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THE CAMPAIGN

IN CATAHOULA.

HON. J. E. LEONARD AMONG HIS PEOPLE

Marked Courtesies Shown His Opponents

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

HARRISONBURG, October 16, 1876.
Via Natchez, Miss., October 18, 1876.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting and barbecue was held here. Fifteen hundred persons were present.

Joint discussion was invited, and the opening and closing given to W. W. Farmer, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Congress, to induce debate.

The Hon. J. E. Leonard in an exhaustive argument, gave a complete survey of the situation, which was received with the wildest enthusiasm, the speaker being frequently interrupted by continuous applause.

Set old Catahoula down for at least 200 majority for the entire ticket. F.

IN WEBSTER.

IMMENSE MEETING AT MINDEN

CANVASS OF ANTOINE AND KENNEDY

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

MINDEN, LA., October 18, 1876.

There was an immense Republican meeting here to day. Over 1000 people were present.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine and James D. Kennedy came over from Shreveport to fill the appointment of Senator West and party. The Lieutenant Governor was unusually happy, while Mr. Kennedy exceeded his previous efforts.

Webster will give a Republican majority, certain.

Messrs. Antoine and Kennedy speak at Bellevue to-morrow.

NORTH LOUISIANA.

Still Unhappy.

SIR—I would advise you to shift a shirt; the violence of action hath made you rank as a sacrifice.—*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go wood-ward for penance.—*Love's Labor Lost.*

The *Picayune* is still unsatisfied with the manner in which Messrs. Michaelis & Kaskel, shirt manufacturers in New York, are conducting their business. The *Picayune* has been deceived by the detective force of the Democratic registration committee, and we are sorry for it. It should know that Kaskel's drummer has visited this city many times, and the circulars came to his customers, whom he had measured and made shirts for. They came addressed to places of business; good Democrats who live in the twelfth ward do not register for voting in the third ward because their stores happen to be in the third ward. Of course that discrepancy does not prove that Michaelis & Kaskel have not had access to the registration books. These gentlemen sent their circulars out a year ago to the same addresses, in the same way—their customers here remember that—but a year ago there was not an able detective force employed by a Democratic registration committee, and the fraud was not discovered. The *Picayune* continues its argument by saying:

It would be interesting to know why those gentlemen considered it necessary to write those numbers and put them under the stamp; and it is entirely unprecedented that, instead of sending their circulars to dealers in the article indicated, they should be forwarded to private persons whose existence must have been unknown to Messrs. Michaelis & Kaskel.

There the old lady goes again, thinking it strange that a shirt maker should send his circulars to his customers instead of to rival dealers. "It would be interesting to know," says the *Pic*, "why those gentlemen considered it necessary to write those numbers and put them under the stamp." There is where we are staggered. Professor Herrmann himself could scarcely tell why or how it was done. At first sight a person would say the figures were written on the envelopes first, and that the postage stamps were put on over them; but of course the *Pic* is right, the stamp must have been put on first, and after that the figures were written on some invisible surface and shoved under the stamp. It would really be interesting to know how the thing was done.

Scarcity of Legal Talent in the Second Judicial District.

E. Howard McCaleb, Esq., whose residence, as per city directory, is at No. 33 Esplanade street, in this city, having received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Second Judicial District Court, and wishing to comply with article 105 of the State constitution, filed on Tuesday last in the mortgage office the following declaration:

State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans—The declaration of domicil of Edwin Howard McCaleb heretofore residing both in the parish of Orleans and also in the parish of Plaquemines: I, the undersigned Edwin Howard McCaleb, do hereby declare that I have changed my domicil from the parish of Orleans aforesaid to the parish of Plaquemines, where I have lived with my family, where I shall continue to reside with them and where I have for some time past fixed and located my principal establishment, and this declaration I pray may be recorded as required by law

EDWIN HOWARD McCALEB.

New Orleans, October 17, 1876.

