

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

REPUBLICAN TICKET

- For President, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. For Vice President, WILLIAM A. WHEELER. Presidential Electors, At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG, J. H. BURCH. First District—PETER JOSEPH. Second District—LIONEL A. SHELDON. Third District—MORRIS MARKS. Fourth District—A. B. LEVISEE. Fifth District—O. H. BREWSTER. Sixth District—OSCAR JOFFERON. For Governor, STEPHEN B. PACKARD. For Lieutenant Governor, C. C. ANTOINE. For Secretary of State, EMILE HONORE. For Auditor of Public Accounts, GEORGE B. JOHNSON. For Attorney General, WILLIAM H. HUNT. For Superintendent of Public Education, WILLIAM G. BROWN. For Members of Congress, First District—HENRY C. WARMOTH. Second District—HENRY C. DIBBLE. Third District—CHESTER B. DARRALL. Fourth District—GEORGE F. SMITH. Fifth District—EDWARDS LEONARD. Sixth District—CHARLES E. NASH.

MAISON SALES TO-MORROW.

BY AUCON, ELLISON & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, revenues of the city markets.

Local Intelligence.

IS IT A KIDNAPPING CASE?—Henry McCuen was arrested on Carondelet street yesterday charged with having kidnapped Mary A. Anderson. Immediately after his arrest accused said he knew where the child was, but refused to tell, apparently believing that he was right. As he seemed to set somewhat contrary in this matter, an order was issued not to permit him to hold any intercourse with any proxy, so his friends who visited the first benighted were compelled to turn away empty-handed. The complainant is Bridget Anderson, who made the affidavit.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—As cool weather is not far off, people begin to think of the delights contained in bivalves, and dealers have quite perfected their arrangements. Last winter some of the leading retailers sold oysters at twenty cents per dozen, but the majority held out for thirty cents, and got it. Several days ago a number of the leading restaurateurs signed a contract not to sell under thirty cents, but a few refused to enter into the contract. In these hard times ten cents saved on a dozen of oysters is something worth considering.

THE SEVENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC MIDDLE.—For weeks past the seventh ward Democrats have been anything but harmonious, but during the past week a few steps were taken toward a reconciliation. There are several clubs in that ward, and numerous members are perfectly willing to be delegates to the Central Club there existed two factions, one presided over by Mr. J. D. Edwards and the other by Mr. Thomas Fernon. The reason given for disagreement was that Mr. Edwards, as president, refused to give the Fernon faction a proper representation in the election for delegates to the Central Club, hence a split, a giverson, a civil war, which seemed likely to end in an irreparable rupture. Some of the more staid and steady members on both sides concluded that it was worse than useless to quarrel where not even a mother-in-law could have her say, so for that reason they deemed it wise to patch up a compromise. Conference committees were appointed, and the plenipotentiaries went to work. Proposals were reduced to writing which gave the Fernon side of the house certain officers in the Central Club, which being done Mr. Fernon called his clans together a few days ago, and formally announced the facts, after which he resigned his position as president of the faction, and Mr. F. O. Minor was elected to fill the seat. All appeared serene, but when some of the high privates scrutinized the compromise they felt inclined to think that they had been woefully left. Putting their disaffected heads together they determined not to abide by the terms in the short-hand contract, and yesterday gain kicked out of the traces. They do not cry "Let us have peace," nor do they shriek, "Let no guilty man escape."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On the thirteenth instant, at 7:30 P. M., a gathering of the friends of temperance will take place in the Methodist Church, Algiers, when able speakers will talk for the good of mankind. The public is invited by the Peabody Lodge No. 3, L. O. G. T. A CONTRARY PLANT.—It is often said by strangers who visit New Orleans that this city has many peculiarities. For instance, that street gutter water runs from the river; that the sun rises in the west; that the city is in two distinct parts, and has neutral grounds, etc., all of which may be, as it is. One thing is certain in the vegetable kingdom, and that is that the banana plant is a contrary specimen. It first puts forth its fruit and then produces its blossom; the fruit, instead of pointing its extreme ends toward the ground extend skyward, and then ripens after it is plucked. The plant, having furnished a fine bunch of bananas, dies, but first starts out shoots which will produce four-fold. Another thing, the fruit is altogether too aristocratic to bear seed. THE AMERICUS CLUB.—This social and literary association, composed of intelligent and respectable colored citizens of this city, held its regular election last week, and elected Edward J. Holmes, president; John B. Hall and C. C. Crane, vice presidents; A. L. Henderson and M. J. Simms, secretaries; F. Simms, treasurer; William H. Penn, chairman of executive committee. The club will soon give its annual reunion at the lake, the main feature being the indulging in a splendid dinner.

