

AMUSEMENTS.

DWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

MISS ADA GRAY.

MONS. ALPHONSE.

COAL.

JOHN D. MACLIN.

COAL.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senator.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine called this body to order at twelve o'clock, and instructed the secretary to call the roll.

Senator Burch rose to a privileged motion, which he embraced in the following form:

Whereas, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has been elected United States Senator from this State for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1875;

And whereas, said election was valid, the Legislature has been made the subject of the United States, and the State thereby deprived of the services of one of its Senators;

Therefore I move that the Senate of the State of Louisiana do now, in the manner provided by law, as if in case of vacancy, proceed to re-elect Senator P. B. S. Pinchback United States Senator from this State for the term which will expire on the fourth of March, 1875;

And that all doubt or questioning of the title of said Pinchback to said seat in the United States Senate may be entirely silenced.

After the reading of the resolution by the secretary, Senator Burch stated his reasons for bringing the question of the election of P. B. S. Pinchback to the United States Senate two years ago before the Senate at this time.

He read a resolution adopted by the last State Republican Nominating Convention endorsing Mr. Pinchback's election and instructing the Legislature, if such a course should be necessary, to take action in the matter.

Mr. Burch decried this course necessary now, in view of the fact that the Senate had not yet determined to permit Mr. Pinchback to take his seat.

The motion of Senator Burch was seconded by Senator Allain, who read a lengthy address in support of Senator Pinchback's fitness for the position, and concluded by urging the adoption of Senator Burch's motion.

Senator Sypher was in favor of postponing the election to a future day. He did not deem it advisable or necessary to go into it at the present time.

Senator Burch said the law provided when and how a United States Senator was to be elected, and if the Senate desired to take action in regard to Mr. Pinchback's case, the law rendered it necessary that it should be done immediately.

Senator Weber desired to have the motion amended so as to read "reindorsed," instead of "re-elected."

Senator Burch opposed the amendment, giving his reasons for so doing. He said a new election was necessary under the circumstances, and in support of this position cited the course taken by the Mississippi Legislature in the case of Senator Ames.

The motion was then adopted. Senator Burch then nominated Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback for United States Senator, and there being no other candidate, he was declared elected by a vote of eighteen yeas, seven Senators voting blank.

On motion of Senator Burch, the Secretary was instructed to notify the House that the Senate will meet that body in joint session to-day (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock M. to proceed to compare journals and count the votes cast for United States Senator.

A committee from the House informed the Senate that the House would meet the Senate in joint session to-day (Wednesday) for the purpose of comparing journals in regard to the election of a United States Senator.

Senator Chabroux introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Telegraph Company, to grant the right of way thereto and to confer certain privileges and franchises.

Under a suspension of the rules it was read twice and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements when appointed.

Senator Darnot gave notice of a bill to be entitled, "an act to pay to the fifth justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans a salary in lieu of costs, in criminal cases; and to allow him one clerk, at a salary; and providing for the payment of the same."

The same Senator also gave notice of a bill to be entitled "an act to incorporate the Friends of Charity Benevolent Association," also of a bill to create the parish of Algiers.

Senator Weber called up the bill to suspend the collection of taxes for the years 1873 and 1874. It was read the second time and ordered to be referred to the Finance Committee when appointed.

The Governor's veto, which had been made the special order of the day for Tuesday, were then taken up.

The first one considered was in relation to the bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of St. Francisville, in the parish of West Feliciana.

Senator Weber moved that the bill do finally pass, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. A vote was taken and resulted in the sustenance of the veto.

The veto of the bill entitled "an act to incorporate the city of Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension," etc., was taken up, and on motion of Senator Landry the further consideration of the bill and veto was postponed until next Monday at one o'clock.

Senator Young moved a reconsideration of the vote taken in the election of a United States Senator. His motion was ruled out of order, and the Senate, on motion, adjourned until twelve o'clock M. to-day.

House of Representatives.

The House came to order at a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday, Speaker Hahn in the chair.

Fifty-five members and a quorum present. Prayer was offered by the chaplain.

doubt arose from the alleged illegality of the Legislature which elected him, this General Assembly do proceed to re-elect that gentleman. Mr. Lowell said that although he had no doubt of the legality of that Legislature, it had been used as a pretext to keep Senator Pinchback from the seat to which he was entitled.

He cited the case of Senator Ames, of Mississippi, who, for a long time, was kept from his seat on similar grounds, when the Legislature of that State passed resolutions similar to the one which he offered, and upon the strength of those resolutions General Ames was admitted to the United States Senate.

The rules were suspended and the joint resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Marrell, the House proceeded to the election of a United States Senator.

Mr. Lowell nominated P. B. S. Pinchback. In seconding the nomination of Mr. Pinchback, Mr. Stewart, of Texas, paid a high tribute to the gentleman of his choice.

He said that the first sound of hostilities was heard, and when the loyal people of the country rose as one man to vindicate the integrity of the Union, the glorious old State of Louisiana was not behind her sister States. Among the thousands of brave and gallant men who buckled on their armor and marched forth to do and die, it need be, die for their country, was Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

No other nomination was made, and Mr. Pinchback received fifty-six votes, and was declared by Speaker Hahn to be the choice of the House for United States Senator.

Mr. Hunsaker offered a bill providing that the parish of St. James be detached from the second congressional and school districts and attached to the third. Passed two readings.

Mr. Lowell moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Senate and invite that body to meet the House in joint session at twelve o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. Adopted.

Messrs. Lowell, Dickenson and Randall were appointed.

Mr. Hunsaker moved that the bill which had just passed two readings be passed on its third reading.

Mr. Lowell objected. The severing of the parish of St. James from the second congressional district would deprive that district of about 1500 Republican votes.