This declaration made in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code places Mr. McCaleb in "good standing" with his fellow Democrats of the Second District, and he is now eligible for office in that portion of the State. But the question naturally arises what has become of all the legal talent of the parishes of Jefferson, Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and the sixth and seventh municipal districts of this city?

Should any other district require a candidate from this parish we have still a few lawyers left, who, no doubt, will be patriotic enough to accommodate such district by locating their "principal establishment" within its bounds.

Personal.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback reached here last evening, accompanied by H. A. Corbin, Esq., and Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It was all very well for unauthorized and ruffianly Democratic canvassers to visit the domiciles of Republican voters, and even to violently force their way into private apartments on the plea of ascertaining the capacity of a house. The Democratic press applauded the "good work" these hired trespassers were engaged in, and Republicans submitted to the outrage rather than give color by resistance to the charge that they were shielding fraud upon the registration. But now that the Democracy are threatened with investigation, a terrible hue and cry is set up, and every effort made to incite public animosity against the legal canvassers.

No one can say that the policemen engaged in canvassing are not courteous and considerate. There are no funds in the city treasury to hire substitutes for the police, even if the unwarranted prejudice against the Metropolitans should be catered to. Resistance to, or obstructions put in their way, will be likely, therefore, to result only in depriving some foolish people of their election privileges, and to bring on an interview between the more vicious and a police magistrate.

Ward and Flowers lie heavy on the soul of the Rapides *Gazette*. It has no less than eight editorials on these gentlemen, exactly four to each, without including clippings.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

We cheerfully supplement the *Democrat's* paragraph by giving specimens of the *Gazette's* editorials, which the organ wisely refrained from doing. This is number one:

The degradation of the Democratic party by its leaders at New Orleans in affiliating with such wretches as Ward, Flowers and Phillips, is keenly felt by the more respectable class of Democrats, and so great is the disgust felt in Rapides and Grant parishes that the Democratic ticket will lose, at the least calculation, 300 votes by this act of folly alone.

Another tells, what all must concede, that if these fellows had been sent up Red River by the Republican committee, "they would have been cut all to pieces." With one more specimen we will abstain from further harrowing up the feelings of Democratic managers:

A report comes from Grant parish that the Ward of the Democratic party and the Flowers of the Democratic flock met with a chilling reception on their old stamping ground. It is said that their bare presence was enough to incite a riot, and that the betrayed and outraged colored citizens would have hung them to the first tree had they not been warned that this was what the Democrats wanted, and urged by their Republican leaders to keep the peace.

The West Feliciana bulldozers have resumed their cruities toward colored men who have had the temerity to refuse their signatures to Democratic club rolls and to wear a Democratic badge. One night last week, at Laurel Hill, Brent Lanus and Nelson Mathews were taken out and flogged so that the life of one is despaired of, and the other will be scarred for life as in the "good old days" of the whipping post and auction block. On the Percy place the Regulators whipped a colored man named Marshall Gray, but not so severely. These frightful atrocities, for political purposes, are perpetrated in the name of Tilden, Nicholls and reform, and neither the national nor State authorities appear to do more than send accounts of them North for political effect. When shall we have a government that will *make* its authority respected.

The Natchitoches *Vindicator* pretends to a very intimate knowledge of the feelings, sympathies and purposes of General Nicholl's, and intimates that when he is Governor it will be a sorry day for Republicans. Its language is, "woe unto them, if caught within range of his vengeance." As all the Republicans we know intend to fight the battle of life right here at home in Louisiana, whether General Nicholls is Governor or not, he will be able to reach them without difficulty. But what a pleasant picture it is, to be sure! General Nicholls diversifying the monotony of appointing tax collectors by wreaking "vengeance" on ousted Republicans.

As the people want fraternity and good-will between the citizens of Louisiana, in order that prosperity may again smile upon her through the medium of uninterrupted and peaceful industries, we suggest, upon the *Vindicator's* showing, that Mr. Nicholls be kept in private station, so that, in satisfying his "vengeance," he may not be impeded by the responsibilities of office.

