

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

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

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 MOREY.

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

Let us be playing at the Walnut Street Theatre Philadelphia.

If a man holds an opinion he can be trusted to hold other things.

The large number of female poets indicates that Pegasus has been provided with a saddle.

Attempts are to be made for poisoning the national game by selecting a straggler to play base ball.

Not content with the assertion that Shakespeare stole wisdom, his traducers now say that he stole Bacon.

There have been worse banjo soloists in the profession than the chap now at the Academy. They did not come here.

A copy of a Chinese work in 600 volumes is for sale in Pekin. No amount of volume can tell what the story is all about.

Give her a chance. Mrs. Van Cott says that she does not care for "ordination," but she is "liberty" to take a text.

Baptists who attend church in a gorgeous train of new dresses, coats and bonnets, lead to the doctrine of clerical communion.

A quack doctor has a son who is said to have no resemblance to his mother, but is strikingly marked with his father's "facial traits."

Friendship has been called the wine of life. There were whole cases of such wine in Brooklyn, not strong enough to be intoxicating.

The woman's journal claims that Postmaster General Jewell is a warm friend of woman's outrage. The mails should bear "Gains in mind and bemoan regular."

Miss Frankie McClellan (the widow of Colonel McClellan) has appeared at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, and has created a favorable impression as an actress.

There is to be a boiler test at the Franklin Institute Exhibition in Philadelphia. It will be of the kind known as the "Evaporative Test," and will be conducted by experts.

The Free will Baptists announce their twenty-second annual General Conference, which will begin at the River Williams church, in Providence, on the evening of October.

The fifth and last complimentary entertainment of the Variety Dramatic Club, which was to have taken place at the St. Charles Theatre to-morrow evening, has been indefinitely postponed.

And now the Baton Rouge Advocate calls that "uprising of the people" a farce. It says: "If we were at war with the whole of Europe we doubt whether the President would take half such an active part as he has in this farce."

The London Spectator speaks of Irish Protestant divinity students as having "when the brogue has died away, an innocent faculty for oratory, a determination of the words to the mouth, which makes them very acceptable as popular preachers at average congregations."

Miss Lydia Thompson's new company in Charles the Amies of Irving, Kathleen Irwin, Annie Brough, Bessie Sadlow, Alice Atherton, Topsy Venn, J. Russell, Constance Burns, Somerville and Courtenay, Messrs. Lionel Brough, Willie Edouard, Charles Wyndham, Alfred Bishop, W. Houston, G. Canning, John Morris, with the mystic change, and Lawrence and Sances Weaver, musical director.

The Paris authorities have just been prosecuting a gang of betting agents, one of whom cleared 100,000 francs last year. Their customers were mostly cats waltzers, clerks, coiffeurs and shopmen, who aimed to dissipate with work and live on the profits of their speculations. Betting between individuals is the only form of betting which the law recognizes, and it is vastly on the increase both in Paris and in the provinces.

During his absence at the North, George Ellis is sending back daily proofs that he has not forgotten New Orleans nor its literary. Messrs. James A. Pierce and Nicholas D. Hughes, his popular representatives, are kept busy unpacking and assorting the new stock of books, stationery and periodicals. Accompanying each invoice, an instruction from Mr. Ellis to sell at the lowest possible price. No. 7 Old Lane and No. 82 Camp street are lively places just now.

A large number of the Lumum fireless engines are being manufactured in St. Louis, for use on the street railroads. Belief is expressed that they can not be run successfully until the old T rail is substituted for the shallow one now in use. To keep on the track the wheels of a locomotive must have a wide flange, and the rail must be constructed so as to fit and utilize such a wheel. The engines used in this city are run on the rails of the old Carrollton steam railroad, and so do not settle the question raised in St. Louis.