FORMERLY THE DUNN CADETS.—Last evening some young men of the fourth ward reorganized the Dunn Cadets of 1872, and, as times have changed, changed the name to Antoine Cadets, a compliment to the Lieutenant Governor. Nearly all the members have obtained their majority since the last presidential election. The roll shows 140 solid names. Uniforms have

been ordered, and will be ready in time for use at the next Republican rally in September. The officers are: James D. Kennedy, president; George Washington, Stephen Lyons, Jr., C. A. Roxborough, Walter Cohen, vice presidents; W. J. Nolasco, Charles H. Merritt, secretaries; John E. Douse, treasurer; A. Domingo, marshal; Alphonse Washington, sergeant at arms.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.—The Southern Republicans, although they manage very well to avoid newspaper notoriety, appear to be hard at work. A combination is being negotiated with the Workingmen's and other kindred independent bodies, with a view to consolidated action in municipal matters. General Sewell, of the Southern, has been invited to address the workingmen Monday night, and has accepted.

THIRD WARD INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.—One of those clubs, that presided over by Mr. C. L. Walker, held a meeting last night, and was addressed by Mr. J. A. Craig. He asserted without blushing that his colored club numbered 400 members, though not more than eight or ten ever attend the meetings. Craig said he was half negro and half white, and for that reason was a Conservative Democrat, and if it came to a war of races he would battle with the whites.

DR. COPES OFFERED A RESOLUTION tendering ample protection to such colored clubs as wished to join the Democratic ranks, and even invited them to enroll themselves in his club. He also asserted that one of the colored clubs had been assaulted by rowdies, but he did not say where he obtained his information. His resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT INFORMED THE CLUB that canvassers had been appointed to revise the ward registration books, and that it would cost about \$500, and that the burden of expense would fall on the independents. The revision, he asserted, could not be completed before the twelfth of September.

THIRD WARD DEMOCRATS LAST NIGHT.—The Finerty-Fitzpatrick Democrats of the third ward, with the efficient assistance of Perry, of Poydras street, made a public display last night with music, which was mainly furnished by bands of colored performers. The marching was, generally speaking, tolerably fair, for political clubs, and the conduct of members excellent, except new and then were "bad medicine" interfered with their keeping step. Some of the transparencies might have been improved on, especially in the spelling of the names of favorite candidates; at least they should not murder, orthographically speaking, the name of Louisiana's "favorite son." General Nichols, had he seen some of the transparencies bearing his name, might have wondered who was meant, as they marveled at the gaudy name of "Randle Gibson." As the third ward clubs marched down Camp street and arrived at Poydras street, they were received by their escort, the Tenth Ward Cadets, in semi-military fashion. It was a noticeable feature that most of the banners and transparencies were "toted" by colored mercenaries. If Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Finerty can not carry the third ward after last night's showing they may step down and out, and give the other fellows a chance.

WILTZ ZOUAVES.—The Wiltz Zouaves of the eleventh ward paraded last night in the handsomest uniform yet seen in the campaign, viz: red trousers, white shirts, with monogram, and red caps, with lanterns enough for every man and an extra supply for the band. They came up Camp street late, commanded by Billy Tracy, captain, and P. J. Sanders, marshal. The compliment of a serenade is acknowledged by the REPUBLICAN.

THE SALVAGE CORPS OF BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.—Mr. A. Kalinski, one of the old time practical firemen of this city, recently made a voyage into strange countries as far as New York and St. Louis, mainly to witness the workings of the salvage corps of the largest cities of this country. Mr. Kalinski saw the manner of operating by more ingenious people than we are in this section, and has determined to avail himself of the latest inventions. He returned last evening, and emphatically declares that he really knew but little concerning his line of business until shown the workings of other departments. Having critically examined the best and most improved plans and machinery for extinguishing fire, and protecting and saving property at configurations, he proposes within the next month to put them into operation in this city, for the benefit of his employers and the community in general. When he shall have got them into active operation more will be given the reader.

SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR THE LEADERS.—As the Fourth District Republican Club last night was proceeding up town it met the Hendricks Italian Club. The latter courteously saluted, and the Fourth Ward returned it. Such little recognitions, like the serenade of the REPUBLICAN by the Wiltz Zouaves, will tend to make the campaign agreeable, no matter who wins.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The case of the killing by George Terravon, on Claiborne street Friday evening, eighteenth instant, was heard yesterday by Assistant Justice Heidenhain. All the witnesses swore the deceased hit the accused in the face first because he was killed, and Judge Heidenhain sent him before the Superior Criminal Court on \$5000 bail.

GIVE 'EM FITZ.—Prompt to respond to the action of the Democratic State Central Committee, in rejecting Mr. Fitzpatrick a second time, Mr. Finerty, president of the Third Ward Club, has called an election for Thursday next. Mr. Finerty's election that no voter shall cast his ballot unless his name appears on the original books of the club, and all certificates are abolished. Finerty is bound to gratify the bosses, if he can, though he proposes to do it in his own way.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—The alarm sounded at half-past seven o'clock last night was caused by a fire at No. 165 Royal street. A coal oil lamp had been upon a table, but did no damage. The alarm was sent by Mr. Charles Adon, and when it was learned that there was no necessity for so much trouble, he was arrested.

RUN OVER.—At half-past three o'clock yesterday evening Alexander Sanders, a colored man employed on the Carrollton railroad, while carrying a bolt on one of the rails on St. Charles street, between Octavia and Joseph streets, was accidentally run over by dummy No. 3. The wheel passed over and mashed his left hand. He was conveyed to his residence, at the cor-

ner of Baronne street and Napoleon avenue, where he was attended by Dr. Hayes, who pronounced his injuries serious, but not dangerous.

BRIEF MENTION.—Thomas Edwards, sometimes called Bronghan, an actor by profession, is in prison, as one of his enemies states, that he is a fugitive from justice from Terrebonne parish.

When a century begins and ends is once more agitating the skulls of newspaper writers of this city. First class in geography, stand up, and answer: "If a ship has three masts, and it takes her thirty days to sail from New York to New Orleans, what is her captain's name?"

Martin Houser paid \$35 for the privilege of looking at the beauties of a torchlight procession which passed his place, No. 93 Customhouse street. While Martin was earnestly gazing at the rights a sneak thief tapped his money till for that sum.

The old fire-train railroad feels the weight of the two rail roads, but learns nothing in consequence. About eight o'clock last night, while the Democratic procession was passing the corner of Basin and Perdido streets, a man dressed in a club uniform—light pantaloons, white shirt and white cap—sneaked behind the counter of Mrs. Murphy's grocery, and robbed the money drawer of \$14 in United States currency, with which he made his escape.

FIRE ON CANAL STREET.—At about twenty minutes of one o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded for a fire at No. 145 Canal street, next to Lopez' confectionery, corner of Bourbon street. The building was occupied by the hair and fancy store of C. Varol, Dr. Knapp, and Mr. Smith's dressmaking establishment. The fire originated under the stairs of the second story, and was extinguished with little damage, by the timely arrival of the fire department.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The delegates to the Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday noon at a room over the Cotton Exchange, and were called to order by Colonel Patton. Ex-Governor Voorhies was called to the chair. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee on credentials: George W. Dupre, of Orleans; Charles J. Henry, of Orleans; Sam J. Powell, of West Feliciana; John Clegg, of Lafayette, and F. S. Shields, of Concordia.

The committee reported as follows: From the State at large—L. W. Patton, Albert Voorhies, Charles Cavanaugh, Joseph Collins, Louis Charles Kummel, E. P. Karshoff, W. C. Blaine, Jr., J. B. Lafitte, Frank McGloin, Frederick N. Ogden, James Buckner, Sam Boyd, J. E. Astin.