Why do not the Democratic papers say at once and openly that their party bummers and wire-pullers, having secured a vast number of fraudulent naturalizations and registrations with which to swell their majority in November, will not permit their labors and false oaths to be rendered void by the police canvassers. Further, that the Democratic press and Democratic committees are determined to protect their knaves and hirelings in this decision? This is what their denunciation of the official scrutiny means, if it has any meaning at all. No voter who is legally such, and who has complied with the plain provisions of the law in regard to giving his residence, etc., will be harmed by this canvass. Cheats only can be exposed by it, and this the Democratic managers know full well. They can not stop it, and the duty of all honest citizens is to aid the police in their efforts to purge the registration of impostures.

This is the sort of begging appeals the country papers resort to in order that Nicholls, Wiltz & Co. may have audiences. Listen to the Vienna *Sentinal:*

We bespeak for them a large crowd at all places, but more especially do we entreat the people of Lincoln parish, to turn out, overcome their lethargy one time and give these earnest laborers for our political redemption the reception their single-hearted devotion to Louisiana deserves.

Yet the people declined "to turn out."

The Tilden National Executive Committee is desperately endeavoring to supplement the St. Louis platform and supply its defficiencies and, at the same time, "keep a stiff upper lip" in the presence of its demoralized followers, by means of an address, with the October elections for a pretext.

The Democratic Catahoula *News* "dedicates this to the New Orleans REPUBLICAN," and wants our opinion of it:

What do the Republicans think of this intimidation? Here and elsewhere intimidation of all kinds is exercised against colored Democrats. Their wives leave them. They are expelled from the church and all benevolent societies. It is about high time such proceedings were stopped, and if there is punishment in the law, these regulators should have the full benefit of its penalties.

We think it very rough on the wives who have colored husbands low down enough to turn Democrats. We think the churches and benevolent societies are right in expelling such fellows before their altar ornaments and lodge jewels mysteriously disappear. We think, further, that the Catahoula colored people are making an exact copy of the conduct of their white Democratic fellow-citizens toward white Republicans; and that on the whole these retaliations in kind are likely to open the eyes of the purblind Democracy to the folly of their past course. As for the law in such cases, our outraged Democratic friend will find it as impotent for Democrats as for Republicans.

From all parts of North Louisiana, and from the Florida parishes to a less degree, similar evidence to that we quote regarding Catahoula reaches the Republican authorities here. Absolute fairness on the part of the Republican registration authorities; confidence, earnestness and devotion among Republicans; apathy and indifference in the Democratic ranks. That staunch Democratic champion, the Catahoula *News*, says:

The supervisor of registration and his assistants are acting with the greatest fairness and impartiality. Judge C. R. Blackman says he is working in the interest of no party, but for a fair registration in the interest of the people.

In another article it says:

The Radicals, white and black, will go one hundred miles to register and vote for Hayes, Packard & Co., while Democratic and Conservative voters are negligent and indifferent.

That's the sort of music we like to hear. These piping notes will swell into bugle blasts of victory before the ides of November.

The following communication from a member of the Rousseau Guards betokens a better spirit in the Democratic fold than has heretofore been manifested, and one which will be of incalculable benefit to the State if it can obtain ascendancy throughout that violence-loving party:

NEW ORLEANS, October 16, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

We are thankful to you for your complimentary notice of our display, and assure you that we meant it when we said "We have no ill feelings against any one." Of course, your party teaches that it is rare for a man with liberal and noble sentiments to be a Democrat, but our club, and its chivalrous president, have gone into this campaign with the avowed purpose of carrying out our principles in a gentlemanly and dignified manner, and with a liberality toward others who merely differ with us in opinion, not to be excelled, if it is even equaled, by that of any other organization. The high tone and position the REPUBLICAN has constantly assumed in its editorials while discussing the Democratic party, its men and measures, is fully appreciated by our party, and we are only pained that we have not more of such papers with us. We have some excellent Democratic papers, none better, but we have others which do us more harm by their coarse, vulgar tone and vituperation than they do us good. Some of your wavering Republicans, whom we could have secured for our ticket have been driven from us by such papers, and many noble and independent Democrats will leave us if such miserable counsels still continue. No voter ever changed from one party to another which heaped opprobrium and epithets upon him and his associates. The Rousseau Guards intend to carry on their canvass in a different spirit, and we hope other parties will do the same.

