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VOLUME VIII—NO. 166. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2317.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Corner of Baronne and Perdido Streets.
J. KITTREDGE.....Lessee and Manager.
Monday, October 19, 1874.

Unprecedented success. Second week of the Star Combination. Entire change. The Queens of Burlesque the WORRELLS, in the popular burlesque of
IXION, OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
Ixion, Miss Sophie Worrell; Mercury, Miss Irene Worrell; Minerva, Mr. W. B. Cahill; Ganymede, Mr. Harry Macarthy.
ERNEST BYNE and GERARD BYNE in their beautiful little sketch "The Breakfast Table." Baby Bindly in new songs and original sketches. Professor LeTort, J. A. Thompson, Pendy, Gaynor, Nichols, and Miss Josie Adams, in their unrivaled specialities.
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, the Worrell sisters' popular burlesque, entitled "Black-eyed Susan."
POPULAR PRICES.
Dress Circle and Parquette (seats reserved).....75
Family Circle (seats reserved).....50
Third Tier.....25
Gallery.....15
Private boxes.....$6, $8 and $10
Matinee prices 50c; children 25.
Doors open at a quarter to seven. Balcony serenade at a quarter to seven. Overture quarter to eight. Curtain rises at eight. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. oct6

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RETURN TO THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.
Monday Evening, October 19, and Every Night and Saturday Matinee.
GRAND COMEDY WEEK.
The Dramatic Season will be inaugurated by the
WALLACK COMEDY COMPANY,
Presenting the following successful dramatic sensations:
Monday, October 19—DIVORCED.
Tuesday, October 20—CLOUDS and A NEW DODGE.
Wednesday, October 21—JEALOUSY and PILGRIM OF LOVE.
Thursday, October 22—A WIDOW HUNT and IRISH AMERICAN.
Friday, October 23—Benefit of Miss May Wallack—CLOUDS and A NEW DODGE.
Saturday Matinee, October 24—DIVORCED.
Saturday Night, October 24—LOST DIAMONDS.
Sunday, October 25—Benefit of Sam Ryan—LOST DIAMONDS and PILGRIM OF LOVE.
MONDAY, October 26—For One Week Only—LINGARD COMEDY COMPANY.
Reserved seats ready for any night of the week. oct8

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY SON,
AUG. BERNARD,
Having left the house, I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.
N. BERNARD, SR.
New Orleans, October 17, 1874. oct6 3t*

H. BONZANO,
CUSTOMHOUSE BROKER,
Office, No. 2 Clinton street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,
Opposite the Customhouse, New Orleans.
oct5 1m

WEEMS, AGNEW & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND NAVAL STORES,
No. 208 South Main Street,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Special attention given to filling orders for Eastern and Southern markets. se3 6m

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL,
C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR,
Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
This is the most extensive mill in the South, and and the quality of its rice is unsurpassed.
Milling Rates—No. 1 C one cent per pound; No. 2 C one-half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to lock box No. 976, New Orleans. jy30 3m

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh16 1y

CAUTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby notified not to trade or traffic or negotiate for one or either of sixteen notes, drawn by myself, and payable to my own order, for the sum of $100 each, dated New Orleans, July 1, 1874, each payable monthly from said date to November 1, 1875. Said notes was forced from me by threats, and without any consideration or value by me received for the same, and now held in the possession of one Meyer Bredig, of the city of New Orleans, or other parties. This is therefore to notify the public in general that the same is by me repudiated and never will be paid. MOISE WEIL.
Tangipahoa, La., Sept. 1, 1874. oct1 10t*

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED and warned not to trade or negotiate for a certain promissory note, dated September 5, 1874, for $132 50, payable in one year after date, drawn and indorsed by Joseph Dreesendorfer, and paraphed ne varietur by Frederick Deibel, notary public; the said note being lost, mislaid or stolen, and payment thereof stopped.
MICHAEL GURTNER,
No. 422 Chippewa street, Fourth District.
se29 3t*

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
E. CONERT, FRED. WING,
H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.
Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.
Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.
GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 24 Baronne Street.
M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
DIRECTORS.
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. E. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl John, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. E. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, containing six rooms in thorough repair large yard suitable for a garden; rent fifteen dollars per month to a good tenant.
For particulars inquire of
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent,
oct Commercial Place.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
H. BIDWELL & CO.,
PROVISION DEALERS,
Have removed from No. 83 Poydras street to
No. 86 Magazine Street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets. oct 1m

THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

Address to the People of the United States.