Mr. J. R. Hamilton, who died in New York on Monday last, was the founder of the New Orleans Times. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1814, and was educated for the profession of architect. He came to New York in 1837. At the breaking out of the war he came South as a correspondent for the New York Times, and for a time accompanied General Banks' army. He started the Times under federal auspices, as a loyal sheet. His child has seen many changes since then, and its name to-day is unknown.

AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY DEMANDED.

The Republican party as a national unit is fast becoming aware of the fact that something more than passive passiveness is required in its ranks. Strong in victory, it has grown less watchful of its interests as a party. Particularly in the South and in this State has been seen the need of a stronger front before the enemy. Our Republicans have submitted patiently and quietly for years to outrages almost too great to be borne. They have suffered social ostracism, business proscription, personal insult. Leading Republicans have come to believe themselves particularly fortunate in many cases if allowed to enjoy the privilege of living, and the use of their estate. They have ever surrendered their individual right to speak and act as became the representatives of American union and liberty, and the popular and dominant political power in the land, for the mistaken ultimatum of "adding good to those who spitefully use you," for the purpose of sentimental harmony, for conciliation, palaver, weakness both. The upshot of all this is the sabot of rebel guns on our streets. The concessions have all been made on the Republican side, the aggressions have all been made by the Democrats, White Leaguers, Ku-Klux, negro killers, or what you will, opposed unalterably to the rights of all men to live, speak, act and enjoy their own anywhere at any time, as taught by the Republican party. The rebel of to-day takes up his gun where he laid it down in 1865, he brings out his old gray jacket, he responds to the rebel "yell," and tramps our streets, elbow to elbow with former comrades, with the "old swing" of rebellion, and shouts Republicans in our streets in open day. He has in no way progressed or been made better by pardon, amnesty, or the soothing syrup of clerkships, official positions, and the thousand ways of a livelihood yielded them by a Republican power too conscious of its own strength, and erring for the sake of Charity.

The wisest teacher of men drew a line which said, "He that is not for me, is against me." That line must be drawn again to-day. The Democrats of New Hampshire, on purely local issues of rum and molasses, gained the ascendancy in that State. There was nothing squeamish about their action, and they filled every office with a good old Democrat. It was expected of them, and though the lives of human beings there did not depend upon such action, we have nothing to say against it.

Battles can never be won by purely defensive operations. At the beginning of the war with rebellion, many of our humane generals would put a guard over a Virginia cornfield, and virtually ask the proprietor if he might whip the rebels on his land, provided he guaranteed protection to his property. As rebel bullets came thicker and faster, hearts beating in unison with the Union became less vulnerable. The defensive gave way for the aggressive, and on that line the battle for union and liberty was fought and won. Whether it be in war, politics, business or religion, that can only succeed permanently which moves forward. The strength of the Catholic Church comes from its aggressive measures against all religions and men opposed to it.

The Republican party, for the very existence and protection of men who are Republicans, must be strengthened at all points. If proscription shall be found necessary, let us proscribe. Let us put our dollars where they will do the most good, and feed and cherish those who are Republicans every day, and who avow themselves to be such without stopping to inquire which king has the most armed men. Let us protect our own. Let us do all things our enemies would do, with the exception of shooting men who hold opinions not our own.

THE NEW LINE OF ATTACK.

We have always thought it was Kellogg. The Bulletin has told us so every day for the few months it has afflicted this community with its ill-matured complainings. But it now turns out it was somebody else. Marshal Packard, it seems, is the great enemy that has done all the mischief. While the vigilant Bulletin has been deceiving us all with its false alarm and putting all the world on its guard against Governor Kellogg, the great culprit has escaped notice and been left in quiet to mature his plans. It is a great reproach upon the Bulletin that it should have been blind so long. How could it have been so wanting in that vigilance which is so essential an element in active warfare as to make such a mistake. It has devoted all its life to the congenial task of stirring up prejudice against Governor Kellogg, and now comes forward with the humiliating confession that it has erred, and that all its malicious slanders, its vituperative epithets, its charges of all kinds, should have been directed against Mr. Packard. We give it credit for opening the new war upon the sturdy marshal with much vindictive force. Though late in the day for such a change of tactics, it has apparently sought by energy to make up for lost time.

