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POLITICAL NOTES.

We have said that large numbers of Conservatives will vote for Mr. Packard in the coming election. Every observing man, who will canvass his own list of acquaintances—provided he be not so violent a partisan as to deter any one from expressing moderate views in his hearing—can not long doubt the truth of our assertion. Day by day throughout the canvass the conviction has been steadily growing and steadfastly taking root in the minds of thoughtful men, that General Nicholls and his White League body guard are not the men to restore harmony and good will between all the people, and the general prosperity which they will bring. The elimination from the Republican ranks of so many who have been prominent only in the evil works chargeable upon the party, and their avowed antagonism to our sturdily honest and fearless champion, combined with his moderate and conservative addresses to the people, have produced the impression that Mr. Packard is the man to be intrusted with this all important mission.

We have not alleged that these Conservative new supporters of our candidate for Governor will shout hurrahs and toss their hats in air. They are not that sort of men, nor are they yet freed from the moral terrorism which has been the outgrowth of fierce denunciation of all opposition by the Bourbon Democracy. Yet will they "quietly vote for Mr. Packard," and no amount of sneers from the Democratic organs will alter this auspicious fact.

The *Times* thinks that for the mere glory of claiming to have carried the State, the Indiana Democrats traded off their Congressmen and Legislature for votes for Blue Jeans Williams. This may be average Democratic shrewdness, but it is very stupid policy all the same. The result will deceive no one as to which party has won the substantial fruits of victory. The body has been seized by the Republicans, while the Democrats are left with the breeches only. In next month's set-to they will get nothing at all.

The people see that no honest citizen can be harmed by the "Southern Charm Sewing Machine" subterfuge—that only rogues fall into a trap. Therefore they write in praise of the shrewdness of the Republican committee.

There will be submitted to the Legislature, at its next session, a constitutional amendment limiting the sessions of the General Assembly to once in two years, and no session to exceed seventy days. If the next Legislature should succeed in revising existing statutes, and repealing unnecessary and conflicting laws, forty days in every two years should subsequently be sufficient for all legislation which the interests of the State can require.

The laws have failed to invest women with the right of suffrage, but their influence is potent in politics, when they choose to exercise it. Women of color are earnestly aiding the glorious cause of Republicanism in Louisiana, and it is now understood that for a colored man to sell himself, or be hired, to Democracy, will instantly entail upon him social ostracism, and bar him from the favor and recognition of the softer sex of his race. Democratic appeals to the women of Louisiana to give active aid and sympathy to political measures, have had a wider influence they they were intended to exert, and the consequence is seen in the creation of a new and effective working power in the Republican party. Curious people may ascertain the truth as to its potency from any so-called colored Democrat.

We have indubitable proof that the attempt to injure Mr. Packard by using suborned and infamous witnesses like Ward and Flowers has proven a boomerang in the hands of the Democratic State Committee. The people of the Red River parishes, where these snapped-up off scourings of the tail end of our party were sent under convoy of a White League commander, are disgusted with the dodge and the artful dodgers; and seeing at the bottom of it an earnest desire on the part of Republican chiefs to purge the party of its bad elements, express a manly determination to join in with them and help on the work. It was unwise in the Democrats to take their recruits where they were only too well known.

Since the Democratic organ urged upon its party in Webster parish to kick over the pacific plan, and "fight the campaign on the color line," matters seem to have enlivened somewhat. The Minden *Democrat* says this advice raised the "enthusiasm" of the boys, and they will make the campaign henceforth very lively. We all know what "enthusiasm" on the color line plan means We hope, in Webster, as few negroes will "outbreak" and get killed as will suffice to satisfy it.

Blackburn, the irrepressible, has been most cruelly treated at a Republican meeting in Minden. Hear his woes as expressed in the *Iliad:*

The main rudeness and intolerance manifested occurred at the close of the regular speaking, when the name of Mr. Blackburn was called. The meeting was abruptly adjourned, and the table and water hastily and even rudely carried off, and the bulk of the colored crowd spirited away.

Next time let the managers spirit the bulk of Jasper, and water the negroes away. It is the only proper reparation they can make.

General Nicholls declared under oath that he considered the duty of the white man's party "required them to get control of the State government." Remember this, colored men, when invited to join the Democracy. Your votes for its candidates will be accepted, but no lot or part in the "control of the State government" will ever be conceded to you. Manhood, self respect, self-interest, all appeal to you to vote against the man who thus solemnly avows his determination to exclude your race from the privileges and rights of American citizenship. With Nicholls you will be ostracised and crushed down into a subservient condition. With Packard you take whatever rank your honesty and ability can elevate you to. Choose wisely now, or be forever oppressed!