The convention of Southern Republicans at Chattanooga has completed its labors and adjourned. On the last day the chairman of the committee on facts and statistics made the following report:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON FACTS AND STATISTICS, October 14, 1874.

Hon. L. E. Parsons, President of the Convention:

Your committee on facts and statistics has the honor to report that, although this committee met for the first time this morning and organized, yet the record presented to it is of such a voluminous character, and the vast amount of verbal statements presented, that it is utterly impossible for your committee to make a report that would be satisfactory to your honorable body or to the committee itself. Your committee, therefore, is constrained to postpone a detailed report of its workings until such time as it may be able to accomplish its labors. The importance of carefully collecting together a true statement of facts in regard to the numerous outrages committed for the purposes of legislation can not be overlooked, and in order to present them to the people of the country undeniable in their character, time, patience and labor are indispensably necessary to consummate the ends sought to be accomplished. It is necessary that a precise and careful compilation of matter, both oral and written, should be made, and in order that that end may be arrived at, further time is asked for by this committee, and the committee, through its chairman, present the following resolution for adoption by this convention.

Respectfully submitted,
H. C. MEYERS, Chairman.

Resolved, That the committee on statistics be and they are hereby continued with full power to act after the adjournment of this convention, with the view of presenting to Congress such compilation of facts relating to crimes in the reconstructed States as have occurred since the reconstruction thereof. That said committee, by its members in each State, shall be required to collect and make out reports, with such details as can be collected, and when so collected and certified, shall be transmitted to the chairman of the executive committee at Washington city. That the various reports be so made by the first Monday in December next.

After a lively and quite lengthy discussion the report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported:

The Republican party of the reconstructed Southern States, in convention assembled, do hereby make the following declaration of principles:

WHEREAS, We recognize the equality of all men before law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever race, color or persuasion, religious or political, and

Whereas, The federal Congress has the undoubted power to enforce, by suitable legislation, said rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm and indorse the platform of the National Republican Convention adopted at Philadelphia in 1872, in declaring that the equal civil and political rights of all citizens should be enforced by appropriate State and federal legislation.

2. That we fully indorse the action of the national administation in taking active measures to suppress outrages, violence and intimidation, which exist in many of the Southern States, and in maintaining law and order, and the rights of all classes, and especially its action in suppressing the recent insurrection, and in upholding the existing government in Louisiana, inasmuch as any other course of public policy would have been destructive of republican institutions, and the adoption of a precedent dangerous to the rights of self-government, which can only be executed under the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

3. That, in the name of humanity, we denounce in the strongest terms the perpetrators of the numerous murders, assassinations and other outrages in portions of the reconstructed States, upon citizens whose only offense was a firm attachment to and support of the Republican party and the principles of equality and civil law; and we arraign the Democratic party of the South, who have fostered the existence of the Ku-Klux, White League and other rebellious organizations, by whom these outrages have in the main been committed, before the bar of the nation as directly responsible for these murders, and for the fact that, as a general thing, the perpetrators have thus far gone unwhipped of justice. And we fully indorse the action of the administration in its endeavor to prosecute these offenders in the federal courts whenever and wherever said offenses are therein cognizable.

4. That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention that whenever a State government is overthrown by revolutionary measures, and efforts made to inaugurate another, that prompt and efficient action should be had by Congress to give to every State the republican form of government guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

5. That we earnestly appeal to all citizens of the United States, whatever their political associations may be, who revere the sacred majesty of the law and the dignity of the nation, to aid us in an honest effort to restore tranquillity to our people, to invite immigration to our States, and to develop the material interests of the whole country.

6. That we unqualifiedly denounce the recent attempt in some of the Southern States to organize political parties on what is known as the "race issue;" that we are opposed to all political organizations having for their object the arraying of one class of our citizens against another, and that we call upon all good citizens throughout the South to aid us in our efforts to cultivate and perpetuate friendly relations between the races.

7. That the opening of our great rivers and water courses, especially the mouth of the Mississippi and the navigable streams of the South, and the maintenance of the naval stations on the Southern coast being of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country, we ask that such appropriations may be made from time to time by the general government as will accomplish this result.