In the absence, however, of anything specific to allege against the new enemy, the recently discovered embodiment of Republican principles and the great apostle of Republican successes, our young contemporary is compelled to rely upon a plan of general abuse and obscurely stated charges. Let us examine some of them. Mr. Packard's opening sin is that during all the tumult and excitement attendant upon the recent insurrection and culmination of an insurrection against Governor Kellogg (who, it is discovered, is the wrong man), Mr. Packard "has remained a silent, undisturbed but deeply interested spectator of the events" which transpired around him. Of course this is a very serious charge. Had Marshal Packard left his office to take care of itself and sallied out as an agitator of the first water, and gone dancing around every little knot of corner grocery politicians he met, like a lame cooper heading up a cask, he might have escaped this crushing imputation.

But it seems he has been scheming and plotting to do something or nothing, we are not informed which, and has been very merciful about it. "No sentiment of mercy nor mawkish feeling of pity has ever found a place in his heart, or made him stay for one moment the execution of his bloody and murderous plans." Now, really, we had no idea of all this! What can the vigilant Bulletin have been about that all this should be so long kept in a corner. Where does the bloody minded marshal bury his dead? What "bloody and murderous plans" has he ever executed?

"He has furnished brains and backbone to the Kellogg usurpation." Now, here is something tangible at least. Here is a specific charge which we came here to overlook. The Bulletin states in its own wild way that what may be admitted, perhaps, in a modified form, Marshal Packard has ever been true to all his duties as a citizen and an officer. He has doubtless been of material assistance to Governor Kellogg in discharging the difficult duties of his position. But we challenge the Bulletin or any one else to point out a single instance where Mr. Packard has advised Governor Kellogg to commit an act unworthy of the executive of a great commonwealth, or urged his political associates of any degree to fly to arms against their political opponents. For his coolness, courage and general level-headedness, a grateful people will cherish his memory for years after those who instigated the late riots shall have gone down to merited oblivion, buried beneath a mountain of execration and contempt for their abhorred deeds.

We have nothing to say in reply to the charges as to what Marshal Packard would do if he had a chance. Neither will we retort by reminding the Bulletin that its general teachings during the past two or three months are well calculated to realize its own foreboding of "an indiscriminate slaughter throughout the State," for its defense of the Grant parish and Coushatta horrors are all on record against it where it will remain forever. And if Marshal Packard, Governor Kellogg and all other leading Republicans have used their best endeavors to prevent a repetition of such acts, which have heretofore failed to receive unqualified condemnation from those professing to be respectable Christians, it must be set down to their enduring credit.

But the Bulletin sounds a rattling charge, like the insane roaring of a maniac, or a fish-woman, against a man whose sole alleged offense is that during the darkest times in the fortunes of our party he has been able, courageous, clear-headed, conciliatory, in his demeanor, and true as steel to his principles, his party and his duties. Herein we may find the real cause of offense. Mr. Packard, and there are hundreds of others like him, whether the Bulletin has heard of them or not, has never permitted himself to despair of the republic. His position at the head of the State Central Committee has been improved to promote the good of the party. His advice to Governor Kellogg has been uniformly judicious, and his opposition to all unwarlike and bloody plans unrelenting. Whether the plan was an attack on Colfax Courthouse and the slaughter of helpless prisoners in hot blood, or the murder of Dewees, Trickett, and their associates in cold blood, Mr. Packard has been undimly opposed to it. Such a man could not reasonably expect to merit the approval of such a brain-splitting, riot-inciting sheet as the Bulletin. His influence in foiling the late movement upon the State offices is the only cause of this vituperative attack, and for which he is, no doubt, singled out for personal violence. But as there have been two or three unsuccessful attempts to work "the people" up to the point of assassinating Kellogg, we can hardly suppose this vaporing of the disappointed, baffled organ of disorder will avail anything.

THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

The magnitude of this question will justify us in adding to previous observations at least an additional and, it seems to us, decisive fact as to the relative power of the two parties in this State. The address of the Committee of Seventy assumes a majority in opposition to the Republican party, and while this information, nor indeed any other made by it, can have no effect abroad, we propose to employ the authority cited by the address to refute its proposition. It is modestly said:

The Senate committee and the people of the Northern States generally were led into error and arrived at a false conclusion by assuming as true two false propositions. 1. That the colored voters in Louisiana were largely in excess of the white voters. 2. That the colored voters and the white Republicans, ex seors, voted the Kellogg ticket.

1. The argument employed in the address, to correct the error just stated, is this: The census of 1870 was taken in the months of July and August, when thousands of the white people were absent from the State. There were, of course, some Republicans absent in this way, but it is not true that the absence of an inhabitant from his home excluded him from the census. The assistant marshals were not required to make personal inspection of all such absent or otherwise inaccessible. They called at the houses, inquired of any intelligent member the sex and ages of the family. It is to be supposed that if the head of a family, or any of its members were absent from home, to save labor and expense, that marshals left printed schedules to be filled out returned to them.

2. The census shows, according to the address: White males above the age of twenty-one, 27,000. Colored males above the age of twenty-one, 30,913. Excess of white males over twenty-one years, 6,987. Here follows a course of reasoning intended to establish the hypothesis that there is a larger number of whites than of blacks above the age of twenty-one. We will dispose of this theory by a fact drawn from the census itself, but which has not been adverted to. Under the federal constitution the

whole population is estimated as a basis of representation. The census of Louisiana counts all aliens and citizens, and makes an aggregate of 726,915. But the large number of aliens in this city is notorious. It was stated during the federal occupation at 30,000 who claimed French protection. In 1872 there were about 1900 persons, male and female, who claimed French allegiance as citizens of Alsace and Lorraine. Now these people, howsoever respectable and valued, have no right of suffrage, and can not be held to military service here. The government of the United States, having this immense number of aliens in the country, directed the Census Bureau to ascertain the voters and lighters in the Union. From this appears a table, which gives "the males of the military and voting ages," and "the male citizens of the voting ages." Now, observe this distinction:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Male, Male citizens. Rows: New York, Illinois, Louisiana.

Here we have respectively in the States named these numbers of males over twenty-one who do not vote—in New York 177,311, in Illinois 82,306, in Louisiana 15,156. The number of male inhabitants who can not vote in Louisiana should be deducted from the white males above the age of twenty-one, set down in the census at 87,000, and this will be, we presume, decisive of the question of race strength, even if no white men voted with the negroes. This deduction would leave 72,000 white citizens above the age of twenty-one, against 36,913 colored citizens within the same ages.

It is only in one point of view this publication becomes useful. The empty affirmation that there was a white majority has been made to justify the further assertion of Republican fraud at the election. It has been assumed to vindicate the violence of the past week. Now we want no race count. We are willing and anxious that the colored people shall make character, qualification and principles, their rule of suffrage. We publish this truth on the authority stated, and think to hear no more of the opposition majority claimed by the address of Committee of Seventy, but contradicted and disproved by the census of 1874.

STRANGE SUBJECT FOR MIRTH.

The Pionneer made a good deal of fun of the mud turtle monitors anchored in front of the city. Whether the jest was at the expense of those who own no shipping, or of those who hold the damage to property in such salutary dread, we can not say. The appearance of two ships of war in our port, avowedly sent to enforce the laws if necessary, increases the hilarity of the journal, while the intimation that apprehensions of yellow fever disturb the soldiers, and that obstructions offered by the bar impede the largest naval vessels, inspires peals and paroxysms of laughter. This is reiterated from the parishes of North Louisiana which seem to defy any officials appointed by the State to execute their duties, and the address of the Seventy styles this the "prorogue of Louisiana."

