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

F Presidential Electors,
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG,
J. H. BURCH.
irst District—PETER JOSEPH.
econd District—LIONEL A. SHELDON.
Third District—MORRIS MARKS.
Fourth District—A. B. LEVISEE.
Fifth District—O. H. BREWSTER.
Sixth District—OSCAR JOFFRION.

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 L. SMITH.
Fifth District—J. EDWARDS LEONARD.
Sixth District—CHARLES E. NASH.

Local Intelligence.

THE STAMPS GUARDS.—This new club, consisting of about one hundred young men, was organized in the seventeenth ward Friday night, and elected the following named officers:

Thomas Freeman, president; M. Dore, vice president; A. M. Smith, secretary; E. Boom, treasurer; Ethaniel Stamps, grand marshal.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the club, and the secretary was instructed to notify them of their election:

Hon. S. B. Packard, Hon. C. C. Antoine, James Coughlin, Esq., Hon. W. P. Kellogg. Hon. Emile Honore, Hon. James F. Casey, W. R. Fish, Esq, Hon. H. C. Dibble, Hon. J. B. Gaudet, Colonel W. F. Loan, Colonel James Lewis, Colonel R. A. Bray, Major J. E. Ayer, Hon. T. B. Stamps, Hon. H. Demas, Hon. Don A. Pardee, Hon. A. G. Brice, William Kern, Esq., E. S. Stoddard, Esq., John Jordan, Esq.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations made at Cincinnati and New Orleans, and pledge our undivided support in the coming contest.

Resolved, That in S. B. Packard, our standard-bearer, we see a leader of undoubted integrity and a man that will bring prosperity to the State and city; and we also place our utmost confidence in all the other gen tlemen that appear on the ticket.

The club then adjourned to meet next Saturday night, sixteenth instant.

NINTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Thursday night the regular meeting of this club was held at their hall corner of Cotton Press and Love streets, Mr. George Rowald, president, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted and several new members enrolled. Mr. C. R. Fagot was elected assistant secretary. Amid much applause Mr. George de Lanzac was elected an honorary member. Mr. Philip Schulz, president Third District German Republican Club, being present, was invited to address the audience. Indisposition prevented him from doing so. Mr. W. C. Kinsella made several excellent remarks, demonstrating that if the the colored voters and the German Republicans of the ninth ward would only unite and stick together, that ward could certainly be carried for the Republican candidate to the Legislature. His remarks about registration and a demand for due representation and patronage, were particularly well received. Mr. Toby Washington, chairman of the committee on sub-clubs, being present, was cordially invited to address the meeting. He did so in a very highly satisfactory manner, and, upon Mr. Edward Robert's motion, received a rousing vote of thanks; also, Mr. Kinsella. Messrs. August Buuck, J. R. Commons and W. C. Kinsella were appointed a committee on naturalization. After this the club adjourned till Thursday evening next.

NINTH WARD PACKARD AND WARMOTH DEFENDERS.—This well organized club met on Thursday last, at their hall on Mazant street. After the regular order of business, on the invitation of the president, Mr. Alfred Jones, about twenty members enrolled themselves. A very appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Peter Joseph, which was well received; also one by Messrs. W. C. Kinsella and T. Washington. The secretary, Mr. D. J. J. Brown, then proposed a resolution inviting all citizens of the ward to attend a mass meeting to be held on Saturday, the ninth instant, at the same hall, to be held under the auspices of the Packard and Warmoth Defenders.

ANTOINE DEFENDERS.—On Friday night the above named club met at their hall, in the seventh ward. Shortly after the club was called to order the Packard Guards, of the seventh ward, arrived with torchlights, fifes and drums. The cry was then raised for Mr. A. P. Albert, to address the club. The speaker was frequently applauded. He was followed by Messrs. Eugene Luscy, J. D. Freeman and Captain C. W. Boothby. The club then adjourned to meet next Tuesday night. Fully 250 persons were present, and a few Democrats were noticed within the doors.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER SOUTHWORTH.—F. M. Waters, Democratic supervisor of registration, admitted that he had arbitrarily closed the registration office of the eighth ward last Friday, and consequently was sent to the United States Circuit Court; bond $500, which was given.

Antonio Mumphrey, who attempted to take out a registration paper on false representation, was placed under appearance bonds in the sum of $500.

ARE YOU HUNGRY?—If you are the happy possessor of a good appetite point the toes of your shoes toward No. 23 St. Charles street, Camors' restaurant, and if you fail to obtain a satisfactory meal, matutinal, noonday or midnight, then charge the fault to your mother-in-law's account. Mr. Leon Lamothe, the proprietor, invariably attends to his own marketing, which is a sufficient guarantee that everything is first class.

A CUBAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Nearly 200 Cubans met at the corner of St. Claude street and Bayou road, last evening, for the purpose of forming a Republican club, the members being anxious to take an active part in the present political campaign. The only business attended to was the election of officers, but at the next meeting, to be held next Sunday evening, a constitution, by-laws, etc., will be adopted. Benigno Dominguez, president; Desiderio Hernandez and Francisco Diaz, vice presidents; Louis Rodriguez and Antonio Godoy, secretaries; Jose Garrido, treasurer; Louis Strampiac, grand marshal; Arthur Schlesinger, Jacques Langlois, Antonio Gonzales and Francisco Zarza, aids to the marshal.

THE WOUNDED MEN.—Last evening Mr. Souer seemed quite easy, and was able to take a dose of medicine—out of a black bottle. Mr. Smith, still in the Charity Hospital, has certainly not improved, and one or two physicians believe his wounds really serious.

BRIEF MENTION.—It is worthy of more than brief mention that Mr. Tony Bagnito is the scenic artist who executed the stage painting for the Shakespeare Club's last entertainment in Carollton Garden. The work was so well done that the club's hired grumbler did not find fault.

General A. S. Badger is decidedly inclined to believe the story about the finding of Judge McArthur in Philadelphia, having had an intimation, three months ago, that the judge was an inmate of an insane asylum of that city.

Joe Bernard, his spring wagon and springy horse were yesterday arrested on lower St. Charles street, because the establishment could not show a license to run.

Dominique Palmasano, seeing one of his friends in the hands of a policeman, put in a bit of tall kicking, for which he was suddenly permitted to take an unfurnished room in the first calaboose by request of Captain Gray.

Why is it that the Democratic Parish Central Committee does not promulgate its report on the alleged interruption of the colored Democratic club at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets? Three weeks have elapsed, and our denial has not been met.

Flying lead is good enough for a burglar, especially the fellow who feloniously entered the premises of Mr. Burke, on Calliope, near Baronne street, Friday night. Mr. Burke discovered the intruder and shot at him several times. The burglar was heard groaning, so it is thought that at least one of the messages went home. The fellow escaped.

One reason given by the Democratic supervisor in the eighth ward for refusing to register Thaddeus Swann was because a blind man could not or would not identify the applicant, when a smelling committee went nosing around. However, Mr. Swann has succeeded in obtaining the desired paper.

Mr. Henry A. Antz, of the Department of Public Accounts, arrived home yesterday, by the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, from the West, where he has been sojourning for the past month. He looks none the worse for his trip.

Although the backbone of summer is neither bent nor broken, hunters are cleaning up their instruments for a season's work. Reports from the far North state that migratory game is abundant and abundant.

THE ANTOINE CADETS.—This club met in regular meeting last evening, at its hall on Derbigny, near Customhouse street, Mr. James D. Kennedy presiding. Mr. Nolasco, the secretary, reported eighty members present. The club unanimously resolved to parade on the evening evening of the twentieth instant, to receive two banners and two wreaths from their lady friends. The club ordered fifty uniforms for new members, the register showing 159 members. Great preparations are being made for the coming parade, and the entire affair is under the control of Mr. James M. Vance, Jr., acting grand marshal, and his chief aid, E. M. Clarke.

On motion of Mr. Charles H. Merritt the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected honorary members of the club:

C. C. Antoine, S. B. Packard, P. B. S. Pinchback, William P. Kellogg, J. R. West, William H. Hunt, W. G. Brown, H. C. Warmoth, William R. Fish, T. Morris Chester, J. Henri Burch, Charles W. Ringgold, T. B. Stamps, James Lewis, Andrew J. Dumont, John Cockrem, B. F. Joubert, Antoine Dubuclet, Jules Lanabere, Hy. Heidenhain, Eugene Staes, William M. Robinson, Robert Malcolm, Raphael St. Amand, F. C. Antoine, P. Keenan, R. C. Howard, Charles Middleton, John W. Roxborough, John M. G. Parker, P. G. Deslonde, A. Dejoie, George L. Smith, J. M. Vance, Sr., J. R. G. Pitkin, Arthur Gastenel, Emile Honore, Henry C. Dibble, E. C. Billings.

BROWN GUARDS OF THE THIRD WARD.—Another large and enthusiastic meeting of the Brown Guards, was held on Friday evening, September 8, at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street. Over seventy-five solid Republican voters were added to the roll. The uniforms were shown, and gave the members of the club great pleasure.

Mr. J. D. Kennedy and others, members of the club, addressed the meeting.