8. That as a general diffusion of knowledge is the best safeguard of liberty, and the surest guarantee of the perpetuity of free government, that we hereby earnestly request and urge Congress to appropriate the public lands, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, to the cause of education, and that the same be applied to the maintenance and support of the public schools in the several States in the ratio of illiteracy.

9. That we earnestly urge upon the Republican party in the South and the administration at Washington the imperative necessity of selecting none but honest, faithful and capable men for office, and we recommend the national administration to remove all such as do not possess these qualifications.

The following resolution, after discussion, passed by a vote of 70 to 17:

Resolved, That we denounce the misrepresentations and mendacity of most of the agents of the Associated Press in the South, a majority of whom have used their positions to disseminate broadcast over the land malicious and lying slanders upon Republicans and the Republican party, while they have studiously endeavored to misrepresent and conceal the murders and outrages committed by Ku-Klux and White Leagues.

The following is the executive committee appointed under the resolution of the committee on statistics and outrages:

Arkansas—S. W. Dorsey.
Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Mississippi—W. W. Deadrick.
Texas—L. B. Evans.
Alabama—George E. Spencer.
Virginia—L. M. Shumaker.
Georgia—William Markham.
North Carolina—W. P. Kennedy.
Florida—D. Eager.
Tennessee—W. F. Prosser.

The chairman of the committee on address read the report of that committee. A vote was called for by the States and the address unanimously adopted.

The Texas delegation, while voting for the address, explained that their idea of what should be done would be to recommend that all the Southern States be remanded to a territorial condition for twenty years. They, however, did not wish to enforce these ideas against those of the other States.

Resolutions of thanks to the officers for ability and impartiality and to the citizens of Chattanooga for the use of the hall were adopted.

The following executive committee of Southern States was appointed:

Arkansas—Hon. S. W. Dorsey, chairman.
Alabania—George E. Spencer.
Mississippi—W. W. Deadrick.
Virginia—T. M. Shumaker.
Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Tennessee—W. F. Prosser.
North Carolina—W. P. Kennedy.
Georgia—William Markham.
Florida—Denis Eagan.
Texas—L. D. Evans.
R. C. Kevens, of Arkansas, secretary of the committee.

The following is the address adopted by the convention:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A parallel to this convention finds no precedent in the political history of the country. The supporters of a grand humanity which taxed to the utmost the blood and treasure of the nation to establish are compelled to come together to vindicate themselves to their fellow-laborers in that cause against the persistent misrepresentations of those who to the death opposed the principles involved in that sublime contest. We meet here to repel the assertion that we are any less patriots than when many of us were to be found keeping step to the music of the Union or less conscientious than when others of us upheld the cause of the Confederacy.

We shall deal truthfully with the Southern political situation, though our presentation of it will be marred by the necessity to condense the most prolific political theme of the day to the concise limits required to command attention. The record of the crimes that have stained Southern soil since reconstruction is testified to in terms by the committee on facts and statistics, presenting to the public a summary of outrages which staggers belief.

We would endeavor to impress upon our political brethren of the North the vast distinction existing between the features of a political contest in their region and of the same event in the reconstructed States. In the one case it is a rivalry, in the other it is a strife: in the one it is confined to a brief period, in the other it pervades all times and all occasions, and the political situation seemingly becomes the material interest. In one region the struggle is brief and peaceably conducted; in the other it is prolonged and perpetual, marked by bitterness, intolerance, persecutions, murder and assassination. In one section of the Union, Republicanism is a badge of honorable patriotism; in the other a large proportion of the Democratic and Conservative classes profess to regard it as a political leprosy, contact with which is to be shunned, and those professing its principles are assumed to be the social, moral and political enemies of the South. And the experience of the members of this convention demonstrates the fact that, within the land of their nativity and adoption, their lives and those of men of their party faith are in constant peril through the maintenance of a political idea, and they find themselves without adequate protection from either the State or the national government.