James E. Anderson, supervisor of West Feliciana parish, has sent in to Governor Kellogg a letter emphatically resigning his office. His letter, and the lengthy accompanying affidavit, contain a thrilling account of his waylaying, of volleys of musketry fired at him and through his garments, of harsh epithets applied by mysterious horsemen, which, whether true or not, have plainly done him no more serious harm than the infliction of a terrible scare. We are sorry that Anderson's feelings have been so torn and mutilated; and to spare him additional grievonce of this sort decline publishing his own narrative of his misfortunes. To take so much trouble to accomplish so little damage, too, is calculated to weaken respect for the prowess of the West Feliciana bulldozers, and we have no reasons for believing that they waste time in that manner.

The serious phase of the matter is the deprivation of the parish of the election supervisor, which the Governor should remedy promptly.

A couple of days ago the *Picayune* stated that the grand Cuban rally in support of the Republican ticket had weakened so that the club disbanded. The very reverse is the truth. The Cubans have not wasted their energies in torch and turpentine parades, but have steadily pursued the more practical and effective work of daily adding members to their club rolls.

To day there will be a meeting at their hall, corner of Bayou road and St. Claude streets, which will manifest to the incredulous their strength, and prove their earnestness in support of the cause they have espoused.

"Rev. Mr. S. Burford" will have to take a back seat as a political authority. His best hold is wrestling with questions wherein the statistics can not so speedily be pulled on him. He brought back the news to the *Democrat* a week ago that "Indiana would be carried by at least 10,000 majority, but they (the Democrats) count on from 15,000 to 20,000." Will he please favor us with his views as to whether carrying both branches of the Legislature and two-thirds of the Congressmen is not rather a reversal of his estimates?

The New Orleans *Democrat* says:

H. C. Myers, the Radical candidate for parish judge of Natchitoches, refused the proffered honor, as he was really afraid that his reputation was so bad it would hurt his ticket.

That is precisely the point at which every opposition candidate has the advantage of Judge Myers. There is no reputation bad enough to hurt the Democratic ticket.

The REPUBLICAN thinks that all is for the best, in the meanest of worlds possible.—*New Orleans Democrat*

The only worlds of which we have any knowledge, except through doubtful spiritual and table-tipping communications, are this world and the New York *World*. The *Democrat* entirely mistakes our position. We are far from thinking that all which appears in the New York *World* is for the best.

Chivalrous Intimidation.

We learn that on Friday night last a prominent Republican speaker, of Creole birth, received a friendly notice that threats of assassination had been overheard by the police, and that he had better be on his guard on returning to his home after his meetings. A man of courage and of honest convictions, the gentleman was by no means deterred by this intimation of the chivalry, but declared to his friends that he would brave any danger alone. The colored members of the club, however, refused to permit him to incur any such risk, but insisted that they would accompany him to his home and share in any peril or violence to which his Republican associations exposed him. This they did, and the presence of six or eight stalwart and resolute men did not certainly diminish the ability of the gentleman to protect himself, or retaliate for any personal violence inflicted upon him.

The game of intimidation is thus attempted upon the man of character and intelligence as well as upon the timid and ignorant. Whether there was any intention to assassinate an eloquent and fearless champion of Republican principles can not be charged, there was undoubtedly a purpose to intimidate him from the free expression of his sentiments. Whether the one or the other object was intended there was a failure, because of the courage of the Creole Republican and the fidelity of his Republican friends.

A New City Directory.

A well compiled directory, such as the one last published by Soards, is of almost universal necessity in the stores and offices of New Orleans. We have never had a better Directory than his for this city, but the publisher himself promises to surpass it in his New Orleans Directory for 1877. Calls will soon be made upon our merchants for subscriptions, advertisements and general information. The publication will involve much labor and expense, and the publisher relies upon the liberality of many subscribers to reimburse his investment. The advantage of advertising in a work that is so frequently referred to is known to our business men, and they will only help themselves when they help make a good City Directory.

Personal.

Dr. John G. Angell, one of our most skillful dental surgeons, has returned from a brief but pleasant sojourn in the West, and resumed professional duties at his rooms, No. 89 Canal street.

The bonds of George W. Combs, of St. John the Baptist, two as school board treasurer, and one of tax collector, have been canceled.

At No. 110 Canal street, the long established well known emporium of Captain P. T. Walshe, men's and boys' furnishing goods, will be found the latest novelties, and every variety of articles in the trade, at such terms as will evince Mr. Walshe's determination to break down the high prices heretofore demanded for goods in his line. The entire stock was personally selected by the enterprising proprietor himself, and of course is the newest and best.

This is just the season to renovate, replenish, and make comfortable; and to do this, one must visit B. & W. Croner, No. 147 Canal street, and at a corner small in comparison to the value of the articles, secure a supply of their elegant carpets and mattings which are of the best qualities and latest styles and patterns.