Mr. Kennedy commenced by thanking the club for the invitation to address them, and complimented them on the success of their organization. He then spoke of the opposition of the Democratic party to the colored people from the breaking out of the rebellion down to the present moment. It had antagonized all efforts to give them their rights, and had voted steadily against all the grand principles engrafted upon our legislation. He contrasted the different candidates, and claimed that over one-half of Governer Tilden's letter of acceptance was devoted to the discussion of our financial situation and the remedy therefor. The question of finance did not enter largely into our canvass, because it was too complicated, but the great question with us in the South was whether we would be permitted to live, in order to spend the gold which Mr. Tilden claimed his election would give this country. He said Mr. Tilden and his Democratic associates apparently had forgotten that those who had been freed by the late war, who compose the bulk of the labor producing population of eleven States, and who by the sweat of their brow and the toughened sinews beneath their brawny arms contributed millions of dollars annually to the country, were being persecuted in the South by a system of murder, intimidation and violence which Speaker Blaine did not hesitate to tell them last winter exceeded in atrocity the thumb-screw and other engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition. He claimed that by Governor Hayes' election colored men and their white Republican friends would be protected in their civil and political rights. He said that this was not a day for adroitness and political skill and a thousand shifts. It was a day for honest and consistent declarations; for undoubted fidelity; for a victory which would vindicate the reform of the past, and not one which would conceal the errors of the present and threaten the peace and prosperity of the future. He then spoke of the character of the two parties, and amusingly compared the Democratic cry of reform to a young maiden. The Democratic platform made at Baton Rouge also came in for a share of criticism. He spoke of the great triumph of the Republican party, which, he claimed, was a party of youthful aspirations, and has within it, subject to greater development, the principles of individual and national success. He closed with an earnest appeal to young men, who, like himself, would cast their maiden votes in November, to stand by the principles of their fathers, and by their votes and their earnest and united efforts, prove to the country that they cherish and hold dear the sacred right of American citizenship.

After Mr. Kennedy had concluded his remarks the following named gentlemen were elected honorary members:

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. W. P. Kellogg, Hon. C. C. Antoine, Hon. S. B. Packard, Hon. George B. Johnson, Hon. W. G. Brown, Hon. W. H. Hunt, Hon. E. Honore, Hon. P. G. Deslonde, Hon. James Lewis, Hon. W. L. Evans, Hon. J. W. Quinn, Hon. A. F. Nolasco, Hon. C. F. Ladd, Hon. George Devezan, Hon. F. C. Antoine, Hon. Patrick Creagh, Hon. H. C. Warmoth, Hon. J. D. Kennedy, Hon. W. G. Elliott and Hon. C. W. Boothby.

The club will have its next meeting Friday, September 15, 1876. It will make its first parade Saturday, September 16, 1876, which promises to be the best since the campaign has opened. The officers of the club are George C. Mason, president; W. R. Mason, secretary, and W. B. Barrett, grand marshal.

BENEFIT OF WILLIAM CONDON.—All that is left of a man who, only a short time ago, was one of the finest muscular specimens that performed honest toil to support a large family, is now prone in a Charity Hospital ward, and his loving wife daily stands by his bedside to wait on his smallest wish. Three months on a hospital bed, with a couple of bullet holes in his body, is not calculated to inspire a man with much confidence in anything. William Condon, one of the base ball players who stood in the front ranks when the game was on the surface, is now a bottom rail in the greater game of life, without many friends, and the rough iron hand of poverty on him and his dependent family. A few of his former companions, knowing this to be the case, have arranged to assist the unfortunate. On the seventeenth instant, a base ball game will be played, probably on a vacant lot, near the head of Thalia street, by volunteers, some of them formerly members of the good old time ball clubs, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to help poor Condon. Tickets are now prepared, and may be obtained of Mr. W. O. Hart, No. 23 Commercial alley. Should the time and place be changed ample notice will be published.

COLORED ODD FELLOWS.—The fourth anniversary of the William Thompson Lodge No. 1507 G. U. O. O. F. will be celebrated by a street parade to-morrow. The parade will move in the following order, from the hall, No. 118 Carondelet, at three o'clock P. M.: Down Carondelet to Canal, out Canal to Rampart, down Rampart to St. Louis, up St. Louis to Chartres, up Chartres to Camp, up Camp to Calliope, out Calliope to Dryades, up Dryades to First, up First to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Poydras, out Poydras to Carondelet to the hall.

At 8 P. M. a grand installation will take place at the Exposition Hall, Carondelet street, to be followed by a dancing entertainment for the benefit of the relief fund of the lodge. Masters of ceremony, P. G. M. E. J. Holmes and P. G M. A. A. Gaines.

Addresses will be made by the following P. G. Ms.: George C. Mason, E. J. Holmes, J. P. Brown, and George W. Bryant. Dancing will commence at 12 P. M.