All the malignancy and bitterness generated by crushed pride of political and sectional opinion, by defeat upon the battlefield and the downfall of the lost cause, by the overthrow of the dominancy of the white race, by immediate poverty, pressing want and the necessity to labor, are aggravated by the presence of the direct cause, in the opinion of the old citizens of the South—the colored man. The force of the very circumstances under which the colored man was emancipated and enfranchised, made him an adherent to the party in power, and put him in political antagonism with the disaffected white classes. The circumstances of reconstruction under which negro citizenship became a part of the organic law of the nation and an element of Southern politics, divided parties in many States of the South as a fact, placing the whites in one body and the colored in another, almost as exclusively and distinctly as if the lines of party demarcation were intentionally drawn upon the distinction of race. And this incidental, yet under the circumstances unavoidable, political distribution of the races into opposing party combinations, serves most potently to augment enmity and provoke strife.

When the non-repentant and unreconstructed old slaveholders see the long despised race, standing clothed with the dignity and prerogatives of American citizens, the former slave, now the political equal before the law, of the master; no longer a chattel, but a voter controlled by his own preferences and convictions, and determined in his political action and affiliation, by his own will, not only the vaunted pride of race, but the arrogance engendered by a vicious and oppressive institution contribute to embitter many of the white men of the South, and they, not unnaturally, feel, though unjustly, that the black man's privileges have been acquired through the downfall, and at the expense of the proud and hitherto dominant Caucasian. In the presence of these hostile political and personal prejudices, the colored people feel that their rights are in jeopardy, and every contest, to them, at least, involves not only the success or defeat of cherished political convictions, but the loss or safety of their political and civil rights, and this fear, for the safety and perpetuity of interests so dear and vital to them, comes in to intensify the anxiety and passion attendant upon every political campaign.

The newly enfranchised citizen is also obnoxious to the opposition masses, because of the personal affiliations that the force of his necessities has occasioned. Beginning his new venture as a voter, and making his initial efforts as a citizen, not only embarrassed by the novelty of his duties and his inexperience in public affairs, but without the counsel and sympathy of his more experienced and better informed white neighbors, and in many instances against his bitter opposition, he has been compelled to select the new-comer among the whites as his adviser and leader.

Accessions to the number of Republicans from the native whites of the South have been retarded by the business, social and family proscription enforced against this less prejudiced and more liberal and advanced class of our citizens.

The field for the selection of political guides by the colored citizens has been intentionally narrowed by the opposition, through denunciation and oppression of every stranger and Southern born man who espoused their cause. Nor have their selections always been happy or judicious. One class of their advisers, whether competent or not, is viewed with harsh prejudices as strangers; the other is regarded as faithless to the cause or the South, while the aversion of the masses of the resident white people to both classes has greatly contributed to embitter the opposition against the colored man.

There can be no doubt but that the creation and introduction of this new political class at the South—Republicans by necessity and preference alike—acting in concert as a race for protection against political proscription and the personal prejudices of their former masters, seeking counsel and sympathy from strangers, because both were in a great degree denied them at home—may be considered the original, if not the main source of the violence and turbulence that manifests itself in all political struggles in that section.

Incidents of common occurrence and expressions of more than a casual nature make us, who are witnesses of them, skeptical of the professions of the sincerity with which the situation is accepted by the Democrats in the South. Our fears may possibly be groundless, but we do believe that it is the well matured and deliberate intention of the latent secession element to forever battle against the reconstruction measures, the constitutional amendments and against the political and civil rights of the colored man. Disregard of law, unless contributing to their objects, and determined hostility to all authority that does not cater to their views, are prevailing features, and we fail to discover any love for the government against which they rebelled, and which continues to repress their hopes and efforts to discard it. He that looks for loyalty among the Democratic and Conservative elements in the South to the American flag, as symbolizing a government based upon principles which they regard as obnoxious, will look in vain. Recent events have developed to common conviction what we have long been satisfied of—that no Republican State government will be able to maintain itself in the South without federal assistance until the Democracy here shall become convinced that it is vain to make war against the idea of civil and political equality for all.