Association—R. W. Simms, Baton Rouge, East—Louis Jastrzemski, Concordia—F. L. Shields, Feliciana, West—Samuel J. Powell, Franklin—G. C. Stubbbs, Lafayette—John Clegg, Madison—Colonel John W. Balfour, H. T. C. Ellis, alternate, Morehouse—E. D. Marble, Orcauville—F. P. Stubbs, Plaquemine—F. S. Wilkinson, Rapides—James C. Wise, St. Landry—W. A. Robertson, St. Charles—L. B. Ogdon, Tenness—G. C. Goldman, Orleans—First ward, Henry Renshaw, Jr.; second ward, Manuel C. Royes; fourth ward, Francis Zacharie; fifth ward, P. O. Peyroux; sixth ward, George W. Dupre; eighth ward, John Gray; ninth ward, J. Henry Behan; tenth ward, Samuel Flower; eleventh ward, E. A. Burke; twelfth ward, Eugene May; thirteenth ward, L. Bower; fourteenth ward, Toby Hart; fifteenth ward, Edward Quinn; sixteenth ward, M. A. Dooley; seventeenth ward, Gustave H. Maguire.

The contests in the third and seventh wards were referred back to the central clubs, in the former case with instructions to hold a new election by ballot.

Hon. E. D. Ettiettle was admitted as proxy for Hon. W. A. Robertson, of St. Landry. Permanent organization being next in order, Mr. Collins, of Orleans, nominated Mr. Louis Bush for president, and Colonel Ogden nominated Colonel I. W. Patton.

The first ballot resulted in a tie. A second ballot was had, at which Mr. Patton received a majority of three votes, and the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Bush was chosen vice president; Philip Powers, secretary; P. J. Sullivan, assistant secretary, and W. H. Brown, sergeant-at-arms.

The president was directed to appoint an executive committee, and committees on finance, registration and election, and naturalization.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow noon.

An Exciting Event on East River. A New York dispatch of the American Press Association, August 25, says: One of the most exciting scenes enacted here for some time took place to-day, being the passage of E. F. Farrington, superintendent of construction of the East river bridge, across the river on the wire rope recently adjusted to the New York and Brooklyn towers. The exploit was witnessed by thousands of persons on both sides of the river. The preparations were made in the morning by thoroughly testing the machinery and running gear. At 1:32 P. M. Mr. Farrington started from the Brooklyn side, and he was soon seen by the crowds below sitting on a wooden seat suspended by ropes to the wires, and steadily ascending toward the Brooklyn tower. The crowd below were breathless with excitement as he gradually rose in midair, and when he reached the top of the Brooklyn tower three and a half minutes after starting a ringing cheer greeted him from thousands of lookers-on on the Brooklyn side; at the same moment a gun was fired. At 1:38 P. M. he entered the boatman's chair, and then the long, perilous journey toward the river began. At the traveler hung over the water the shrieks of the saluting whistles of steam trucks, etc., was almost deafening. Mr. Farrington took matters quite coolly, he swung around in his chair, and holding on with one hand, with the other he waved his hat, in answer to the salutes from the depths beneath him. When he was nearly above the centre of the river a large crowd of people passed directly below, having ample room between her masts and the swinging chair. As Farrington neared the New York side he stood up on his seat, and he had to be dispersed by the police. The whole journey occupied twenty-two minutes.

Says the Inter-Ocean: "Mary Clemmer accuses American Congressmen of being filthy, but then Mary has failed in her Amos, and she doesn't like men. If the American Congressmen spite 'tis spitty, and spitty 'tis, 'tis true; but we promise Mary to clean those dirty Democrats out next time."

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.) CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1876. Unfortunately the day selected as trial day for the reduced entrance fees was a rainy one, and can hardly be called a fair trial, as hundreds who would have taken advantage of it were compelled to stay at home. The entire number of admissions was over 60,000. Of this number 52,419 were cash and 7500 free. The cash admissions on the previous Saturday were only 22,148, showing that the receipts were considerably increased even at the reduced rate of twenty-five cents on a rainy day.

Steinway's piano works on Long Island sent over an excursion of about 1000 persons. The children were increased three-fold, and there is much complaint from them that only school children are allowed to enter under the twenty-five cent rule. There is no reason for the commissioners to feel dissatisfied with the first experiment. The receipts were increased, and if the remaining Saturdays are made half-fare days, it will enable twice the number of persons to visit the exposition, pay the commissioners and please the people.