Professor Charles Yeager's silver cornet band has been engaged for the occasion.

THE HOOK WELL BAITED, BUT NO BITTERS.—Last night, under the call of a Conservative meeting, at which colored men were invited to participate, there was a Democratic glorification meeting on a batture lot at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Amelia streets, in the Sixth District. About 400 people were present, including women and children. A score of colored men were among them. Mr. E. L. Bower presided, and a colored man struggling after fame with the euphonious name of J. Chetham Davis was the orator of the night. He was fully impressed with the idea that the only way to keep colored men from being outraged, robbed and murdered was to surrender to the Democratic political overseers, who would protect them; hence he argued strongly for the Nicholls ticket.

Mr. F. McGloin followed, with the assurance that the Democrats were the true friends of the negroes, and as soon as they could drive away the carpet-baggers they would be able to demonstrate their friendship. The orator declared that the Democratic party would win, if not in this election they would in the next; that emigration was open, and immigrants would come to this State from Ireland, Germany, England, Russia and other countries and settle down and become naturalized citizens, and would side with the Democratic party, and, therefore, beat the Republican party in the course of time. The speaker was closing, when he was called upon by a colored man in the crowd to know if his party intended to bring immigrants from Ireland to this country for the purpose of ruling it and defeating the colored men? This seemed to stump the speaker, for he merely stated that the Democratic party had invited the colored men to join them, and this would prevent such an occurence. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. E. John Ellis and Charles Buck.

President Tracy's Offense—Political Courtesy a Cause of Complaint.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The serenade tendered your office some nights since by the Wiltz Zouaves, of the eleventh ward, seems to have given offense to some of the Bourbons.

As Mr. Tracy, the president, had been an employe of your office, it is but natural that he should pay you the usual courtesy of a serenade while on parade with his club; but this, the Bourbons at once construed into an act of rank treason.

A a meeting a few nights ago, Mr. Tracy was brought to task for his unpardonable breach of discipline, and escaped impeachment only by the decided stand he took on the matter.

The "sore heads," as Mr. Tracy characterizes the movers of the affair, wanted to know whether the Zouaves were a Democratic or a Republican club, and who had *dared* to serenade a Republican paper office. Mr. Tracy promptly assumed all the responsibility, and told them he would do the same thing again. A vote being taken he was sustained in the matter by the club. This is what I call conservatism, and I think Mr. Tracy's example may be followed with advantage, as an exchange of these small courtesies would tend greatly toward removing much of the bitterness engendered during the campaign.

Respectfully, etc.,
A WILTZ ZOUAVE,
Eleventh Ward.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 9: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 87°; at 6 P. M., 86°. Lowest point during the night of September 8, 77°.

NEW BOOKS.

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By William O. Bateman, counsellor-at-law, St. Louis. G. J. Jones & Co.

In general the author of this work takes a very gloomy view of the constitutional future of our country. In his dedication he refers to "the system of political usurpation and official corruption now foreshadowing the coming empire." One more step in the way of amendment, he says in the preface, if sanctioned by the people, will wholly divest them of their sovereign right of suffrage and election. The proposition that the United States are a nation may be the form of the new amendment. The first article of the Republican platform must have seemed to him an indorsment of his prophetic powers. Its indorsement by the people will render such an amendment unnecessary.

Considerable attention is paid to amendments in the body of the work. Referring to the objections to the binding force of the constitution because it "never had a ratification by the people," he asks, of what greater force are amendments made by the State Legislatures and never submitted to the people? An amendment to the Federal constitution may have (or assume to have) the effect to wholly divest the people of each State of the absolute sovereignty, the supreme control of the right of suffrage and render its further exercise permanently dependent upon the will of their Federal representatives, as in the case of the fifteenth amendment. But he considers the limit to this to be that "all power is inherent in the people," though "three-fourths of the State Legislatures, by way of amendment to the Federal constitution, may wholly abolish the State constitutions, the State governments and even the States themselves. The late amendments he considers carried only in the interest of a dominant party, by party vote, and reconstruction of States by assumed power; that another party will do the same, and fears that the tyranny of 200 or 300 congressional despots, to-day of one party, and to-morrow of another, will take the place of our constitutional government.

In discussing who "the people" are, he claims the sovereignty of the States, that is, of the "body of electors" of the States, and that that of the United States is merely a delegated authority. He says of the Union that it may be dissolved by the States, but not by a single State; only by the assent of all. If any State can be said to have reserved a power, the same must be said of every other State. If the war settled these questions, then the government is one of force. Secession is nothing at its foundation but the right of a man to violate the rights of his neighbors, usurp their common liberties and destroy their common peace. He thus ingeniously defends the doctrine of State rights and at the same time condemns its natural sequence.