DEMOCRAT.

Court Items.

Yesterday Robert Butler, a notorious burglar, was discharged on a plea at bar on a charge of larceny, which was clearly proven against him. It was claimed by the defence that the trial was prescribed, the crime having been made known to a public officer and over a year had elapsed without any charge being made against the accused. Judge Abell overruled at first the plea on the grounds that Captain Malone, to whom it was alleged the case had been made known, was not the proper public officer to investigate and prosecute, this officer being the district attorney. The case went before the jury and was almost sure dead in a verdict of guilty, when the judge stated that he had reflected once more on the motion and having some doubts gave the benefit of these to the accused, who was discharged.

On the night of February 27, 1875, the residence of Mr. Emile Bouny, No. 231 Chartres street, was entered and, among other goods, a fine overcoat was stolen. Mr. Bouny went to Jackson Square, where Captain Malone was then stationed, and gave him a minute description of the coat. The captain seeing it reported that Bob Butler had been arrested with a fine overcoat, supposed to have been stolen, in his his possession, he notified Mr. Bouny and advised him to go at once to the central station and look at *that* coat. Somehow or other, however, *that* coat was not shown to Mr. Bouny, but another one, which he, of course, could not identify. Butler was discharged. The coat being in the property clerk's office in August or September, 1875, when Butler had been arrested on the Governor Allen, was claimed by an officer to whom Butler had given it, saying he had bought it in Mobile. Captain Malone, acting at that time as chief of detectives, looked at the coat and immediately thought of Mr. Bouny's description given him in February.

He sent for Mr. Bouny, who identified his coat, but Butler again had been discharged. In April 1876, Butler was again apprehended and then in May an affidavit made against him for the stealing of the coat, and this was annuled, as an information had been filed by the District Attorney in the First District Court. On the ground of Butler's first arrest in February or March, 1875, and the report to Captain Malone, by Mr. Bouney, the defense succeeded, although there was a clear case to obtain the discharge of Butler yesterday or the plea of prescription.

Now Captain Malone, undoubtdly could not know who stole Mr. Bouney's coat, and the latter could not, for a moment, charge Butler with larceny, when another coat was pointed out to him, as that found upon the person of Butler, consequently no charge could be made against Butler until Captain Malone in September, 1875, found out, which coat was really found upon Butler, and then the arrest was made as soon as Butler returned to the city, which was nearly nine months later.

However, Bob Butler went his way rejoicing, reflecting with satisfaction upon the law of prescription.

Red River Levees.

In view of the approaching closing of Tone's bayou by the United States engineers the State authorities are taking steps to secure the closing of the gap in the Red river levees from Brown's levee to Tone's bayou.

MR. PACKARD'S LETTER

A STINGING AND DIGNIFIED REPLY

His Assailants Demolished and His Character Vindicated.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17, 1876.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Democrat:

During my recent absence from the city, several distinct charges against me have appeared in your columns—charges false, libelous and slanderous in all respects. As soon as they came to my knowledge I addressed you from Alexandria, under date of October 12, a respectful communication, denying that there was any truth in the statements, and demanding either proofs or a retraction. Of this communication you have taken, in violation of the commonest laws of courtesy, no editorial notice whatever.

In your issue of Sunday last you again repeat the same scandalous statements with two affidavits, and I am astonished that these documents did not indicate to you alike the utter untruth of your charges, and that in their publication you were exceeding the limit of the most liberal license in the defamation of a political adversary.

One Carroll Temps is published in your article of Sunday as having sworn that he made a claim for bounty through me, that he gave me his discharge papers, came frequently to my office, corner of St. Charles and Melpemene streets, and asked me for said papers, that he was driven off, and that I made the guard point his gun at him. Each of these particular charges is false. I never received his claim, never had his discharge, nor had I an office at the locality mentioned, never drove him off, and never even knew of the pretended affiant.