CONKLING'S SPEECH.

We present our readers this morning with the able speech of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, at Utica, New York, on the third instant, believing the space it occupies in our columns could not be better filled. It is a speech eloquent with facts and reason, giving an epitome of the issues of the day in courteous language, without a superfluous sentence. Mr. Conkling is master of the subjects he discusses, and the words of the learned Senator from the great State of New York are entitled to the careful consideration and attention of all who wish for our country's prosperity.

Hon. George Williamson on the Situation.

We have been favored with an inspection of a series of letters written by Mr. Williamson, from his post in Guatemala, to Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, within the past summer, and directed to prove why a Southern man should have voted the Republican ticket ever since the act of general amnesty.

In the prefaratory remarks, Mr. Williamson recurs to his decision to cast his first vote for the Republican Grant, rather than for the Republican Greeley. In this he seems but to have exercised the common freedom of choice left to disbanded Confederates, and had certainly the same right to signify his adhesion to one Republican as his late comrades had to subscribe to the support of another Republican. He may, no doubt, have had some remnant of Southern prejudice against Mr. Greeley, as the most effective friend of abolition. Perhaps he was not of a nature so pliant as those who swallowed the abolition and high tarift Republican, but preferred to support a Republican who had not been prominent in either character. Mr. Williamson, therefore, remarks that—

If these letters should contain expressions and sentiments, or an odor of sectionalism, with which Mr. Sherman can not fully sympathize, I shall rely upon your intelligence and generosity to make allowance for an appreciable difference between a Confederate Republican and an old line Union Republican like yourself.

That Mr. Williamson has proven himself a far better Southern man, by accepting Republican principles in good faith, than those who have violated their political principles and prolonged the troubles of the South, has been thus far well proven by present and prospective results. He declares the main object of his letters will be to show the grounds for his conviction that the complete triumph of the Republican ticket will be the final consummation of peace to the sections; not a peace resulting from victories in the field, but from "the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union" and "the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights." In no other way has he been able to see how the South can be pacified consistently on her part with Christian charity, with honor, and with patriotism. Any other way that he conceives of implies sectionalism, race hatred, oppression and false pretensions of loyalty.

He avows the opinion that the danger is not so much from centralization or personal corruption as it is from the possibility of those politicians coming again into power who neither approve the means by which the Union was saved nor the policy which was deemed at the time essential to its permanent reconstruction. He says:

Quite naturally I would trust the earnestness and honesty of the former more than the latter. But supposing both of these classes of Union-savers to be equally honest, it appears to me their sudden elevation to the chief engineership of the governmental machinery which so lately crushed their hopes would be likely to be attended with mismanagement that might shock the nation and be most damaging and dangerous to my section in its effects. The preservers of the American Union, I take it, intended to preserve and extend American liberty. That object would appear to be defeated if the Union-savers of St. Louis suppress or suspend the full enjoyment of that liberty in any part of the United States. To save the Union and deny the full exercise of the rights of liberty in the South would appear to me to involve a greater inconsistency than that which is now presented by anti-war Democrats and Confederate Democrats putting themselves forward as the special champions of the Union.

The reasons why an ex-Confederate should be a Republican follow logically from the premises:

It is easy to understand how Confederate soldiers can become and have become Republicans, and conscientiously support the constitutional amendments and the laws, both upon national and sectional grounds.

We doubt whether the grounds of war and peace could be more justly stated than as follows:

May be the Confederate Democrats of St. Louis have deluded themselves with the idea they fought for the Union during the war. We Confederate Republicans did not. We fought for slavery and for state rights. liberty under the charter of state rights. We lost slavery, but not liberty. The guarantee of the State has been exchanged for the guarantee of the nation. Personal rights and individual liberty are now under the protection of the national power. We have ceased to be a league. We have grown to be a nation, all the South are as free to-day as the freemen of the North. Neither in our homes, nor in our commerce, nor in our various pursuits, do we feel the hand of the government more than our countrymen in other parts of the Union. Yet there has sprung up in that fairest section, out of the seeds of passion sown during the war, a reactionary spirit that feeds upon the past and fails to realize the duties of the present. A profession of submission to great political changes, but not a willing acquiescence in the laws of the land. A despicable public opinion has been factitiously created there that brands with some foul name every Southern man who has the manliness to declare himself in favor of that great party which preserved the integrity of American institutions.