He considers the existence of two parties a necessity of our system:

Hence the necessity of the two great parties—the Nationals and Federals of 1787 and the Republicans and Democrats of recent times; the one to preserve the Union of the States, and the other to preserve the States themselves, and so prevent that Union from wholly absorbing the States and becoming an imperial and absolute power.

He believes in the limitation of suffrage, but doubts if a practicable plan can be adopted, and accepts the doctrine that only the States can confer the right to vote. Being a citizen of the United States does not include that among his privileges and immunities. Therefore the fifteenth amendment is simply subversive of the sovereignty of the people. It either confers a new right or none. He considers this not a question of "negro voting," but whether the right of suffrage is conferred by Federal or State authority. If any right to vote is conferred a new political community is created, and he concludes that if any change is caused it is a radical and complete one, and the United States is changed into a single State. Through many pages this idea is discussed as the "establishment of the empire," and he changes "all power is inherent in the people" into "all power is vested in Congress."

The subject of "Imperialism" occupies much more space than is given to any other, and Pomeroy, who is styled the Prince of Imperialists, and the *Federalist* are largely quoted. In fact, the work might be said to have been written to refute the former's theories. The old arguments of the original parties to the constitution, the sovereignty of the States, that the Union is a government of the States, and not of a body of individuals, are rehabilitated with some new ideas which do not seem to be of practical value in the discussion. The source and extent of powers, the necessity of a boundary line between State and Federal governments, and the alienation of State sovereignty, are carefully presented in accordance with this view. Although the author has presented his best argument against the unlimited power of Congress, yet he is jealous of that of the executive, and eepecially as made commander-in-chief of the militia, claiming that he can only be such, not when they are "called out," but after they are "mustered in" to the service of the United States. He considers Congress has transcended the limits of the constitution by making a State officer disobedient to a call liable to court martial. Here it may be noted that the only time treason is mentioned is in a note denying the power of the United States to punish it. That tax collectors have not been made elective shows the anti-republican spirit of the times.

These few notes will show that the work of Mr. Bateman is unlikely to become a standard authority. The authors quoted are few. The "Federalist," "Elliott's Debates," John Norton Pomeroy in opposition, are used the most. Two citations are made from Story, but several from his decisions. Pomeroy and Story are classed as having the same ideas, yet Story made the "Federalist" the basis of his work. The reports, State constitutions, Blackstone, Coke, Justinian and Kent, Curtis, Bancroft and Austin, Chipman, Rawle, Bishop, Vattel, Martesquieu and Alexander Stephens are all quoted. The State ratifications are from "Elliott's Debates." Another feature is a model State constitution, based on the author's abstracts from the constitutions of all the States. In addition to the political opinions rarely found in law books, there is the exception of an abundance of small caps and italics.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC. A Review of American Progress. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The design of this work was to present the present condition of the nation and the industrial, æsthetic, intellectual and moral development of the people. For this purpose a score of publicists were selected, each a specialist of the highest authority. Nearly all the papers were originally published in Harper's *Magazine*, and the handsome volume now presented proves the value and success of the scheme. No similar undertaking was ever attempted. It traces the outlines of progress of invention, manufacture, development of the resources of the soil—agricultural and mineral—commercial activity, increase of population, educational institutions, advancement in science and art, their literature and humane enterprises.

The work opens with an introduction on Colonial Progress by Eugene Lawrence, who also writes on Educational Progress. Over a hundred illustrated pages are devoted to mechanical progress, by Edward H. Knight. Hon. David A. Wells writes of manufactures; Professor William H Brewer on agriculture; Professor T. S. Hunt on the mineral, and Edward Atkinson on commercial developments. Hon. Francis A. Walker gives an article on population, illustrated with maps. Professor William G. Sumner describes the monetary development. The experiment of the Union is described by T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL.D. The sciences are by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard and Professor Theodore Gill; the fine arts by S. S. Conant, with many illustrations; medicine by Austin Flint; humanitarian and religious development by Charles L. Brace and Rev. John F. Hurst. Next to the chapters on mechanics and science, the twenty pages of Benjamin Vaughn Abbott on American Jurisprudence, and the fifty on American Literature by Edwin P. Whipple, are the most entertaining. A carefully prepared analytical index completes the volume.

PHOEBE, JUNIOR; A Last Chronicle of Carlingford. By Mrs. Oliphant. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Whatever Mrs. Oliphant writes is sure to be well received. This last story will be found as attractive as the "Chronicles of Carlingford" or "Squire Arden." One of the peculiarities of her novels is the introduction of the reader to the feelings of her characters as they are brought in contact with each other. Phœbe is not talkative, but her thoughts are made to speak for her, and the reader becomes equally intimate with Ursula, the Copperheads and the rest. The story ends naturally, but, as usual, not exactly as expected.