Persistent and determined efforts are made by our opponents to create a public opinion at the North that the Republicans at the South are but a band of robbers and plunderers, and that the remittal of the control of the States to the old citizens will insure honest administration, prosperity and peace. We find ourselves persistently maligned through a press mainly owned by men who led the South into rebellion, while the Associated Press agents are known to be hostile to us. Failures and extravagances in State financial affairs, even corruptions of insignificant amount when compared with many notable instances in other sections, were magnified and declaimed against us as profligacy in the Republican party, while like occurrences of equal magnitude happening under Democratic rule are scarcely noticed and rarely exposed. Crime, outlawry and violence are represented as peculiarly pertaining to Radical rule. The cry goes out that all Republican officials are wanting in capacity and integrity, and the continued lament of proscriptives against the old inhabitants is but an excuse and subterfuge to conceal the real object in view. Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia are officered in every department by members of the Democratic party. In Tennessee and Kentucky the same lawlessness exists, though the excuses are gone; the war of class is continued as persistently in those States controlled absolutely by Democracy as it is in those States the Republican party yet have control of, and throughout nearly all the reconstructed States the power of the federal government is invoked to insure tranquillity and protect life.

The laws of the States, designed for the protection of life and property, are not enforced with certainty, and in cases where they are violated by members of the Democratic party for political purposes, they are violated with impunity. Congressional investigations have made known to the world that secret oath-bound organizations exist throughout the Southern States; that their object is, by force and violence to prevent the newly enfranchised race from exercising the right of suffrage, and thus to deprive them of political power; that in the execution of their design the members of these secret organizations have committed crimes without number of a nature calculated to intimidate and terrify, and that they are as free from fear of punishment or cause to fear, by the enforcement of the laws of the States in which the offenses were committed, as though they were wholly guiltless. So prevalent and powerful is the sympathy for those who commit these acts, that before it the law is insignificant and powerless. In the rarest cases has a grand jury preferred a bill of indictment against any of the perpetrators of these crimes, and in no instance that has come to our knowledge, has a petit jury been found to return a verdict of guilty against the perpetrator of even the most cruel murder, when committed upon the person of a Republican for political reasons. In this country the law is sustained by public opinion, and public opinion is stronger than the law. Our fathers, in the foundation of our system of government, never realized that the day would come when the lives of American citizens could be taken unlawfully and in great numbers, and no witness to such deeds could be found to prefer a complaint, no sheriff to execute a warrant and no sentiment in the community sufficiently strong to secure the condemnation of the offense, or the punishment of the offenders. Yet this is the case in the Southern States today. A powerful press preserves silence as to the offense, or persistently misrepresents the circumstances under which it was committed, or where concealment is no longer possible, boldly defends the act of the criminal. The character of the dead victim is maligned, and a deed of blood horrible in its details, is exalted into an act of patriotism. Where, under the laws of the general government, the United States courts have jurisdiction of the offense and succeed in arraigning the criminal, the more talented and influential members of the legal profession hasten to volunteer their services in his defense, and where bail is required for the appearance of the offender, the wealthy members of the community eagerly place their names upon the bond. Upon the trial it is simply impossible to secure, fairly and in the manner prescribed by law, twelve men who will decide impartially between the government and the accused, and render a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence. Those men who have sworn to murder, when commanded by their secret organizations, and who were, perhaps, accessory to the commission of the offense, readily appear upon the witness stand to prove that the prisoner was engaged in innocent occupation far from the place where the crime was committed. All the influence and power of the Democratic party are excited in the defense of the accused, and he may well view with indifference the efforts of those whose duty it is to secure the infliction of the penalty for the violation of the law. The criminal offenses over which the United States courts have jurisdiction are limited in their number, and the only restraint upon the commission of crimes of the nature indicated, exercised by the federal courts, springs, in most cases, from the annoyance and expense of undergoing a form of trial and not from the fear of conviction or its results. If, in a rare instance, a conviction should be had the criminal, however heinous might be his offense, however much in violation of the laws of his country and of God, would find sympathy and comfort and support from the members of that party in whose cause he was required to suffer. With no sense of disgrace, no feeling of remorse, but with a mind imbued with the teachings of his Democratic leaders, he would endure the penalty for his offense with the pride of a patriot and the fortitude of a martyr.