There has grown up there among an amiable and brave people, an intolerance which is to the weak, the timid, or the interested, a practical denial of the cardinal principles of liberty, freedom of speech and freedom of political action. Just and even sharp criticism is necessary in free governments. That differs widely from that false and galling denunciation of "traitor," "radical," hurled against those whose interests and hearts are Southern, who are not treacherous deserters, but who on religious, moral and political grounds espouse the Republican party, because they believe it of right entitled to control the government of the Union it saved, and because they believe the ascendency of Republican principles in the nation and in their section will most speedily stop the battle of the ballot (and sometimes of a more deadly weapon) in the South, and allow the corrupt part of the carpet-bag element to slough off, and the negroes to reach or settle into their normal legitimate condition in the nation. Their denouncers now, forsooth, profess to think the Union to be in danger and pretend to be par excellence Union savers. They supported Mr. Greeley, an extreme Republican, in Louisiana; they fused with and bargained to be "counted in" by Governor Warmoth, whom they had denounced as the worst of carpet-baggers, and now present themselves in the novel role of Union savers. If there was and is sincerity in all this, why not be Republicans If they are insincere, why resort to all these demoralizing expedients and abuse those who were opposed to using either Mr. Greeley or Governor Warmoth as tools and the support of them as masks, and who honestly think the Union is quite safe in Republican hands.

He considers Republican success as indispensable to the prosperity of the South, and deplores as a soldier the reported acts of armed violence which have reached not merely the wilds of Guatemala, but have become accepted facts throughout the world.

I believe the success of the Republican party this year by the election of Hayes and Wheeler ought to restore peace and good will to the country; ought to reopen the long-closed path of progress to the South; will promote the general welfare, and by driving to despair the mischievous small fry politicians of my section will result in relieving from the tyranny of a morbid and reactionary public sentiment in that quarter the inalienable rights of liberty of speech and liberty of political action. By deferring indefinitely the last hope of national honors through the so-called Democratic party, it should tend to allay the natural irritation between the two races in the South, to plant confidence where there is now distrust if not hatred, and to pour oil upon that friction of the races in the exercise of political rights, which has outcropped in barbarous homicides, disgraceful to the South and unworthy of men who have bravely battled in the field against men of their own race and country who had the odds in numbers and the advantage in everything, except courage, to make war successful. I do not stop to inquire what may be the cause; whether, as alleged on the one side, it be "the instigation of carpet-baggers," or, on the other, "the determination of the whites to terrorize over the blacks." I am dealing with the fact, which is horrible. Whatever may be the cause of these terrible killings of negroes, and whatever may be the occasion of them, the uniform disparity in the killed and wounded points to massacre, not to fair fighting.

On the duty of the Southern people to the emancipated masses Mr. Williamson is equally explicit:

The negroes are not responsible for the transportation of their ancestors to this continent; they had no share in the work of their emancipation, and their embodiment as free citizens into this great nation was the generous gift of the Republican party to which they had never rendered aid or given encouragement. They belong to a docile race; they behaved with wonderful fidelity while slaves during the war; they have in many instances since emancipation shown unexpected thrift in the accumulation of property; they are anxious for education.

Waiving all questions as to the physical origin or comparative capacity of the two races, Mr. Williamson continues:

The emancipated colored man is an American citizen, endowed by the law and the constitution with all the civil and political rights to which any of us are entitled. The world is looking upon him with interest now, some with doubt, others with hope, some with positive confidence, and others again with equally positive distrust, whether in his most favorable condition in America he can be "differentiated" into a worthy American citizen. He is not having a fair trial.

The colored race is in the South in a numerical minority, and far inferior in the possession and use of arms. Mr. Williamson says:

These facts should constitute powerful appeals to magnanimity when they do misbehave (as they doubtless sometimes do) but the uniform disparity in the killed and wounded can not be accounted for by the difference in arms, in physical courage, in experience in warfare, and, I am grieved to say, appears like slaughter. Ought there to be any difference between Northern and Southern men—between Republicans and Democrats—in their efforts to stop these horrible events? Ought any right-thinking man who cares for the South or prizes his national honor, hesitate to cast his vote against that party whose platform at St. Louis, while professing to point out specific national disgraces, bresdes not one word of regret or reproach against these numerous killings of American citizens in time of peace upon American soil? Had these dreadful events occurred abroad between Americans and foreigners; had the uniformity of difference between the killed and wounded prevailed as against the Americans, and had no punishment been inflicted, could any American minister have made his government or people believe there was not foul play?

It will be remembered that these impressions are derived from the published reports that have reached Guatemala, just as they have spread throughout the world. They have been received just where political questions are settled by just such armed violence as is attributed to the Southern people. We may well imagine, therefore, the sorrow with which an American minister and a Southern patriot may feel at seeing such atrocious conduct attributed to those allied to him in reputation and in destiny.