HISTORICAL STUDIES. By Eugene Lawrence. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This volume is a republication of the essays of Mr. Lawrence published in *Harper's Magazine*. He desires, as he says in his preface, to show the slow advance of knowledge and the decay of ecclesiastical tyranny. It contains ten articles on the Bishops of Rome, Leo and Luther, Loyala and the Jesuits, Ecumenical Councils, the Vaudois and Huguenots, Inquisition, etc. The author's object is to show that the chief aim of the Roman Church has been the destruction of the intellect. In aid of this he brings a mind singularly apt at grasping at once the point of a controversy, a persistent attack and widening of a breach once made, an untiring industry, great research, enthusiasm in the conviction that he is right, and a courageous and attractive style. Taken altogether, the work is one of the best histories of the evil contained in the history of the Romish Church, and written in moderate language withal that has yet been produced.

The New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal* for September. Edited by Dr. S. M. Bemis, and published by Seymour & Stevens. This valuable medical periodical is to the physician what the daily paper is to the politician or business man—a necessity. And even non-practitioners will find in every number a great deal of interesting information.

The Confederate-Democratic Plan Disclosed.

The following letter was written by a gentleman in North Louisiana. His name is withheld for the usual reason—prudence. But there can be no doubt of the entire accuracy of all his statements:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

When I wrote you a few weeks ago that one part of the Democratic-Confederate plan of the present campaign is to kill prominent Republicans under such circumstances as to enable them to say the cause was not political, I did not know that it would be illustrated so soon and so near as it has been by the shooting of Dr. Dinkgrave in Monroe. B. H. Dinkgrave was one of the most active Republicans in his parish. No man worked harder for the party than he—visiting the various clubs, organizing and making speeches—this was the real cause of his death. Others are marked for the same fate.

In February last the chiefs of the White League issued orders to their murderous followers throughout the country, to improve every opportunity for involving Radicals in personal difficulties and putting them out of the way, but to be careful not to have politics the apparent cause. The wolf-like nature of those assassins is such that they must generally go in gangs—very few of them can kill a man who has never injured or offended them, unless sustained by a crowd of associates excited by whisky, and partisan speeches from their leaders. The leaders are now exciting the people of the hill parishes by the most wicked falsehoods. On Sunday, September 3, a report was spread west of the Ouachita river that the negroes of Morehouse were in arms marching upon Monroe, that 400 armed blacks were *in line of battle* near that town and great hordes pouring down from Bastrop to join them. Of course, the excitement in the country was intense. Congregations assembling for worship dispersed, and in some cases people began to collect under arms to go and help defend Monroe.

But the whole story was false; not a single armed negro came from Morehouse, and there was not the slightest foundation for the pretended insurrection.

EXCELSIOR.

New Orleans Whisky Convicts.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Some time ago the counsel for the crooked whisky men of New Orleans applied to the Chief Justice for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of their clients, on the ground that they were unlawfully placed in the West Virginia penitentiary, where they are compelled to do hard labor. The law provides that in case there is no suitable prison in the State where the conviction is had, the Attorney General may have persons convicted in United States courts sent to an institution of his own selection. Another statute provides that United States prisoners shall be subjected to the discipline of the institution where they may be confined. In the West Virginia penitentiary the rules provide that all convicts must work. The Chief Justice has just rendered his decision, refusing the application on the foregoing grounds. It is understood that in case the application had been successful a similar attempt would have been made on behalf of the St. Louis convicts.

Timely Notice.

All who are fitting up their homes should bear in mind that Messrs. B. & W. Croner, No. 147 Canal street, in addition to a large assortment of dry goods, have a full stock of carpets, mattings, rugs, etc., and are selling at very low prices.

Tilden can't expect the support of the Grangers. Because he isn't a Pattern of Husbandry.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 6, 1876.

Since the disastrous *fiasco* at Saratoga, the defeat of the Democracy at the November election has become so generally conceded that even the most boastful of Tilden's strikers are silent; their usual hardihood and effrontery have deserted them, and it is now clearly evident that about his only support must come from the class of Southern voters who were, before the war, denominated as fire-eaters, reinforced by that faction in the North and West who constituted the "Copperhead" class during the war.