Allegiance and protection should go together. If the paramount allegiance of the citizen is due to the general government, it should, in return for this exaction, assume the burden of his protection, instead of intrusting the matter to another power and to whom a second allegiance is due, and from whose neglect or persecution there is no appeal. If the constitution warrants, it ought to legislate just as much a crime to murder a citizen of the United States as it is to murder a citizen of a State. When public sentiment approves and indorses the assassination of prominent Republicans, as is the case in most of the Southern States to-day, the State courts have no terrors to evil doers, for men are never convicted of crime, where the act of an assassin is applauded and regarded as the performance of a duty to the State. If, however, evil doers are given to understand that the matter does not end with a verdict of acquittal in the State court, and that there is a tribunal clothed with power not only to review the facts and the law, but to prosecute a murderer for the distinct crime of murdering a citizen of the United States, the spectacle annually presented of United States troops ordered into the different Southern States to prevent wholesale murder and violence would never again be witnessed. The fact that the general government has to send troops into the Southern States to protect one class of persons from the violence of another, year after year, shows a defect in existing legislation, and the necessity of a tribunal clothed with power to visit punishment upon offenders that can not and will not be inflicted in the State courts. The presence of troops, in many instances, has had a restraining influence upon the murderous disposition of Southern Democrats, but of late it is only a cause of irritation, and the awakening of a retribution that gluts itself when the troops are withdrawn, with a full knowledge on the part of the assassin that the authority that furnished temporary protection to his victim can not punish him for his assassination.

Though every feeling of humanity prompts us to denounce our political opponents, we forbear to retaliate upon them in kind the abuse heaped upon us. We tell the story of Southern Democratic prejudices, malignancy and crime, and challenge refutation. We lay before the country unmistakable evidences that men in untold numbers have been and are being daily sacrificed for adherence to that political faith which the patriotism of the nation vindicated at the cost of 300,000 lives and three thousand millions of treasure, and we leave it to the sublime sense of right and justice that characterizes the American people to judge us aright, and afford to us upon their own soil that protection that is so readily accorded to the persons of their fellow citizens in foreign lands.

The President's Speech.

At the unveiling of the statue of the late President Lincoln, at Springfield, recently, President Grant was present as an interested spectator. In answer to the call of the multitude for a speech he came forward and said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—On an occasion like the present, it is a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man whose earthly remains now rest beneath this dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for national existence.

During these years of doubting and despondency among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted the final result of peace and freedom to every race in this broad land. His faith in all-wise providence directing our arms to this final result was the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amid obloquy, personal abuse and hate undisguised, and which was given vent to without restraint through the press, upon the stump and in private circles, he remained the same staunch, unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting revengeful feelings toward his traducers, but he rather pitied them, and hoped for their own sake and the good name of their posterity that they might exist. For a single moment it did not appear to him that the man Lincoln was being assailed, but that a treasonable spirit, one waiting to destroy the freest government the sun ever shone on, was giving vent to itself on him as chief executive of the nation only because he was such executive.

As a lawyer in your midst he would have avoided all this slander, for his life was a pure and simple one, and he no doubt would have been a much happier man. But who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unselfish and wise administration of Abraham Lincoln from March, 1861, to the day when the hand of the assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States. My personal relations with him were as close and intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointments from failures on the part of those to whom he had entrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never heard him utter complaint, nor the least censure for bad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head. In his death the South lost its most just friend.

No one has ever accused President Grant of being an orator, but the above words are full of thought and simple eloquence. In its way, considering the subject and the occasion, it is a model speech. Of the President and this speech, the little-brained Associated Press agent telegraphed the slurring and insolent words, "Grant spoke two sticks full and a half, solid minion."

Death of Mrs. W. K. Spearing.

It is with regret that we observe in the Davenport, Iowa, *Democrat* an announcement of the death of the wife of W. K. Spearing, Esq., proprietor of the Mazeppa stables, on Gravier street. Mr. Spearing is one of the most esteemed citizens of New Orleans, and a host of friends will deeply sympathize with him in his affliction.

Mrs. Spearing died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Cott, at Moline, Iowa, October 6. She was a native of Hampden, Massachusetts; born February, 1829; married November 8, 1849, at Bangor, Maine; moved to Chicago in 1850 and to Davenport in 1853. Since 1863 the family has been residing in the South, for the greater part of the time in New Orleans. Mrs. Spearing being in poor health went North some months ago in hopes of regaining it. But a short time before her death she had written her husband that she was so far improved as to be ready to return South, but died before his arrival. She was buried at Oakdale Cemetery in Davenport.