The proposition to adopt a new motive power for street railways has been set on foot by the Market Street line, they having for the last three weeks used the dummy engine. It has become a general favorite, and will eventually succeed horse power. I send you the following description of its merits: The Baldwin car was built last November, in the Baldwin works in this city. The car is owned by the firm, and was first run last fall on the West End railway. It was then taken to Brooklyn, and was used there during the winter. It is of ordinary size, sixteen feet long. The two cylinders, each six inches in diameter, with a ten-inch stroke, are beneath the car. The upright boiler stands as if in the doorway of an ordinary horse car, and half within and half without. The valves and levers are in front, the front platform being not unlike those of ordinary cars. The inner half of the boiler projecting into the car, occupies little room and is covered with mirrors; and by the unobscuring they might be regarded as ornamental features of the car. To be shut off from the clatter of horses and the shouts of drivers is a decided improvement in street car travel. The much feared noise nuisance is entirely avoided by the use of anthracite coal; and the noise usually proceeding from a locomotive is prevented by a noiseless exhaust, an original device perfected by the Baldwin Works. The noise which it was feared would frighten women, children and horses, has been shown to be a chimera, and, in response to numerous requests of those living on the line of the road, the cars have been provided with bells to warn people from the track. The temperature, too, can be greatly improved in cold weather by the heat of the boiler. The average cost of the horse car now used in Philadelphia is about \$1000. Eight horses a day are required for each car, which have a combined value of \$1050, and four sets of harness at \$30, make the entire cost \$2280. The steam cars, ready for use, can be built for about \$3800. The horse cars last, on an average, about ten years; the self-propelling machines as long or longer; and when it is considered that the average life of the car horse is only about three years it will be seen that, as regards first cost, the steam cars have a decided advantage. When a comparison of current running expenses is made, the practical superiority of the steam car is still more apparent. The car now running on Market street consumes about 500 pounds of anthracite coal a day, worth \$1.65. The daily expense of feeding and care for eight horses in the stables of the West Philadelphia Railroad Company is \$1.40, or a yearly difference in favor of the steamer of \$1003.75. No account is here taken of the stables, etc. The number of men required for running the steam car is the same as that for the horse car—a conductor and a driver. The superintendent of the Baldwin works says that the car now in use in Market street has been run without difficulty twenty miles an hour. The president of the West Philadelphia Railway Company is much pleased, and an easy solution of a problem that has engaged the mind of many people for years appears to have been reached. The Baldwin steamer is attracting attention in other cities, and one of them has been ordered by the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of Baltimore. Some Cuban gentlemen here have a steam motor, constructed on the same principle, to be used in drawing cars in the streets of Havana.

Attendance has increased wonderfully, and the international rowing matches are attracting many enthusiastic visitors.

AMICUS.

A POOR GIRL AT SARATOGA.

A Saratoga correspondent of the New York Sun writes: "A young girl, who is the States' parlor this morning with her twenty-eight dress, has been here fourteen days, and has displayed a fresh and original style of dress. These dresses cost on an average \$125 apiece, or about \$300 for the lot. During this time her father has worn one cheap flannel suit, costing perhaps \$35. Most of the young lady's dresses are thin ones. They are Indian muslins, light graces, and light silks trimmed with laces. Many of the dresses will never be worn again. They are made for one day's wear. And this young lady, whose father is not considered wealthy, is in the market. She is looking for and expects to marry some man of sound brains and good looks. She is respectable, but her responsibility is a good young lady, but not brilliant, and she is far from being beautiful, but she is so well bred that she does not paint nor powder. She is the average New York girl, who goes in mediocre society, but who constantly struggles to get into the best set. But the set here who base their positions on family and wealth will not receive her. She is respectable, but her responsibility is not of long standing enough to admit her. So the poor girl, with all her dresses, is really on probation. She wanders around, cutting and cutting in a little blue house down on Eleventh street. At present they live on Fifth avenue, and spend every dollar of income, and even eat every drop of soup, and bring out this daughter. If no man comes up this year to propose, her dear father will carry the costly stock over another year, and next year we will see her at the States again with twenty-eight dresses, as costly and more beautiful than the last. And then, if no aristocratic lover offers, she will be offered in her own set. Even old admirers who have been rejected will be encouraged. Fride will keep her from

Why the Colored Voters Support the Republican Ticket. (Communicated.)