Indeed, it is now a mooted matter whether the friends of the republic, North, South, East and West, should not unite and destroy this old party of slavery, secession, mob rule and bloodshed, root and branch, that it may no longer cumber the ground. It has rendered itself offensive and abhorrent to every loyal instinct, to every patriotic impulse, to every sentiment of honor and honesty, and to every aspiration of liberty and progress. It has labored for the perpetuation of human slavery, allied itself with treason and made itself a party to the perpetration of atrocities quite as horrible, in some instances, as those committed by the savage Moslem in Bulgaria, which have turned the Christian world aghast at their sickening recital. It is the willing instrument of the sect in this country which has labored and intrigued, openly and secretly, for the destruction of the public school system, and to supplant them by a system born of bigotry and superstition. It looked with tacit approval upon the effort to establish a monarchy upon our Southern border that would have been a continual menace to the republican institutions established at the cost of blood and many lives of our revolutionary fathers. It is, furthermore, the party of repudiation. Prudence and progress alike demand its extinction.

The action of Secretary Chandler in the matter of renting safer and more commodious quarters for the pension bureau of the Interior Department has been grossly misrepresented for campaign purposes. Some years ago the Seaton House, a building erected here during the war for hotel purposes, was rented by the government for its accommodation. The house has always been considered unsafe and the lease expired some months ago, since which time it has been retained until a change for the better could be effected, the rent being paid by the month. But as soon as it was discovered that Mr. Chandler had rented a building from Alexander Shepherd, late president of the Board of Public Works, it was sought to smut his reputation, through Shepherd's shortcomings as the officer of the District under its territorial form of government, chiefly responsible for its alleged maladministration. For this purpose almost every real and fancied act of Shepherd's administration has been reviewed and misrepresented, to make him as odious as possible. Then the enormity of the Secretary, in renting a building of him for government uses or in having any business or social intercourse with such an incarnation of villainy, has been pointed out with startling effect, although it had to be conceded that the building (a new one) was better adapted to the purpose than any other one in the city, and secured at an exceptionally low rent. But, as usual, the Democratic archers have shot wide of the mark. No one acquainted with the circumstances, save those prompted by bitter partisan malice or personal hostility, condems the Secretary's action, but on the contrary commends it as a very favorable arrangement for the government.

Another matter has been worked up with some industry with the hope of discrediting the Republican party through the wife of a prominent officer of the administration. Some months ago it was rumored that some of the ladies of the Cabinet had been annoyed by the reception of threatening and scandalous letters from an anonymous source; but the rumor died out without having created any particular sensation. But Bluford Wilson revived it to the intense gratification of busy bodies. He appears to have been quite as far from the truth in this as in other statements made before the committee which investigated the whisky prosecutions. He stated that all those concerned in tracing up the guilty author, including himself, were satisfied that the wife of ex-Attorney General Williams was the culprit, and that her complicity in the business was the occasion of that official's sudden resignation. This brought Mr. Williams to the front with an indignant denial. The New York *Herald* devotes several columns to the matter. Recently President Grant added his own testimony to that of Williams, unreservedly denying Wilson's statements relative to Mrs. Williams. This leaves Bluford's reputation for truth, veracity and good taste more than ever doubtful in the estimation of many who closely followed him and other witnesses in the late investigation.

The centennial sight-seer continues to cheer our solitude. Work, looking to the repairment of Pennsylvania avenue, has been commenced; and we soon expect to see a force of marble workers tapping out the Washington monument. It would be fitting for it to greet President Hayes, in its completed state, on the fourth of next March, at his inauguration as General Grant's successor.

MAXWELL.

Leonard's Challenge to Farmer.

J. Edwards Leonard, Esq., Republican candidate for Congress in the fifth district, has invited to a joint political canvass his distinguished and able Democratic opponent. The following is Mr. Leonard's letter, and it is believed Mr. Farmer will not commit the error others have done, to ignore an invitation of this kind:

LAKE PROVIDENCE, September 1, 1876.

Captain W. W. Farmer, Monroe, Louisiana:

MY DEAR SIR—I learn from the public prints that you have been nominated by a convention of the Democratic party as their candidate for the position of member of Congress from the fifth district of Louisiana. Some time since I received a nomination for the same position at the hands of the Republican party. In order that the voters of the district may thoroughly understand the claims which we each put forward to be their representative at Washington, and may thus be the better enabled to make an intelligent choice between us, I propose that we make a joint canvass throughout the district, and debate the issues of the campaign before the people, at such points as may seem most convenient for them to hear us. This course would, I think, be a convenience to all classes of the community, whose time is precious at this season of the year, as one public meeting at each point in the interest of the congressional candidates would thus suffice, where two might otherwise be necessary. Our former encounters at the bar convince me that such a canvass, though conducted with earnestness and spirit, would, in any event, be attended with mutual courtesy and good feeling.

Very truly yours,
J. E. LEONARD.