The simplest form of elementary reasoning should have satisfied you that men in the pursuit of the business of collecting claims do not have guards armed with muskets or guns on duty on their premises any more than do merchants, lawyers or editors. This fact might, had you been less blinded by partisanship, have satisfied you of the general character of the falsehood.

The certificate published by you of Hosmer & Co., claim agents at Washington, itself evidences that he gave his claim to General C. Hamlin, and in any business of claims with which that gentleman was identified, I never had any interest whatsoever, directly or indirectly. The remaining affidavit is of one George Washington, who avers himself to have been a sergeant in Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment United States Colored Infantry. I never received a discharge paper from any George Washington of said regiment. In connection with the document, you publish an indorsement or certificate of E. B. French, Auditor, United States Treasury, to the effect that the claim of Washington was settled August 20, 1868, by certificate, for $231 20, and say, editorially, that "it is therefore very clear that after obtaining George Washington's papers Mr. Packard collected his claim of $231 20 against the government, and now holds the money in his pocket." While it does not appear from the Auditor's certificate that the claim was ever in my hands, I will assume that a George Washington of some other regiment lodged his claim with me.

It is to me incomprehensible that an editor should have permitted such a defamatory article to appear in a public journal when reasonable familiarity with the published statutes of the United States would have demonstrated the absolute falsehood of any charge of embezzlement. You should have known that the charge that I had collected of the United States the bounty money or back pay of any colored man who had served in the army of the United States was false, and that it is impossible for any claim agent to collect and keep money due from the United States to any colored soldier. The act of Congress approved March 29, 1867, Fifteenth Statutes at Large, page 26, required all such claims to be paid by the disbursing officer of the treasury to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and by the officers of that bureau paid direct to the person to whom it was due. You should have known that it was impossible for me to have obtained the money of any colored claimant of back pay and bounty, because the disbursing officers of the treasury were prohibited from paying the money to any but the actual claimant himself.

If the editor of the *Democrat* had known, as every editor should know, the statutes of his country, the slander, it is in charity to be hoped, would never have been published.

In relation to the Feibleman case, I refer the *Democrat* to the attorneys in the case representing the creditors against Feibleman, to wit: Messrs. Austin & Gibson, of New Orleans, and Messrs. Harris & Harris, of Vicksburg, who are responsible for the conduct of my officers toward Feibleman, and as these lawyers are sufficiently orthodox as Democrats they may be able to refute this stale slander. That there was aught irregular or savoring of misconduct in the Feibleman case, or that I have failed to account for every dollar therein, is false.

In conclusion, I here tender you a challenge to discover and denounce any any act of mine wherein I have misappropriated one single dollar, or in any way defrauded any man, be he soldier or otherwise; and to the end that this challenge may be practical, I likewise tender for your scrutiny the preserved records of my claims transactions, and any other records bearing upon either my private or public career.

I appeal to the American spirit of fair play whether wanton calumny in politics shall avail as argument, or shall receive its merited rebuke; whether, in fine, a man's good name is at the mercy of a partisan editor's caprice. I have no misgivings as to the answer in November.

Very respectfully,

S. B. PACKARD.

Mr. William Richard Benson, residing at No. 236 Rampart street, certifies that he held one-fourth of the combination ticket Nos. 23, 28, 44, which drew the capital prize of $6000 in the Louisiana State Lottery drawing of Monday last. The quarter ticket was purchased for twenty-five cents at the office of J. J. Cavelier, No. 142 Marais street, and the prize was promptly cashed, as Mr. Trotter Southdown would say, "To oblige Benson."

FOR HAYES AND WHEELER

PACKARD AND ANTOINE

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

TIVOLI CIRCLE THRONGED

THE FIRST DISTRICT IN LINE

The Republican mass meeting last night at Tivoli Circle was in no way behind the previous meetings at Washington and Congo squares, while the music and decorations were more extensive. As usual, the ground was partly filled before the arrival of any clubs, and among them were many white citizens, only one of whom showed any symptoms of being a Democrat by making a few interruptions.