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Your correspondent having read an article in the New Orleans Democrat of Wednesday, August 23, has concluded for the first time to address the public through the medium of the press.

I have not been favored with much of an education, being the property of another until freed by the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, consequently must labor under the disadvantages of the conditions of my birth and the color of my skin. I have, however, picked up a little general information and a scant knowledge of the use of letters, but not sufficient to place my thoughts upon paper in such order as would give a reasonable guarantee of suiting the reading public. But in this case, having waited patiently for a reply from some competent Republican to that extraordinary editorial, and not having seen any, I have been compelled to waive the considerations that should always prompt the incompetent not to assume a duty beyond their capacity, and make an effort to reply to the best of my ability.

The article referred to in the Democrat is headed "Intimidation," which reads as follows: "The negroes have been kept in a solid political body for the past few years by intimidation. There has never in fact been a canvass in Louisiana since the enfranchisement of the negroes in which the Radical leaders have not resorted to every species of moral and physical intimidation to force them to vote the Republican ticket."

Does the writer of this article intend to make it appear that the negro does not know his friends? To quote further: "The Democrat says 'in every canvass the negroes have been assembled secretly at night in churches and in other places and taught that if the Democrats obtained control of the government they would be reduced to a condition as bad if not worse than that of slavery.' The negro does not require to be taught that unpleasant truth, as the most simple can arrive at no other conclusion. I quote further: 'And leaders among them assured them that Grant had ordered them, under penalty of death, to vote the Republican ticket without scratching it, and if they failed to vote that ticket their ears and toes would be cut off by order of the government.'

Shades of all the dead lumbags that have ever flourished upon this earth! What have we come to! Is this what you call instructing the people! What can be the object of the writer of this article? And then the Democrat adds by way of giving proof to its preceding error of the white-breakers: "That in parishes where the whites predominate the negroes have not been murdered."

This can be easily accounted for. Why kill the negroes when the Democrats are in the majority? You need them to do your work. But why do you kill them where they are in the majority? Simply to reduce that majority and to carry your parish by your minority!

To sum this matter up, I will make an effort to assign some of the reasons that to all the negroes are simple and fully understood: 1. We vote the Republican ticket, because the Republican party has freed us from slavery; and we will not voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket, because we know that if the Democratic party gets into power we will be reduced to a condition as bad if not worse than slavery.

2. We vote the Republican ticket, because the Republican party has saved the Union and made of our country a nation that commands the respect of all the civilized nations of the world; and we will not vote the Democratic ticket, because the Democratic party, in accordance with its peculiar States rights tenets, would permit the nation to fall to pieces.

3. We vote the Republican ticket, because we believe the Republican party to be the party of progress, of liberty and fair play; and we will not voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket, because we believe the Democratic party to be a party of retrogression, and to be composed of the enemies of our race.

4. We vote the Republican ticket, because we know the Republican party to be the party of true reform and of true political economy; and we will not vote the Democratic ticket, because we know that the Democratic party is composed of the hungry and lean of the nation; and we believe that in that party can be found the cream of hypocrisy; the villifiers of the reputations of good men; the enemies of a united nation and free government.

Very respectfully, A COLORED VOTER.

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The article referred to in the Democrat is headed "Intimidation," which reads as follows: "The negroes have been kept in a solid political body for the past few years by intimidation. There has never in fact been a canvass in Louisiana since the enfranchisement of the negroes in which the Radical leaders have not resorted to every species of moral and physical intimidation to force them to vote the Republican ticket."

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I have not been favored with much of an education, being the property of another until freed by the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, consequently must labor under the disadvantages of the conditions of my birth and the color of my skin. I have, however, picked up a little general information and a scant knowledge of the use of letters, but not sufficient to place my thoughts upon paper in such order as would give a reasonable guarantee of suiting the reading public. But in this case, having waited patiently for a reply from some competent Republican to that extraordinary editorial, and not having seen any, I have been compelled to waive the considerations that should always prompt the incompetent not to assume a duty beyond their capacity, and make an effort to reply to the best of my ability.