We regret to observe this tone. Whether the army or navy of the United States be needed or not, it will likely remain here until the State executive has no longer need of its possible services. This apprehension will not be at all diminished by the temper displayed by the White League and the persistent purpose of that body to maintain its organization and carry its purposes into electoral effect. Every one understands how a person or a people may keep within the technical letter and yet oppose the spirit of authority. We had hoped obedience, not to the force of the federal government, but to the constitution and laws. Suppose in the opinion of a large number of citizens a cause exists for the violent overthrow of the State government. It has been agreed by all that the federal constitution is the paramount law, and such citizens should surrender—not their personal opinion—but their obedience to the decision of the federal constitution as the rightful arbiter. For it will be remembered that the obedience to military force is by no means the only duty of intelligent citizens. There should be an obedience to the rightful power which invokes or employs that force. Obedience from fear of punishment is by no means so high a motive as if based on a conviction that the authority exercised is based on justice, even if believed mistaken in its action. Our citizens should respect the intervention of the United States, because it is in accordance with the law, and should not, we think resist it as oppressive, or evade it as impotent.

We regret this exhibition of discontent because of its effect upon the commercial prospects of our city. Ships of war anchored off the mouth of our port, ships of war stationed to command our principal streets do not look well to foreigners. How can nations who do not understand our usages or our language, view this port thus blockaded by vessels and occupied by troops? How can they tell whether some new insurrection in the country parishes may not place our city in non-intercourse not only with our own but with other countries? In such case what would be the business situation of a vessel sent around for freight at this port? What would be the condition of the river boats and barges if political events should compel the President and Secretary of the Treasury to exercise these powers with which the law has invested them? We hear excited men talk of forcing the federal government to establish a military government in Louisiana. The Republican has already explained that any military government must be auxiliary and subordinate to the State government, but if the federal government should establish a military government, it could only be under the laws referred to, and the law of blockade and forfeiture would be the code of Louisiana, as the law now stands.

Such consequences are very fearful to those who have business or capital at stake. It may suit the political attorneys

to "make a case" by shelling the city, stopping the ships and steamboats, and cantoning the troops all over the State, but the mechanic and laborer, whose daily bread depends upon daily wages, may perish with his family in the test of principle. We beg our contemporaries not to look upon this expensive armament as a joke. We advise them not to teach that the government of the United States is only to be obeyed so far as it exhibits irresistible force. We had hoped the Union restored by universal amnesty and universal good faith: we had not supposed that it consisted in professions of obsequious obedience before its face, with menace and contemptuous grimaces behind its back. The blockade of our river and the military occupation of our State is no laughing matter, and we sincerely trust it may not be made more serious than it is at present.

HOW THE POSTOFFICE IS A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

The attorneys have filed a plea to the charge of inspection that the government was abandoned by Governor Kellogg and found vacant by Mr. McEnery. It is a little new for State rights politicians to establish the supremacy of the United States in the locations sold and ceded for a postoffice or customhouse as that they become foreign territory, and when a man steps in for a letter he expatriates himself and loses all rights as a citizen. This is an exceeding fine point, almost indeed invisible. If a prosecution should be ordered against men for violations of law in seizing offices and property to which it is alleged they have no title, it will be an offense, not against the Governor but against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. We apprehend such technicalities will have very little weight with any tribunal before which the charge is likely to be brought. The violent seizure of the State offices would have been equally an offense if it had been preceded by the assassination or poisoning of all the State officers as a preliminary step. The sudden death of a stranger in our company gives no title to his horse or pocketbook. A merchant who goes to the Customhouse to pay duty on a case of wine or an invoice of cigars is not necessarily an absentee.