In the comparison of the two platforms of St. Louis and Cincinnati Mr. Williamson contrasts with excellent logic the equivocal pledges of the Democracy with the direct assurances of the Republicans to maintain the constitutional guarantee of the universal right of suffrage. He charges a studied omission of any charge against the lawless violence employed against the emancipated, and says that—

It may have a peculiar significance when it is noted how ambiguously the amendments to the constitution are referred to. In the second paragraph, after a profession of devotion, they are mentioned as "amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the war." Logically this includes slavery and the right of secession, but it excludes negro enfranchisement.

We regret we have no more space for extracts of the same tenor. More early in the campaign there could have been no better document for Southern circulation than this argument to show why a Southern citizen should vote the Republican ticket, and use his best efforts to protect, instruct and render more moral and more useful this great element of political, social and industrial force, that the views of a gentleman so well known and so entirely trusted, who, separated from his own country by distance and surrounded by strangers, reads such horrible narratives of injustice inflicted by his own fellow citizens. If it be granted that these allegations are exaggerated, still it will be seen that they have been circulated abroad and are believed, just as the alleged atrocities of the Bashi Bazouks in Christian Servia. We rejoice that Colonel Williamson is again at home to impress, by personal remonstrance, the importance of guarding alike against injustice and misrepresentation.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE

ENTHUSIASM IN THE SECOND DISTRICT

CONGO SQUARE CROWDED

The second of the last series of Republican mass meetings was held last night in Congo square, and was even more largely attended and enthusiastic than the first. The platform was dressed with American flags, and contained a band of music, which played before and between the speeches, and at the side rockets were discharged whenever the chief of the red hot department got an opportunity. As at the previous meeting a large audience was assembled, composed of all classes and politics, before the clubs began to arrive. The meeting was exceptionally orderly and attentive for so large a one, and almost every word was distinctly heard.

A little before eight o'clock the clubs of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards began to arrive in separate processions, each with a band, and formed around the platform. Of the fourth ward were the Central, Robert Malcolm, president; Packard Guards, F. Gottschalk, president; and Hayes Guards, E. Lesere, president. Of the fifth ward, were the Central, Jules Lanabere, president, M. Boutte, marshal; the Burwell Guards, William Vigers, president, A. Alix, marshal, and Brown Cadets, A. Mathieu, president, and L. Boguille, marshal. Of the sixth ward were the Central, J. E. Staes, president; Packard Rangers, L. Lamaniere, president, and commanded by William Rodolphe In all there were about 1000 men in line, accompanied by enough people to swell the audience to about 4000 or 5000 people.

At eight o'clock Mr. William Vigers called the meeting to order and nominated Hon. C. W. Ringgold as president, and the nomination was unanimously ratified.

Mr. Ringgold said:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens—My sincere thanks are due to you for the honor in choosing me to preside over this important meeting of our friends. I notice many indications that tell me you are thoroughly aroused in the cause, and intend to do your utmost for the good of our party. Almost every line of news that reaches us from the country parishes, and from the country at large, points to glorious victories for Republicans next November. Do not halt in the good work, but act earnestly and honestly for the candidates who are your first and only choice. Your votes in the parish of Orleans may not seem to some of you to be of any value, but let me inform you that every ballot deposited for Mr. Packard and his ticket will prove valuable; that is the way to secure success. It is only by diligent voting that we can keep our feet on freedom's soil and wave freedom's banner over a free people. My urgent request to all is to act honestly in the coming contest, and also to see that our opponents do the same thing I was not chosen to preside over this body to make a speech, therefore I am excusable for making room for the gentlemen who have been appointed to address you.

Mr. Henry W Vandross then read the following list of vice presidents:

Hon J. R West,	Gabriel Alcina,
Robert Malcolm,	H. Heidenhain,
Octave Fey,	E. Gautier,
B. F. Joubert,	L Lamaniere, Jr.,
George E Paris,	L M. Kenner,
Jules Lanabere,	E Davis,
Eugene Staes,	Louis Cerre,
P T. Wheeler,	P. A. Duleuc,
A. J. Jean,	J. R. Clay,
Joseph Dias,	A. L Young,
R. H Ringgold,	G. Casanave,
J. A. Raynal,	Charles Edgar,
T. Fagoult,	George Henning, Sr.,
E. A. Populus,	H. B. Campe,
Ernest Joubert,	James Johnson,
Rev. George Dardis,	B B. Campbell,
L McDonnell,	E. V. Macarty,
H. Jean,	John Douse,
L. Montplasir,	D. Hernandez,
C P. Vigers,	Jules Fricke,
Hyman Smith,	B. Dominguez,
J. P. Puchtler,	Octave Foy,
P. Z. Canonge,	John Walker,
A. Lafleur,	L. S Soublet,
William Gottschalk,	A. Manuel.
Eugene Paysant,	E. Dumonville,
A. Freitag,	A. Capla,
A. Bodschtel,	R St Amand,
R Fouvergne,	Charles De Gruy,
William Rodolph,	Joseph Charles,
A Dumonville,	A. Lesere,
H. Boutte,	Hypolite Belot,
A. Reggio,	H. P. Cheval,
Charles Dardis,	Joseph Bell,
U. M. Populus,	L. Frederic,
A. Smith,	Charles Perrault,
Steven Lyons,	C. T. Frank,
Gus Macarty,	Benjamin Scott.
Joseph Mansion,	

