A Massachusetts man has imported a bascule column from the Great Causeway, off the north coast of Ireland, as an ornament for his lawn. They had to look up some deeds, thirty years old, in San Francisco, the other day, and they called it "ransacking the dusty archives of the past." The Phoenix puts a compliment, the first of the season from last quarter, by saying the Republicans "know how to be frank and graceful." At the present stage of investigation, the Cambius Company of London estimate their annual loss by embezzlements at the handsome sum of \$10,000. The little boy who was urged to go to bed early because the little pretty chickens went to roost at dark, remarked to his mother that "the roost went too."

Of politics in Nebraska the Omaha Bee says: "With all their professions of love for the dear German, the Democrats do not find room for a single German on their ticket." The author of the little English work "How to Economize like a Lady" does not treat of saving money, but of economy of time, of temper, and of sundry minor matters. Our pleasant friend Tom Mathews took a sensible departure in these troublous times last Tuesday. He left the state he had previously existed in and went into a new one—the state of matrimony. "London Assurance," with an interesting cast, including Edwin Adams, Ben DeBar, Charles Pope and George Methan, was played at DeBar's Opera House, St. Louis, on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the family of the late Mark Smith.

In one of the graveyards at Truro, Cape Cod, is a marble column bearing the names of fifteen men and boys, belonging to that place, who, with seven vessels, were lost on the banks in a single storm. On many of the stones in the graveyards on the cape are inscribed the words "lost at sea." A plain old woman has been exhibiting horse sense. He says: "Never let on a horse race, say, that it is wrong to bet, and, besides, the horse that ought to win is likely to win out of ten cases to be taken to the rear. Do not bet at all; you bet, but if you bet on horses get acquainted with the riders in advance of the contest, and see how the game is coming out."

The Dublin asks us to copy from the following statement that ever since the Metropolitan police has disappeared from our streets there has not been a single burglary committed, or a solitary fire in the city. If such is the case we greatly rejoice at it, and commend the tolerance of the burglars and incendiaries. Let who may control the morals or manners of the city, our praise of the observers of law and order is never withheld.

Still on the color line, the Philadelphia says: "It won't be to insure the political safety of Vicksburg, practice what you preach. There has been too much saying up already, without sufficient assistance for the future. Unless negroes when you employ satisfy you beyond a doubt that they will never vote against your interests again, move them, and get whites in their places. That is the only safe course, and you owe it to your race to mercilessly pursue it. Make the negro feel the power that you can peacefully exert, and the game is yours for ever."

There is even a consideration for those involved in this movement, for their countries assurances to this office of protection from any lawless injury. The best return in our power for these courtesies, and the most sincere service we can render to the citizens of New Orleans, is to remind them of the power of

SHALL THE MAJORITY RULE? We may use the calm interval accorded before the execution of constitutional obligations by the federal government, to reason with those who will read, upon the actual situation. It is the best return we can make for the privilege of opinion accorded us.

The armed men who have shown a force superior to that of the smaller number commanded by the State government, claims to be in the majority. Perhaps so within the parish of Orleans, but all evidences show that they are a minority of the whole State population. We could see some excuse if the misguided constituency of a parish should claim obedience or resignation of their own officers, but there is no logic in claiming that an armed majority in one parish should expel by force the administration of the whole State.

There is, however, another majority which decides the later resort; it is the majority of the people of the United States. The armed majority which can control an unarmed minority in the streets of New Orleans becomes a microscopic minority before the armed assemblage of forty millions. Men in power, secured by local force, will, we trust, remember that it always becomes the strong to do before themselves that no reproach can befall them for the undue exercise of their power.

The doctrine now set up in justification of the armed occupation of the public buildings of the State of Louisiana is that the majority have decreed it. What sort of a majority? It will be answered, the majority of local force. We have called it a shotgun majority. This is precisely what this form of government was never intended to permit. Ours is neither a government of force nor a government of riches. The venerable voter who at eighty years toilers to the polls has exactly the same weight of political force with his grandson of twenty-one. The meek and non-combatant Quaker or Dunker who will not fight on any provocation, can offset the vote of the bully belted with revolvers. To women has been given in some States and corporations the right of ballot. They would derive little value from this right if it depended on their physical ability to exercise it. In like manner the vote of the millionaire can not prevail over that of the poorest man.

The majority is that of numbers, white or black, qualified to vote under the constitution and the laws. It would be therefore illegal to speak of a majority of the people unless we compute all the voters of the State. Let us suppose that this numerical majority is in great part unskilled in the use of arms, or too timid or scrupulous to use them. Are these voters to be ignored and excluded for want of pistol gallery practice? Are the officers of the State to be put up at a target firing? Shall those who have the best eyesight and the steadiest nerve carry them off against their competitors who do not pretend to such qualities? If such were the case, then the best pistol shot should be President. But at this great contest would come in again a large company of good shooters, as many in the world, and would form their majority in force and carry off the official prizes.