There was one occasion when we confessed to have considered the executive power exercised beyond its territorial jurisdiction. It was when his excellency Governor Warmoth was said to have signed these "fraudulent" State bonds while going at full speed on the Mobile railroad. It was a nice point to have ascertained what numbers he had signed before crossing the State line, and avoided those signed in other States or beyond his official jurisdiction. We observed this point was never taken up very zealously by such of the "Conservative journals" referred to by Governor Kellogg in connection with those same bonds. The point of jurisdiction filled the foreign press with rapture. The Bee seized upon it as upon that other Pionneer suggestion that Louisiana, having no longer a republican form of government, the hoped guarantees of the United States invested France with a right of reclamation, and Louisiana should be retroceded to France.

The Republican explained that the Louisiana purchased by the United States contained some French settlements, numbering fifty or sixty thousand people. That from this treaty has been erected thirteen American States, peopled with sixteen or seventeen millions of people, with about eight millions of Germans among them. It was asked whether Missouri and Arkansas and Wisconsin, whether St. Louis and Milwaukee and Kansas City and Dubuque were willing to quit the American union and become again subjects of France. It was not probable that all the Americans, white and colored, and all the Germans and Spaniards in New Orleans and Louisiana would vote for this retrocession. So the scheme for reannexing Louisiana to France fell through, as the plea that the postoffice is a foreign country is liable to do at present. Let the plea be struck from the record as irrelevant. Let the seven league lawyers amend their plea, and the Pionneer pay the costs for their false clamor in the premises.

INSOLENT DICTATION.

The Times, inspired for the moment probably by influences hostile to Governor Kellogg and the Republican party, demands that he abdicate a portion of the authority vested by law in him and his administration, and remit it to the arbitration of irresponsible committees, whom no party has authorized to act in such capacity. The following precious kernel was yesterday morning launched out in a mass of verbiage, for swaddling clothes: A refusal to assent to the terms of an equitable compromise will be construed into a determination to carry the election by fraud, and certainly Governor Kellogg can not afford to render such a conclusion inevitable, or to remain Governor of the State on such conditions.

A refusal, therefore, to let outside parties dominate the executive policy is to be construed by those parties, with the tacit assent of the Times, into a positive determination to carry the election by fraud and repeat the rascalities which were practiced in 1872. If it should turn out, however, that this construction is wrong, we presume the Times will be ready with a humble apology on the day after the election, accompanied by the declaration that those who suggested it were designing knaves.

Governor Kellogg, Mr. Packard, the New Orleans Republican, Colonel Wright, State registrar of voters, and every other competent and responsible Republican authority in the State most earnestly desire a perfectly fair election, and the public confidence in such a result might be secured if the Times and the other opposition organs would instruct their readers that there is a very different set of men at headquarters now from those who ruled

and cheated in 1872—men who have suffered losses in consequence of irregularities, but have conquered notwithstanding, and have been aided in their victory finally by the very weakness which rests upon detected villainy. The success of the Republican ticket will never be put in peril by its leaders in consequence of attempting barefaced frauds at the ballot-boxes, either before or after the day of election.

It does not seem to be generally known that under the new law the Returning Board is deprived of most of the irresponsible authority conferred upon their predecessors in 1872. The ballots are required to be counted at the polls in the presence of bystanders, and returns will be sent to the Board for compilation. It will be no easy matter, therefore, to carry on the wholesale business of changing ballot boxes on the way to the Registrar's office, which disgraced the proceedings of 1872. And as there is not the least foundation for the implied charge that the present members of the Returning Board are prejudiced, or disposed to defeat the will of the electors by forging returns, and attempting to palm off as real the inventions of clerks and supervisors, which they know to be false, there is no necessity for this onslaught on their integrity so many weeks in advance of the time when they will be called upon to act. Besides, Governor Kellogg, as the Times well knows, or ought to know, has no control over this subject. The returning board has been elected by the Senate. Vacancies which may occur are to be filled by the remaining members. The Governor has nothing to do with the matter at all. He has no more power to change the personnel of the board than he has a desire to cheat anybody, and the Times does him a great injustice when it insinuates that a refusal to comply with an absurd demand is to be accepted as evidence of pre-arranged rascality.