The article referred to in the Democrat is headed "Intimidation," which reads as follows: "The negroes have been kept in a solid political body for the past few years by intimidation. There has never in fact been a canvass in Louisiana since the enfranchisement of the negroes in which the Radical leaders have not resorted to every species of moral and physical intimidation to force them to vote the Republican ticket."

Does the writer of this article intend to make it appear that the negro does not know his friends? To quote further: "The Democrat says 'in every canvass the negroes have been assembled secretly at night in churches and in other places and taught that if the Democrats obtained control of the government they would be reduced to a condition as bad if not worse than that of slavery.' The negro does not require to be taught that unpleasant truth, as the most simple can arrive at no other conclusion. I quote further: 'And leaders among them assured them that Grant had ordered them, under penalty of death, to vote the Republican ticket without scratching it, and if they failed to vote that ticket their ears and toes would be cut off by order of the government.'

Shades of all the dead lumbags that have ever flourished upon this earth! What have we come to! Is this what you call instructing the people! What can be the object of the writer of this article? And then the Democrat adds by way of giving proof to its preceding error of the white-breakers: "That in parishes where the whites predominate the negroes have not been murdered."

This can be easily accounted for. Why kill the negroes when the Democrats are in the majority? You need them to do your work. But why do you kill them where they are in the majority? Simply to reduce that majority and to carry your parish by your minority!

To sum this matter up, I will make an effort to assign some of the reasons that to all the negroes are simple and fully understood: 1. We vote the Republican ticket, because the Republican party has freed us from slavery; and we will not voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket, because we know that if the Democratic party gets into power we will be reduced to a condition as bad if not worse than slavery.

2. We vote the Republican ticket, because the Republican party has saved the Union and made of our country a nation that commands the respect of all the civilized nations of the world; and we will not vote the Democratic ticket, because the Democratic party, in accordance with its peculiar States rights tenets, would permit the nation to fall to pieces.

3. We vote the Republican ticket, because we believe the Republican party to be the party of progress, of liberty and fair play; and we will not voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket, because we believe the Democratic party to be a party of retrogression, and to be composed of the enemies of our race.

4. We vote the Republican ticket, because we know the Republican party to be the party of true reform and of true political economy; and we will not vote the Democratic ticket, because we know that the Democratic party is composed of the hungry and lean of the nation; and we believe that in that party can be found the cream of hypocrisy; the villifiers of the reputations of good men; the enemies of a united nation and free government.

Very respectfully, A COLORED VOTER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the effects and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early loss of hair, etc., I have a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This receipt was discovered by a missionary a Frenchman, who was in New Orleans, and is now in the hands of the Rev. JOSEPH T. DEMORELLE, Station D, High street, New Orleans. Will send you a copy on request.

Hibernian National Bank of New Orleans. New Orleans, July 23, 1876.—A general meeting of shareholders of the Hibernian National Bank of New Orleans, held on Wednesday, August 23, 1876, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., to take into consideration the reduction of the capital to \$200,000, by order of the Board of Directors. JOHN G. DEVEREAUX, Cashier. 1725 st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Keoma Republican Parish Campaign Committee of Orleans Parish, New Orleans, August 27, 1876.—The regular meeting of this committee will take place on Wednesday, September 1, 1876, at 10 o'clock, precisely. Punctual attendance requested. CHARLES LAQUIER, Secretary. 427 st.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Louisiana Artificial Stone Company vs. A. F. Cleveland.—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 628.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed by the Hon. J. W. Wells, seventh justice of the peace and for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of my office, No. 508 Magazine street, New Orleans on THURSDAY, September 7, 1876, at twelve o'clock of the day, the following property to-wit:—SEVENTY-FIVE SHARES OF STOCK OF THE Louisiana Artificial Stone Company. Seized in the above entitled suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. C. C. PIPER, Constable. 427 st.

Mrs. Widew Mary Coelian vs. A. Vigot & Bourgeois.—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 628.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed by the Hon. John Lemmonier, third justice of the peace and for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the corner of Barthelemy and Dauphine streets, on MONDAY, August 29, 1876, at twelve o'clock of the day, the following property to-wit:—ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as per inventory on file in my office. Terms—Cash on the spot. JOSEPH DEMORELLE, Constable. 427 st.

Daniel B. Rogers, Agent vs. Mrs. Widew M. A. Wheelahan.—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 628.

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