This government was established to repeal the law of force. Kings hold standing armies, and proclaimed their own laws. The people were in numerical majority, but without political rights, and without military organizations. To this was contributed in America the majesty of the law, and society armed the law with a force adequate to its own enforcement. Under this system men physically unequal, men unequal in courage, in military resource, are made the political equals of the strongest and most resolute. It has been the boast of America that this equality has been maintained. Any appeal from the laws to the local majority of force will be met by the force of a superior national majority, acting under the authority of the law. For, if we could set aside the law, and as in Mexico, make a pronouncement, what would it prove? Only the accredited supremacy of a local force. It is easy for a party which wants office, to denounce the occupants of office as unfit and unworthy, but such denunciations are not held in the United States as sufficient warrant for the forcible expulsion of one officer and the installation of another. Our fellow-citizens put their own construction upon their own acts, which they assume to be patriotic, while those of others are alone due to the most flagitious motives.

When these acts shall be stated in the cold language of the law, and in the sense in which they must strike an impartial and law-abiding people, we apprehend that men would not recognize the events of the past week, so different will be the definitions given of them.

THE CRISIS PAST. Those who know the indomitable determination of the man at the head of the federal government, and the official obligation resting upon him to repress domestic violence at the call of the State authorities, needed not the telegraph of the Adjutant General to assure them that his proclamation meant the prompt suppression of disaffection in any part of the Union. It is to be hoped that this conviction will rest on and abide with every one of those who have participated in the recent acts of violence which have temporarily displaced the legal authorities of the State.

We have no word of triumph for the inevitable. We have great regret for the inconsiderate measures which have caused the death of brave men, and impaired the character of Louisiana in the estimation of the world. There is even a consideration for those involved in this movement, for their countries assurances to this office of protection from any lawless injury. The best return in our power for these courtesies, and the most sincere service we can render to the citizens of New Orleans, is to remind them of the power of

that cotton on the levee is in danger. The fifty thousand bales received in 1873 have been swelled to over one hundred thousand in 1874, and the sympathetic thousands of merchants who met at the courthouse on Tuesday night to edge our people on in the work of their own destruction fondly hope to make the figure a quarter of a million in 1875. St. Louis is truly a sympathetic place, and takes fraternal interest in our affairs. If our madcaps could be induced to burn this city outright, we have no doubt one hundred thousand people of St. Louis would meet somewhere to applaud the patriotic *autodéfense*, and prepare fresh circles for the country trade. We notice also that Memphis, with less pretension, perhaps, but fully as much concern, is following in the same line, and ordering new cotton cars for the Charleston railroad. There is also a faint disposition manifested in Cincinnati to encourage the "good work."

CHARLESTON PROSPER. If the present armed control of the State should continue, it would effectually dislodge the public mind of one error. It is, that the alleged abuses, debt and tax exaction of the State authorities cause all the stagnation and destitution of which all complain. The annual reports of our trade on the first instant show a falling off in every principal staple. Cotton, flour, grain, hog products, tobacco, are all less in receipt than last year. Our imports of foreign goods have fallen off twenty-four per cent, or more than four millions of dollars. The coffee receipts of New Orleans are seventy thousand bags less than last year. To this it is useless to say we are ruined by Chinese cheap labor, and, "He went for that Heathen Chinee." Assign to the State government what qualifies his enemies may suggest, he did not make the State's debt. No exercise of his power could control the shipment of freights to or through this port. The cotton exports of the last year were large, though short of the preceding year. There was ample freight room for return cargoes. The river freight has been abandoned. The federal law guarantees to all ports of entry or delivery importing goods through our own or any other port, the right to do so without even prepayment of duties. Now, is Kellogg such an acre that the Western cities no longer dare pass his "castle on the Rhine"? Is their political prejudice such that they will never ship another ton on their own boats and barges so long as Louisiana remains under the administration of Governor Kellogg?

It must not be forgotten that the whole lake country now ships and receives a great deal of commerce by way of the St. Lawrence and through the city of Montreal. Commerce, then, does not regard the political jurisdiction through which it may pass to or from market. But we have received one conclusive proof that the gross political abuses which can be alleged against a State administration do not represent the industrial development of a city, if the commercial connections of that city are satisfactory. Our readers have doubtless heard of Governor Moses of South Carolina. As a short description, we will say he is the Warmoth of that State. They have heard of the debt and taxation of South Carolina, and they prepared for the state which follows? It is from the Chicago Times, a paper of Democratic antecedents and tendencies. The present wonderful prosperity of Charleston, South Carolina, is a hard nut for the levellers in the special journal, and a congenial mark of the wrath of Providence for fostering secession in its early days. Charleston was that city. Yet it is the most prosperous place in the South. The cotton receipts this year are 50,000 bales in excess of last year's receipts. In 1870 the city handled only one-twentieth of the entire cotton crop of this country, and this year she has handled more than one-third. The harbor has been filled with shipping, and the trade in rice, naval stores, lumber and vegetables has grown steadily. Local manufactures are increasing rapidly in number and importance, and new buildings of all kinds are being constructed. The commercial prospects of the city are brighter than ever before.