PROTECTING THEIR FRIENDS.

The Pionneer has found and published what purports to be letters from Benjamin F. Butler and Caleb Cushing to Governor Kellogg upon professional business connected with the Louisiana case before the Supreme Court. These letters are probably genuine, but contain nothing improper that we can discover. The eminent gentlemen were retained as counsel, as is well known, to represent Louisiana in the case of application made by Mr. Ogden for a writ of prohibition directed to our United States District Court in the celebrated case of Kellogg vs. McEnery and others. Messrs. Cushing and Butler are both good lawyers, whose services before the Supreme Court are valuable. We do not rate them so high as they do themselves, and think they asked too much for what they did. But Senator Carpenter, the great champion of the Fusionists at a later day, was also one of the counsel for Governor Kellogg, and presented a very steep bill for fees, which we presume was paid.

The mystery is now, why did not the Pionneer discover and publish Senator Carpenter's letter making a demand for legal services upon Governor Kellogg, as well as those of Messrs. Butler and Cushing. Did the subsequent services of the distinguished Senator, when he backed the cause of the Louisiana Fusionists in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and afterward in the Senate, so far condone his sins as an attorney at law before the Supreme Court—that his urgent demand for his pay, made at a very critical period in the history of the struggle before the Senate, is to be suppressed? If it is intended to impute an improper motive to Messrs. Butler and Cushing for pressing their claims at such a time with great urgency, why was not Mr. Carpenter included in the censure. It strikes an impartial man that the Pionneer has made an invidious distinction in favor of a man upon whom the Fusionists have mainly relied as their champion in these protracted struggles with the legal obstructions that stand between them and success. Senator Carpenter has proved himself a staunch friend of Mr. McEnery, and a grateful organ has omitted his damning letter to Governor Kellogg from the partial list which it has published. There is really no attempt shown to blackmail anybody, but if be the theory of the Pionneer that such was the intention of Messrs. Butler and Cushing, its friend Carpenter should have been included, as he is tarred with the same stick.

It is all very fine for Mr. Markham, with other pound-tells of the White League persuasion, to shout at the top of his voice those anti-Christian sentiments which fired the hearts of his hearers the other day. Tears of envy cloud the eyes of many of his brethren on account of the reputation he has established. But Mr. Hartzell, who speaks like a reasoning man, commits a heinous offense when he tells the truth about the matter, and explains the causes of the late uprising. We have no serious objection to clergymen taking part in politics. If they can not interest their hearers without making stump speeches from the pulpit, why let them go ahead. They have been doing this rather freely and notoriously of late, and some of them have indulged in the blasphemy of asking a just God to look with approval upon the oppressions of thousands of His people in this State, and shower His choicest blessings upon their assailants. Let the preachers be as free as anybody else to make exhibitions of themselves, or do anything else to revive the rapidly waning interest in their platitudes. But give every person a fair show. Do not approvingly pat Palmer, Markham and those pious divines who lately held extra sessions to thank God for the recent riots, and condemn Mr. Hartzell for having his say in the same matter. Fair play is a jewel, and we insist upon it that all the clergy shall be permitted to speak their minds freely. It is not fair, when a deacon of the church finds his son engaged in a fight, to catch the other boy and hold him while he lectures him against the sin of fighting, and permits his antagonist to

IN MEMORIAM.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS HOMEWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 115 Poydras street, corner Camp, September 25, 1874. WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call from among us our esteemed presiding officer, EDWARD SWENNEY, and

WHEREAS, It is fit that we, who knew his worth, should express our deep regret at his death; therefore be it Resolved, That the death of an honest man is a loss to the entire community, but more sensitively felt by those whose confidence he held; be it further Resolved, That as we recognized the nobility of his character, the purity and integrity of all his purposes, the fidelity shown in the discharge of his duties—we now deplore the calamity which deprived the association of an officer who combined all these qualities; be it further Resolved, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathies and the assurance that we "with condole the misfortune share;" be it further Resolved, That the resolutions be passed on the minutes that a copy be sent to the family and that they receive the usual publication. JOHN T. GIBBONS, P. BRADLEY, JOHN J. FINNEY, Committee.