Secretaries—Henry W. Vandross, Joseph Thezan, R. M J Kenner, A. Dugue, V B Gonzales, John E. Staes, O. P. Fernandez.

President Ringgold then introduced the first speaker, Hon. William M. Burwell, Republican candidate for Congress from the first district.

Mr. Burwell said he availed himself of the opportunity to express his thanks to the Republican party for the disinterested manner it had treated him in calling on him as one worthy to sustain it in Congress. The president had referred to the prestige of victory that the recent elections gave, but how could it be otherwise? On every hand the line of the war was again drawn, proscription revived, and the people arrayed against each other. The issue was forced upon them by those who had forced it before. It was like two armies. Both had fought; the battle was over, the issue determined and each slept peacefully, the camp fires unlighted and dreaming of no harm. If one again sounds the alarm, musters its forces, prepares for an attack and threatens battle, what wonder if the other seizes its weapons and endeavors to defend itself by striking first? So it is with the Southern Democracy. Not satisfied with the result of the war, by its suppression by the exercise of the power that it invoked and invited, it now is actuated by a spirit again to renew the war and to try the issue over again. It is a spirit to be deplored by all. It is a spirit against the honor which causes a man to abide the conclusion of an issue on which he has depended. Every honest and patriotic man should abide by the determination of a question that he has agreed to rely on, and not avail himself of a subsequent advantage to set aside the verdict. What opinion does any one have of that man who flinches from the decision he has submitted to?

The Democratic party has renounced and abdicated every principle it had, and now stands on nothing except the basis of race or section. Why are the men of the South kept apart? Why is not my competitor here to discuss with me, or why am I not permitted to go to his platform, as was the old way? He is a gentleman in every way qualified to represent your interests, and tried to secure benefits for you. He only failed because he was a Democrat. It is because the party prevents it, a party that is stagnant, that attempts to drag everything down to its standard; that is more responsible for our present sufferings than any other single cause, and because it is opposed to education and always has been. There is more power in education than there is in the dynamite that the other day moved three acres of rock from under the sea. It can take an ignorant man or child and make of him a General, or greater and better, a mechanic and inventor. I defy you to show me anywhere in history a free people who were not educated, and the reason is that without it they perished and without it there can be no progress. No people can keep up without it. You may ride on it as on a locomotive, or lie down before it and be run over by it. It will make very little difference to the locomotive. The Democracy are like ignorance; they are always subject to somebody.

To-day the policy of the Republican party in educating all, may cause some child in arms in this audience to become a savior of his country. I object to the Democratic party because it is the foe of all education. Go among the pines of Georgia, the slashes of Carolina, or the swamps and canebrakes of Louisiana, among the bulldozers, and you will find all in the bondage of ignorance. See our poor, unfortunate city, her dilapidated public buildings, wharves falling, broken bridges, her cisterns dry, and women and children around water-plugs seeking for a bucket full, streets without a keg of paint on them from one end to the other, tenants unable to pay their rent, and landlords dependent on them, and you can not say this is all caused by Republican misgovernment. Chicago was burned to the ground, but to-day she is prouder and richer than ever, claiming a half million of people. She is under the same government, as under the same heaven. Why is she not as New Orleans? It is the same as of two plantations. The owner who stays at home and attends to his business, while the other runs around and talks politics, will soon be likely to own both. It is useless to charge Governor Kellogg with this. He has not the power; no man, not even Alexander, ever had. If it were so, why is not all the State alike? Why is it that one side of the river is prosperous and the other not? that the other side last year produced 30,000 more hogsheads than this?

Colonel Burwell closed by referring to the importance of the colored people to the South, the necessity of all educated and statesmanlike people mingling with and instructing them and their power for good. He assured his audience that the Republican party which had spent $8,000,000 in the South, had given the contract to open the river, was able to give still greater aid, but from the Democratic party nothing was to be hoped.

Mr. J. M. Vance was the next speaker, and made an eloquent speech, comparing the Republican and Democratic parties and their promises and deeds to the colored people. The Republican party had saved the Union, was the party of equal rights and justice and universal education, had given suffrage to them, and improved the national credit. The colored people were bound by justice and gratitude to support it. He then referred to the Democratic party in its past and present career, and claimed that none could aid it now or raise a hand to save it from inevitable ruin.