The Rump Democracy.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Hitherto the so-called Democratic party has seemed to look somewhat respectable as to its strength, and the casual observer, who has not taken the trouble to make himself better acquainted, might possibly be deceived; but within the space of a short time, and as the campaign is progressing, developments have shown the real weakness of that party and the weakness of its pretensions. The means to impress the public as to its formidable strength have been—deception, bluster and accusation. Not a single merit of its own has the country been made acquainted with, nor has it dared to go before the people upon its former record. In fact, should the Democracy have dared to allude to the course it pursued shortly before and during the war, it would have at once sung its own requiem and a funeral dirge would have accompanied a "dead and putrid corpse" carried out of the hall of its St. Louis convention. Yet, while the Democratic party has abstained from alluding to its *own* history, nevertheless the people have not forgotten it, and next November will produce its mourners, chiefly of its own household. But while silent and dumb as to its former record, the present is but a frantic effort to deceive those who are willing to be deceived or lend it countenance from a sense of private gain or personal prejudice and spite. For all that, that party can not win because it has no "head" and is but a "rump" in its entirety.

The New York *Herald*, in a late article, has conclusively proven that Mr. Tilden is no longer the representative of the Democratic platform, but that Mr. Hendricks is. In the State of New York that party is altogether a "rump," having even a ticket without a nominee for Governor. And in Louisiana, who is there that is willing to acknowledge that General Nicholls is the "main man?" While they sing peans to him they look to Mr. Wiltz as the real embodiment and champion of their creed, and swear by him as "our own Wiltz."

Thus, while outwardly everything seems lovely, inwardly that party is but a hollow deceit and mockery. The smothered flames burn still, but in time will break forth with uncontrollable fury. To this purpose every effort is directed to keep down all outward semblance of discord until the proper time arrives; but in order not entirely to dampen the ardor of the White Liner, tactics are resorted to which will keep them alive, and prevent the dissolution of the copartnership between the White Liners and the Conservatives; and for this a convenient outlet is found—the Republican party. That stumbling block to Democratic success must furnish the opportunity and the victims. The race line is no longer observed—white as well as colored Republicans are henceforth to be obliterated, so that nothing may stand in the way of Democratic advancement, "for we have the means and will know how to use them." The victim is subject only to time and opportunity. As for redress—we are all acquainted how Colfax and Coushatta murderers have been made respectable, and witnesses have been found and will be found again, who have sworn and will swear again with the precision of a church steeple to a needle gun, that the accused were far away at a "hog slaughtering," but not "thar." The Republican party must meet this emergency with union, firmness, courage and resolution. No blustering, no impertinent demands, and no manner of cajolings must be allowed to shake us from our determination to win in this fight, and we must meet our organized enemies with like organization and the law.

VERITAS.

The Edison Electrical Pen.

Mr. A. H. Wilkins, of No. 112 Camp street, has on exhibition and for sale a wonderful little instrument, the invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the discoverer of the etheric force, inventor of the quaruplex telegraph stock indicator, etc. It is to be run entirely by electricity, by a battery which can be set up by any intelligent person, is almost as light as an ordinary pen, and requires but few hours' use to cause the hand to be equally accustomed to it. By its use and that of the accompanying press, a thousand duplicates of a single letter may be produced in as little time as the same number of impressions could be obtained from an ordinary hand press.

It consists, to start from the effect instead of the power, of a Sharp No. 7 needle which punches in the paper fifty holes of one fifty seconds of an inch each in a minute. It is contained in a tube, from which it projects, about the size of a large penholder, which held perpendicular in the fingers may be moved as slowly or rapidly as habit dictates. The needle is driven by a small engine, like a wheel with one broad diameter for two spokes, on the top of the tube. This "spoke" is a pole which is alternately attracted and repelled by a double magnet connected by a single cord containing the wires of the positive and negative currents of the battery, whose action is the whole secret. The battery itself is exceedingly simple. When the pen is not in use it is placed in a neat stand and the plates are lifted out of the fluid of the battery, by means of a groove in a supporting rod.

To take the simplest use this little machine can be put to, it is valuable when only one copy of a letter is desired to be retained. Write the letter with the pen, place the paper in the press, pass the ink roller over it, and on another sheet, previously placed on a bed underneath, is the letter, having the exact appearance of lithography, caused by the ink passing through the holes. Place another clean sheet, use the roller again, and a duplicate is there. Mail one and file the other, and the little book is abolished. No more bad or undecypherable copies to refer to, and no more blotted letters sent. Besides, the original perforated may be kept for future impressions.

Extend this plan to a thousand copies, and this number a sheet of foolscap has been known to endure, and the machine is invaluable for price lists, market quotations, circular letters, small pamphlets, catalogues, briefs, contracts, manifests, labels, bill heads, envelopes, and even maps, drawings, patent office trac