NOTICE FOR ARMS.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH SOCIETY, 103 CAMP STREET. On the fourteenth instant, three arms of this association were taken from their armory by unknown persons, and have not been returned. All persons having any knowledge of the rifles will please furnish information, so that the arms can be returned to J. V. LAMANTIA, No. 115 Camp street, or to Mr. Joseph Cimarello, No. 157 Lafayette street. A. SIDOTT, President. V. LAMANTIA, Secretary.

THE MITCHELL & RAMELSBERG FURNITURE COMPANY.

103 CAMP STREET. Are still disposing of their splendid stock of FURNITURE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. In order to close it out and quit business in this city. These wanting good, well made and substantial Furniture for their Money. Are respectfully invited to call and INSPECT, THIRK STOCK. GEORGE MITCHELL, Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and Total assets.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

MAYORSHIP OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, September 26, 1874. WHEREAS, It is provided by the charter of the city of New Orleans that the elections for the Mayor and several Administrators shall be held biennially, at the time of the elections for members of the General Assembly, and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans; and

keep on pounding. Let Mr. Hartzell alone, if you please, Mr. Pionneer, and hold your own naughty boys.

The Price Current and the Morning Star, finding commercial and religious matters dull, have taken to lauding the late insurrection. Oh, for a revival of trade! Oh, for any sort of true religion that does not teach man to wage a war against his brother! Our parsons are out of joint. Their Christian charity has long since dried up, and unreasonable hate succeeded. Good Lord, send us more trade and commerce, and just religion enough at least to keep those who deal in that article from tearing each other to pieces!

The White League movement has been very general throughout the South, and the disposition to put it down pervades the whole North. It is generally called the New Rebellion—a name which arouses the spirit of thousands of veterans, who are beginning to call for their war paint. Doubtless the movement will stop right off, but it is pleasant to know that the champions of the right are vigilant and ready.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathies and the assurance that we "with condole the misfortune share;" be it further Resolved, That the resolutions be passed on the minutes that a copy be sent to the family and that they receive the usual publication. JOHN T. GIBBONS, P. BRADLEY, JOHN J. FINNEY, Committee.

NOTICE FOR ARMS.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH SOCIETY, 103 CAMP STREET. On the fourteenth instant, three arms of this association were taken from their armory by unknown persons, and have not been returned. All persons having any knowledge of the rifles will please furnish information, so that the arms can be returned to J. V. LAMANTIA, No. 115 Camp street, or to Mr. Joseph Cimarello, No. 157 Lafayette street. A. SIDOTT, President. V. LAMANTIA, Secretary.

THE MITCHELL & RAMELSBERG FURNITURE COMPANY.

103 CAMP STREET. Are still disposing of their splendid stock of FURNITURE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. In order to close it out and quit business in this city. These wanting good, well made and substantial Furniture for their Money. Are respectfully invited to call and INSPECT, THIRK STOCK. GEORGE MITCHELL, Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and Total assets.

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Resolved, That the death of an honest man is a loss to the entire community, but more sensitively felt by those whose confidence he held; be it further Resolved, That as we recognized the nobility of his character, the purity and integrity of all his purposes, the fidelity shown in the discharge of his duties—we now deplore the calamity which deprived the association of an officer who combined all these qualities; be it further Resolved, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathies and the assurance that we "with condole the misfortune share;" be it further Resolved, That the resolutions be passed on the minutes that a copy be sent to the family and that they receive the usual publication. JOHN T. GIBBONS, P. BRADLEY, JOHN J. FINNEY, Committee.

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