J. C. Walker, Esq, followed. He considered this a momentous occasion, and was glad that all were assembled to consider it calmly, as sober-minded citizens. He styled their opponents the so-called Democratic party, made up of a few stragglers and the scattered vestiges of all opponents of the Republican party, now howling reform, but could tell them they were much mistaken if they supposed they could carry Louisiana. Her true sons would come to the front and show their allegiance to the American Union, that had given them all they had. True Louisianians would not commit treason, nor foment nor foster rebellion. They accepted the situation. They recognized that the immunities and privileges they enjoyed they owed to the government and the magnanimity of the Republican party. The principles of that party were the principles of the government, and we could as well do without them as without the Union. It meant equal rights to all, equal suffrage to all, and Democracy is clothed in hypocrisy when it tells you it means the same things. If it should succeed here it would profit by the example of Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. Don't you trust it. It will use your votes to ride into power, but as soon as it is in power it will reduce you as your people are reduced in those States. Else why is this arraying of class against class here; why do they mean to win by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, by intimidation or fraud? But they are not smart enough to carry out their frauds. It is the duty of the United States to protect all of its citizens, and be assured it a cry goes up for help from outrage there will be such a response as will make every Democrat tremble down to his boots. He advised them, as clients, to remain solid, to see that every name voted for was a Republican one, to look to the members of the Legislature, stand by the action of their delegates, for in electing them the power of objecting to their choice had in a measure passed from them, and remember that if the Democrats once got into power the work of reconstruction would have to be done over again. The work of the Republican party is not yet done. It finished the war, restored the Union, destroyed human bondage, gave the right of suffrage, extended education, but it intends now to see that those it has benefited are protected in their rights and it will protect them. The different Democratic parties—East, North, West and South—are all blowing with different trumpets. In Ohio it is pork, in Louisiana sugar, in the East hard money. The Republican party is the party of principle, but the Democratic party has no principle. Put the two platforms together and no Democrat can show you the difference between them. But elect him to the Legislature and he'll soon show you the which and what. If your black hands they despise cast the ballots that elect them, then farewell to the Republican party; farewell to all that is good and generous and great in American politics. Never in all history has there been so grand a party, whose principles were so pure in theory, that meant so well, so full of kindness and protection and bounty to all that deserve it. And the reason why the Democratic party vituperate and shun every man that belongs to it is simply because it wants to crush it.

With a few more comparisons and expressing the belief that the time was not far distant when other native Louisianians would stand where he stood and fearlessly express the same sentiments, Mr. Walker closed amid great applause.

Hon. W. L. Evans was the last speaker. He briefly compared Tilden and Hayes, with references to the former's income and railroad feats, and then proceeded to give the record of Hendricks. In 1864, in Congress, in the dark days preceding the end of the war, after doing all he could to hinder its successful termination, he voted against making the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln an accomplished fact. Now he declares himself a friend of those he would have kept in bondage and declared they ought not to be free. Two years later, in 1866, when the fourteenth amendment proposed to make you citizens he opposed it and declared it impossible. Now he and his friends would have you believe they will do more for you than the party that raised you up. Five years later, in 1869, when it was found that the black citizen must have the ballot to protect him, and the fifteenth amendment was proposed, he declared it infamous. To-day he asks you for that ballot he would have denied your right to deposit. Can anything be more inconsistent, more barefaced, or more transparently infamous than this first denying you a right and then begging you to exercise that right for his benefit? You can not give it to him.

Judge Evans would have spoken longer, but the hour was late, and he had but just returned from making fatiguing speeches in other places. He was heartily applauded, and his audience desired him to continue, but a motion to adjourn was made.

The meeting was the most successful thus far, and gave assurance of a large Republican vote in November.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The President and Attorney General Taft returned this morning. Secretary Cameron has gone to Philadelphia and will return to-morrow. Postmaster General Tyner has returned.

The Election Troubles.

The consideration of Chamberlain's request for troops for South Carolina is postponed until Tuesday.

The present application comes direct to the President from Governor Chamberlain, who asserts his inability to prevent domestic violence.

Some parties have intimated to the authorities that trouble is probable in the second and fourth districts of Virginia, and suggest the marines should be held in readiness, and a company of troops sent from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk.

In giving this last item the authorities withhold the names of the persons making the suggestion. There are indications that Judge Taft will be overruled in his disposition to act on such suggestions.

Another Gift from Corcoran.

W. W. Corcoran has donated $5000 to enlarge the library of the University of Virginia.

ELECTIONS.