Ten thousand tickets
Ten thousand tickets
At ten dollars each.
At ten dollars each.
Two hundred and sixty prizes,
Two hundred and sixty prizes,
Amounting to $70,400.
Amounting to $70,400.
All in the Louisiana single number lottery.
To be drawn October 24.

How They do It.

Some persons can't be convinced that some things can be done as well as others, unless they have demonstrative experience, and some of that class do not understand how Governor Bramlette manages to supply the great demand now made on his office for tickets for the next and last gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. The concert comes off November 30, and there will be distributed $2,500,000 to the ticket holders, therefore there is no wonder the rush for tickets is unexampled, yet everything is so beautifully and systematically managed that every order is being filled almost as rapidly as it comes in.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
October 18	61	74	70
October 19	69	75	72

Lowest point during the night of October 18, 53°.

To be great among fools a man must be a greater fool than his fellows.

State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held yesterday to take action upon the communication from the Democratic committee and matters connected with the further operations of the advisory board.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A vacancy in the position of umpire of the advisory board, created by the agreement of the conference committees of the Democratic and Conservative party and the Republican party, exists, owing to the resignation of the Hon. M. F. Bonzono, and his peremptory refusal to act, and the latter has been referred to the State Central Committee for such action as may be deemed proper; and

Whereas, The Republican party has faithfully carried out all that was required under the agreement entered into by the conference committees, while the Democratic and Conservative party has failed to carry out or has evaded the requirements of the first article of the agreement, which is as follows:

"The committee representing the Conservative People's party pledge themselves to cease all violence and intimidation, if any exist, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace, and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election; also, to discountenance acts and threats of personal violence and all improper influence to control the will of the electors, and to render assistance and to use every effort to subject to the penalties of the law all persons who may commit acts of violence or intimidation, or conspire to do the same."

Resolved, That the State Central Committee reiterates and reaffirms its willingness and readiness to carry out the agreement entered into by the conference committees, but they can not consent to the reopening of the conference for any purpose unless some evidence is furnished of the maintaining and strict adherence to the provisions of the first article of the agreement above quoted.

Resolved, That with this understanding of the views of the State Central Committee, the conference committee on behalf of the Republican party be authorized and empowered to meet the conference committee on behalf of the Democratic and Conservative party, and proceed to elect an umpire for the advisory board; provided, that on such meeting some line of action or power to be vested, be agreed upon to compel adherence to and enforcement of the provisions of the first article of the agreement heretofore entered into.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be, without delay, forwarded to the State Central Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party, the conference committee of said party, and the Republican committee of conference.

A New Scare.

According to the Delhi *Chronicle* of the seventeenth instant the White Leagues of Morehouse and Madison parishes are much exercised from fear that the colored people do not intend to vote. The alarm is sounded that such voters are not registering as freely as they ought. The Delhi man says that even runners from the Democratic party were sent out to notify colored men that the registrars were in town, and that then they declined to register. The cause for this touching solicitude for colored men on the part of White Leaguers is found in the pretended discovery of a plan by Republicans to set up the plea of intimidation. We have, indeed, fallen upon strange times when in some parishes complaint is made by White Leaguers that only colored men are allowed to register, and in others that the colored voters can not be induced to register. The action of country compromisers also adds not a little to the mass of contradictions in which the enemy is now wallowing. In parishes where it is thought the Democratic ticket can be carried by shotguns and judicious voting, the white man's flag is still at the masthead, floating the old platform of "We the white people." In parishes like St. Mary and Terrebonne, thoroughly Republican, are made the propositions for White Leaguers to vote for colored Republicans for half the offices. Such peddling of patronage is simply sickening. The good little Democrat, when he is too weak to fight for his political pie, promises to put up his "nigger shooter" and sit quiet in the corner if he may have half the plums.

Political Sagacity.

An old showman used to say, when exhibiting wild animals, "Now, look at the sagacity of the monkey!" Those who read the *Picayune* yesterday evening must have read with wonder the following startling editorial by the first page editor:

The result of the late election in Ohio will be the choice of Allen G. Thurman to the United States Senate, as the Democrats have carried the Legislature.

Senator Thurman is an Ohio carpet-bagger from Lynchburg, Virginia. He took his seat in the Senate as a Democrat from Ohio, March 4, 1869, succeeding Hon. B. F. Wade. He was re-elected in 1874, and his present term of service will not expire until March 3, 1881. The desire on the part of the *Picayune* to report Democratic gains in Congressmen has unwittingly led that paper to ignore the past existence and reputation of the Senator, and put him forward as a probable man of the future.