Read it again. An increase in the staple products, an improvement in manufactures, new buildings of all kinds, commercial prospects brighter than ever before. Certainly, then, no State administration, however corrupt, can arrest the progress of a city whose trade or industries are prosperous. On the contrary, if something be not done to stop the cross-roads of trade now pouring out of our commercial channel and earthing with their alluvion other and rival territory, New Orleans will dry up intubally. Civil war has ruined many a city. It has never built up one. It is easy to tell every man who can not get work on the levee, or in the stores and shops: "Don't you see that fellow? That is Kellogg. He is the man that keeps you on the street starving. Kill or drive him away, and you will have wages." He by no means suggest that the fingers should be pointed at Mayor Wiltz, whose financial little finger lays heavier upon this people than the loins of Kellogg. His *laissez faire* policy. If an officer is held responsible for all the destitution prevailing in this city for a tax of fourteen mills, how can another expect to escape for a tax of twenty-five mills? But we will not wander from the point. Charleston, which stood a ruin of fire for a hundred days prosper. New Orleans which never had a stone displaced, but was fed on federal rations, has declined. Charleston, governed by an irresponsible State officer and Legislature, grows in trade and buildings. New Orleans governed in most part since the war by men of her own choice, wits in every interest. How can these opposite results of prosperity and stagnation be accounted for. That is a subject for a prose essay.

AMABLE ST. LOUIS. No circumstances has occurred since the failure of the Fort St. Philip canal bill and the building of Eads' bridge so well calculated to gladden the hearts of our St. Louis friends as the recent upturning of lawful authority in New Orleans. Doubtless the drummers of that city have been sent out through all the cotton region tributary to this city, armed with circulars, setting forth the dreadful condition of affairs here. The populace is excited to such a degree of indignation

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BLUE AND GRAY. The formation of an association for the fraternization of those who fought against each other in the late war has been greatly applauded by all who sincerely desire the restoration of cordial relations between the sections. The national action in respect to the Confederate debt, which have received even in national cemeteries appropriate honors from their friends, tend to prove that the human heart responds to noble emotions, and that a soldier loves a brave adversary, and he despises a treacherous friend. Had those who made the great fight made the terms of peace, no doubt the national wound would have long since healed. It is almost a poetical incident that General Grant signified to General Lee the terms of capitulation which, in his opinion, should be signed by the latter, and though at the moment General Lee desired to include terms of peace, which, it was inadmissible in a purely military officer, to concede, yet, when General Lee did consent to surrender, he accepted the terms in the language first suggested by General Grant, and the latter was not present in person to accept the surrendered sword.

It is unfortunate the politicians, of whom very few were under arms on either side, should have striven so hard to foment the fires of sectional hostility, which should have been at least quenched in the blood of the slain. CHICAGO TROUBLES. Chicago has her municipal troubles. She has lost five hundred thousand dollars by the defection of a treasurer, and the Committee of One Hundred, in council, have adopted resolutions that the executive committee shall employ the best legal talent to aid in collecting the amount of the default from the bondsmen of the defunct. The same committee also took up the subject of official bribery, and instructed the committee on legislation to prepare a bill with adequate provisions to render effectual the punishment of this crime. There is thus evidence that official corruption exists in Chicago. It is attributed to various causes, of which the extended right of suffrage is the chief. The frauds are not attributed to the poor, it is alleged that the men of wealth and position organize large corporate robberies.

There is nothing of political division on this question of a common evil. Democrats do not reproach Republicans, but all unite in bringing to justice officers who have defrauded and defamed whatsoever political party they may belong to. While corporate men seems the same in all latitudes we commend for general adoption the position that official defrauders deserve the condemnation of all and the defense of none.

THE CITY ADMINISTRATION PRONOUNCES. After the election in 1872 there was no contest offered by the Republican candidates for the city administration. Its legality depended on the report of the one or other of the returning boards. By tacit consent it was allowed to take office, but took no part in the contest before Congress. There was impatience and even complaint with the McEnery contestants that the administration of Mayor Wiltz took no part in the appeal to Congress. He now, however, declares that he claims under the same authority with McEnery, because he denounces the administration of Kellogg as a usurpation, and says: Not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of the city. This is equivalent to announcing that Mayor Wiltz stands with the McEnery claimants. They will rejoice, no doubt, at this eleventh hour recognition.