From Colorado.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—A special from Denver, Colorado, says: Lafayette county, claimed by the Republicans, gives 100 Democratic majority. The Republicans elected their State ticket by a small majority, but the official count is required to decide the election of Congressman.

The Official Count in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, October 14.—The official count of the State election returns was completed to-day. Total vote, 108,604; Miller, Democrat, receiving a majority of 33,992 over Bishop, Republican.

Latest from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—Ninety-two counties, all of which are official except three or four, give Williams 4719 majority. The counties not heard from are Perry and Spencer, which gave a Democratic majority in 1872 of 1782. The Democrats claim this will be increased 400 or 500.

The following is the official and estimated majorities on the congressional ticket:

First district—Fuller, Democrat, estimated 1500.

Second district—Cobb, Democrat, estimated 5000.

Third district—Bicknell, Democrat, estimated 5100.

Fourth district—Sexton, Republican, official, 317.

Fifth district—Brown, Republican, estimated 1600

Sixth district—Robinson, Republican, official, 302.

Seventh district—Hanna, Republican, partly estimated, 1600.

Eighth district—Hunter, Republican, official, 1080.

Ninth district—White, Republican, official, 1272

Tenth district—Colkins, Republican, official, 1350.

Eleventh district—Evans, Republican, estimated 1200.

Twelfth district—Hamilton, Democrat, estimated 6100.

Thirteenth district—Baker, Republican, 23.

Sayler and Banning in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The official vote in the first congressional district is: Sayler, Democrat, 14,144; Force, Republican, 13,474; Sayler's majority 670. The vote in the second district is: Banning, Democrat, 14,133; Matthews, Republican, 14,058; Banning's majority 75.

SPORTING.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, October 14.—*First Race*—One mile and one-eighth, won by Bill Bruce, Tigress second, Egypt third. Time—1:59.

Second Race—One mile and one-half, won by Parade, Warlock and St. Martin's dead heat for second place. Time—2:08.

Third Race—Three-quarters of a mile, for two year old maidens, won by Princeton, Benzine second, Lucifer third. Time—1:19¾.

Fourth Race—One mile and three-quarters, won by Partnership, Galway second, Amberst third. Time—3:12½.

Fifth Race—Steeple chase, won by Resolute. Bullet second, Captain Hammer third. Time—4:22. Deadhead fell, injuring his rider.

The Cape May Challenge Cup.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The Atalanta, owned by William Astor, won the Cape May challenge cup, beating L J. Colgate's Idler two hours and fifty-six minutes—the first time the Idler has been beaten in two years.

Yale College Races.

NEW HAVEN, October 14.—The Yale fall boat races, on Saltonstall lake, took place to-day.

The first race, six oared barges, with coxswain. Three crews started from the classes of 1877, 1878 and 1879, E C. Cook and W. W. Colton, of the last anniversary race in the 1877 crew, and C. D. Thompson of the same eight, in the 1879 crew. The race was close throughout, two miles, turning course, and was won by the 1877 crew by a spurt in 13:27¼, 1879 second and 1878 third.

The next race, for single sculls, two miles, three entries: T. Peet of 1877, H. J. Wilson of 1877, E P. Livingston of 1879. Livingston won easily in 16 52¼, Peet second Wilson third.

WAR PATH.

More Indian Depredations.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., October 14.—Last night twenty horses were stolen from camp near Custer. A detachment of soldiers followed the trail and found the animals in possession of a Mexican and a white man, who, resisting arrest, were both killed.

The Indians drove a wood party into the station who were working seven miles from Sage creek.

A number of Indians are reported to have left the agencies at noon to-day and stolen twelve horses from McIlvanney's ranch, near the Chug water.

Sergeant Parker, with a detachment of the Second Cavalry, who arrived at the last named place to-night, encountered a large body of Indians at five o'clock this evening ten miles from Hunter's ranch, at the head of Richard's creek, and in the fight which ensued Private Tasker was killed and left on the field.

The Indians have in their possession about 100 head of stock, and are heading for Bridge ferry.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Desperado.

NEW YORK, October 14.—A Kansas City dispatch reports that Frank Ames, one of the Clay county deperadoes, was arrested last night at the house of a physician, about ten miles from that city, where he was under treatment.

Sudden Death of a Wealthy Brewer.

Adolph Meckert, a wealthy brewer of Union Hill, New Jersey, fell dead in his house yesterday, supposed from an attack of paralysis of the brain. He leaves $200,000. He was one of the largest brewers in this country.

Smuggled Diamonds.

Mrs. Daniel Goldschmidt, who arrived of the Abyssinia, had on her person $20,000 worth of diamonds. Goldschmidt, who arrived previously, had his baggage seized. Goldschmidt had failed in business in Man

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.