Action on the bill was on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Bossier, postponed until next Tuesday.

Mr. Sartain introduced a bill making appropriations for the payment of the mile age and per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly for 1875. The bill passed its first and second readings and was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Levesque introduced a bill to amend the Civil Code by abolishing article 216. The bill passed its first reading.

On motion the House proceeded to elect a chief enrolling clerk and doorkeeper.

Mr. J. B. Davis was elected chief enrolling clerk, and Mr. Robert Malcolm, doorkeeper, by acclamation.

The House, with Mr. Sauer in the chair, took up the report of the Committee on Rules.

As the committee had reported only the amendments which they proposed should be made to rules of former years, and as the amendments did not clearly state what year's rules were proposed to be amended, the whole subject was referred back to the committee, with instructions that they prepare their rules, and that they be printed in full in the Journal.

The House then adjourned till to-day at twelve o'clock.

Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Line.

Mr. Grace, the general manager of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, has been losing no time in completing the lines of this company between Mobile and this city.

Poles have already been raised and wires stretched as far as Lee station, on the Mobile road, and but about nine miles more of work will be required to bring the lines into the city.

An office has already been selected in the business centre of the city, and in another week it is thought the lines will be in working order through to New York. This will be welcome news to everybody in New Orleans, except those interested in perpetuating the monopoly of the Western Union Company.

Rates will be materially reduced, and there will be an active rivalry between the two companies as to which shall best serve its patrons.

The Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company has fought its way down to us almost inch by inch. Litigation has met it at every turn, but so far the company has seemed to come off victorious. A petition for an injunction has recently been filed in the United States Circuit Court—Judge Woods—by the Western Union Company, asking that the new company be forbidden right of way along the line of the Mobile road, on the ground of its interference with the exclusive rights of the petitioner.

This matter has clearly been settled in the Superior District Court in favor of the Southern and Atlantic line, and now the United States Court is the last resort of the monopolists. The case has been fixed for hearing on the twenty-first instant, and much interest will attach to the decision of Judge Woods in the case.

The Mother of the Heroic Cavalry.

The late death of Commander Cushing brings into relief a woman's figure of heroic mold. Three sons of hers, each one a prodigy of valor, went forth to battle. They were never boys, and she a widow.

The grave has closed the last and most conspicuous of the trio, after six several commendations, from the government of his country for meritorious acts which placed him beyond the reach of envy. We now learn what manner of woman was his mother. It accounts for the whole. We look no further. Widows, in the privacy of their households, dedicating their boys to the service of their country, do not use words thoughtlessly. Words which mean to them gray hairs and a solitary old age, and hearts wrung beyond human help, are weighed before they are uttered.

"My sons," said the mother of the Cavalry, looking the alternative plainly in the face, and rightly estimating the issue: "My sons, death, but no dishonor!" That tells us all.

Denying War in the Union, and Denying the Power to Suppress It.

At the outbreak of the rebellion thousands of persons engaged therein, in speaking of the suppression thereof, took the position that the mistake made by those who favored the rebellion was that they did not make the right inside of the Union instead of going out. By this was meant that the South should have maintained its representation in both Houses of Congress, while their rights as citizens of the Union were being invaded. Since the current of public opinion has been accepted and acted upon, and is being acted upon to-day, the action of the Legislature of Louisiana, September last, is illustrative of the policy which the opinion should have been pursued in 1861.

Every one of the Southern States now under the control of the White League and its auxiliaries, and the party which was obtained possession of by threats, intimidation, murder and violence. That policy having been successful in those States, and unbroken by Congress, led the White League of Louisiana, September last, to take up arms and overthrow the recognized officers and authority of the government of that State. The President, as was his duty, on the application of the Governor of Louisiana, the State of Louisiana, and the Southern States is under all circumstances, and is not justifiable and reprehensible. On the contrary, we maintain that until such time as the spirit of rebellion ceases its workings in the South, federal surveillance and military force is not only justifiable but necessary. We will go so far as to say that as long as there is in the South unlawful military organizations, in the White League, independent both of the federal and State authorities, and recognized by the general government, the federal government should hold itself in readiness to use all the means to prevent a rebellious outbreak. The object of such organizations is well known. The Southern States, it must be remembered, were very lately in rebellion against the Union. They fled, and when they were conquered, and after they had exhausted every means to accomplish the ruin of the country, it may well be doubted whether they had any reasonable hope of success, they would not fight the war of the rebellion over again. Such being the case, can the country afford to act upon the principle of absolute non-interference in the affairs of the rebels? Can the country afford to adopt a course toward the Southern States such as it would adopt toward the rebels? Can the country afford to ignore that the whole territory beyond Mason and Dixon's line is covered by slumbering political volcanoes? Can the country afford to stand at this juncture to say to the people of the South: "We shall insist that the federal government shall not, under any circumstances, interfere with you in your rebellious acts as if they had been always staunch adherents of the Union? We do not think so. We do not believe that the constitution of the United States warrants any such conditions. If it does, it is an instrument created not to insure a 'more perfect Union,' but an instrument manufactured for our destruction. Federal interference in State affairs is justifiable to prevent or to crush out rebellion, and to keep it from raising its head again where it has been crushed out. The ultra doctrine of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States, since the rebellion, is a doctrine of State sovereignty. But such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the principle of non-interference in the affairs of the Southern States to be proclaimed in the affairs of the country. What would result? There would be instantly civil war in Louisiana. Republican and Democratic parties would be at once formed, and the ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, but such a doctrine is absurd. What was our whole course during the war, but one long series of acts of interference in the affairs of the Southern States? Since the rebellion the people of the Southern States have known that the federal government would not hesitate to interfere should they at any time make a step toward rebellion. This knowledge has had a powerful effect in making them resigned to the decision of arms. But let us suppose the