THE TRADE DOLLAR. The mint in San Francisco has been started on the coinage of trade silver dollars. It has found a demand in the Asiatic trade for its full production. Our readers know that the trade dollar is intended to meet the demands of the Chinese market, which required a coin of a value and purity found only in the Mexican dollar. The mint authorities of San Francisco say: The coin is a perfect success, and if enough of them could be made, the Mexican dollar would be entirely shut out of the market. We hope our own mint will soon follow suit and aid in supplying this important demand.

PRESS OPINIONS. From the desert spread by the press of New York, as read in our dispatches published yesterday morning on our situation, it is evident the press agent picked out such confectionery as would prove most palatable to those who have taken the adjudication of Louisiana affairs into their own hands without waiting for congressional decision. These comments from three of the least important dailies of New York, are billed by our neighbors as "the opinions of the press." The *Pioneer* says, "they do not understand the situation at all, although it is equally evident that they sympathize with us." In this sympathy we find the words of the *Post*: "Through his aid (President Grant's) Kellogg has fortified his position on every side by legal barriers." This is one of the principal charges the staid old *Post* brings to bear against the Governor of Louisiana. It accuses him of supporting his position by fortifying himself with legal barriers against the McEnery faction, as if legal barriers could not be thrown down as easily by the White Leaguers in arms as the less sacred ones of an insufficient police and militia force. But for legal barriers men would have no rights at law. With legal barriers they are not secure against the overpowering force of arms.

The *Pioneer* boasts that "we" have already preserved the peace and prevented bloodshed. About one hundred dead and wounded citizens of New Orleans ought to be called to testify to the correctness of one part of that assertion, while the barricades of Monday and Tuesday may be accepted as monuments of the peace which prevails—a peace which passeth all ordinary understanding. On the whole, we can not ask the President to revoke his order sending peace makers here—those with percussion locks, we mean.

The following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution: "The right of the people to peaceably assemble armed with Belgian rifles and bayonets, and erect barricades of street cars shall not be infringed." To which may be added, "A well regulated militia being repugnant to the welfare of a free State, the same may be attacked and shot down in the streets by any peaceable assembly of citizens, met for the purpose of petitioning for a redress of grievances."

MARRIED. MATHEWS-LYNCH on Tuesday, September 15, by the Rev. Father Simon, Miss JANE LYNCH to Mr. THOMAS A. MATHEWS, both of the city. No rings.

NOTICE. STATE OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans, September 16, 1874. Owing to the disturbed state of affairs it will be necessary that the several offices of registration in this city shall remain closed for the present. WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters.

PROCLAMATION. THE ASSASSINATION OF RED RIVER PARISH OFFICERS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, September 16, 1874. Whereas during the morning of Sunday, August 30, 1874, at the McFarland plantation, in the parish of Bossier about forty miles east of the Texas line, ROBERT T. WILSON, ROBERT A. DEWEES, CLARK HOLLAND, W. J. BOWELL, FRANK S. EDGEMONT and M. C. WILLIS, peaceful and law abiding citizens of this State, were cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men claiming to belong to an organization known as the White League of Louisiana; and whereas the said WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

By the Governor, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Secretary of State. A STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC. Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the *Constitution* outside of the State, and to the end of giving citizens of the State more fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed, and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statement: The only reliable information received at the Executive Department on or about the twentieth day of August 1874, a body of persons, belonging to a semi-military organization known as the White League of Louisiana, entered the parish of Bossier, in the parish of Red River, in the State, for the purpose of compelling, by force of arms, the State officers to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, which was a largely Republican parish, as admitted even by the Fusion returning boards.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, September 16, 1874. Whereas, Representatives to be chosen in this State on Monday, the second day of November next, as provided by law, as follows, to wit: One Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Feliciana, St. Bernard and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi, and that portion on the left bank below Bayou Lafourche and the New Canal, comprising parishes three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and those of the city of New Orleans. One Representative from the Second Congressional District, composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the New Canal, comprising the first, second, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, East Baton Rouge, St. James, Iberville, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lake and Calcasieu, Cameron and Calcahan. One Representative from the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Cadeau, Bossier, Webster and Bienville. One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Acadia, Franklin, Iberville, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. John the Baptist, St. James, St. Charles and St. John the Evangelist. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, Lake and St. Landry. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of East Baton Rouge. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Iberville, St. Martin, West Baton Rouge and St. James. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Acadia and Calcasieu. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Webster and Winn. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Bossier, De Soto, Red River and Sabine. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, De Soto, Red River and Sabine. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, Lake and St. Landry. 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