Parish of Iberville.

The regular convention of the parish of Iberville met at the courthouse on Saturday, the seventeenth day of October, and organized by the election of the Hon. P. G. Deslonde as president and F. K. Hyde as secretary. The following nominations were made:

Representatives—John Carville, J. S. Davidson.
Parish Judge—James L. Cole.
Sheriff—E. P. Durand.
Coroner—E. A. Verrett.
Police Jurors—J. A. Landry, J. A. Stephenson, James Preston, Daniel Carr, Alfred Butler.

All nominations were made unanimous and the convention adjourned sine die.

Personal.

Senator West has arrived home in this city, after a stay in Washington necessarily prolonged by the complications of Louisiana affairs and a few days spent with the Southern Republicans at the Chattanooga convention. And in this connection it is proper to state that the masterly address which appears in the REPUBLICAN this morning from that body is the product of his pen. The Senator will remain with us during the campaign, and probably until the reassembling of Congress.

Three capital prizes
Three capital prizes
Of ten thousand dollars each,
Of ten thousand dollars each,
Two hundred and sixty prizes,
Two hundred and sixty prizes,
Amounting to $70,400.
Amounting to $70,400,
To be drawn October 24,
In the Louisiana single number lottery.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED

NORTH LOUISIANA HEARD FROM

CONGRESSMAN MOREY AT HOME

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT DELTA

AUDIENCE LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

MONROE, La., October 19, 1874.

The Republican meeting at Delta on Saturday last proved a grand success. The assemblage was large and all present were enthusiastic in their expressions of approval of the speakers. The meeting was largely attended by white men as well as colored.

Hon. Frank Morey addressed the meeting at some length and reviewed the history of both the Republican and Democratic parties. His scathing and sarcastic dissection of the Democracy, showing its bad faith in a clear light, was pronounced by all to be a masterly effort.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback delivered a practical and well-timed speech, which told well with the people.

The meeting at Monroe to-day was quite as great a success. The Republicans turned out en masse, showing a thoroughly organized party, with its members alive to the necessities of the hour.

Hon. John Ray presided at this meeting, and Governor Pinchback again made one of his best efforts, which was well received by the white men present, and the colored men were exceedingly enthusiastic over his remarks. He spoke also at the meeting to-night.

General Frank Morey's reception contrasted with the old saying "that a prophet is without honor in his own country," for here at his old home it amounted to a perfect ovation. He spoke for an hour and a half, and in a masterly manner exhibited the true Republican policy and the hollow pretensions of the Democracy.

The same speakers will address meetings this week at Bastrop, Farmersville, Homer, Spearsville and Greensboro.

The Republican party is strong and well organized in the fifth district, and with a fair election will show not less than 5000 majority.

LOUISIANA.

The Difficulty in East Feliciana.

CLINTON, La., October 19.—Captain A. Bannon, who was in the buggy with Gair at the time of the attempted assassination, gives substantially the following statement: That on Wednesday night Gair spoke in Pointe Coupee parish, near Hermitage. Breaux being present, saw that the only chance to defeat Gair in the coming November election was to get him out of the way.

On Saturday morning, the seventeenth instant, about eight o'clock, Gair and Captain Bannon left Bayou Sara in a buggy together to fulfill an engagement to speak at twelve o'clock that day at Jackson. Colonel Griffin and Recorder Morgan in another buggy followed close behind. At 11:30 A. M., and when within about one mile of Jackson, parish of West Feliciana, an unknown assassin who was concealed in the bushes fired with a rifle, just as the buggy passed far enough to give a fair of view of Gair. The ball grazed Captain Bannon on the back of the neck, he being on the side next to the assassin, and struck Gair on the left side of the head back of the ear, passing outside of the carotid artery and ranging down the cheek. The ball was extracted near the mouth by Drs. Jones, Carruth and Marsh. The wound is a bad one, but not dangerous.

About 2 P. M. Weber and Breaux arrived from Bayou Sara with a squad of men armed with pistols, guns and rifles, and paraded the streets of Jackson. Some of Weber's men made remarks about