Before eight o'clock the clubs began to arrive with bands of music, lanterns and transparencies.

The third ward turned out much the strongest, having over 1000 torches in line, comprising the following clubs, viz: Central, W. L. Evans, president, M. C. Oliver, marshal; Johnson Guards, C. F. Ladd, president, H. Clay, assistant marshal; Antoine Guards, Ben Rice, president, John Reynolds, marshal; Brown Guards, George Mason, president, William Barrett, marshal; Johnson Zouaves, William Duperu, president; Badger Zouaves, R. Elmore, president; Packard Reserves, Philip Taylor, president, with a ship and a cotton plant, and Burwell Guards, with 150 torches, H. Clini, president, W. H. Pemberton, secretary, John Robinson and Henry Washington, marshals.

The second ward had about 550 men in the sub clubs, comprising the Young Men's Packard Campaign Club, W. C. Williams, president, and James Craig, marshal, and the Pitkin Guards, William F. Davis, vice president, R. B. Johnson, marshal.

In the first ward were the Central Club and Johnson Invincibles.

On the platform were many invited guests.

Hon. George Devezin called the meeting to order, and stated that in pursuance of the call of the committee it became his duty to inform the meeting that General A. S. Badger had been nominated as president of the meeting, and the nomination was ratified with great enthusiasm.

General Badger said: Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens—It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the high honor of presiding over so extensive an assemblage. I am happy to meet so many witnesses that it is not forgotten that the Republican party is revered and sustained for having saved the Union and emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves. It is a gratification to see so large a number of white Republicans present. It is time the color line was obliterated, and it is fast becoming so. It is right that all should meet together and that there should be no such division. It is not my purpose to make a speech, for abler men are here to address you, and therefore I will call on the secretary to read a list of the officers.

The secretary then read the following list of

VICE PRESIDENTS.

W. L. Evans,	George Dean,
J. E. G. Pitkin,	W. M. Robinson,
P. E. Bechel,	Peter Lightfoot,
T. W. Wickham,	Jacob Grey,
T. J. Landry,	George D. Geddes,
William Thompson,	Thomas Wynne,
Barry C. Pyles	C. F. Glenain,
Theodore Grant	V. A. Ryan,
Zenos Jones,	A. Fortlot,
Thomas B. Burke,	J. H. Lawler,
Joseph Harris,	Yorke A. Woolward,
J. J. Maguire,	E. W. Stanberry,
John W. Anderson,	Boyd Robinson,
John French,	John L. Brown,
C. Z. Banks,	Patrick Harnan,
R. T. Creamer,	James F. Thomas,
John Dawson,	George L. Cain,
J. D. Crawford,	Frank Brady,
Lawrence Scott,	C. W. Rowan,
J. McFarland,	Anderson Hunter,
Ed. Johnson,	James Casey,
Brit Johnson,	William Perrin,
J. W. Crane,	P. H. Moroney,
John White,	Henry Williams,
Peter Williams,	Michael Walsh,
A. Denicison,	John Cook,
J. G. Ward,	John Riehards,
John A. Marshal,	George Jacobs,
David Wilson,	Henry Woods,
A. J. Brum,	T. H. P. Comber,
Thomas Flanagan,	E. Ackerman,
R. C. Cammack,	D. C. Hennessey,
William J. Furniss,	William White,
Louis Brown,	John Walsh,
W. F. Davies,	Peter Williams,
Edward Humes,	Patrick Mamling,
W. W. Jackson,	W. C. Williams,
Jerry Wilson,	Joseph Ernest,
John L. Kearney,	Adolph Newhouse,
R. B. Johnson,	B. Haener,
Frank Williams,	James Sanders,
E. C. Denny,	John Martin,
C. Perrin,	C. Powell,
S. Markey,	W. Walsh,
John White,	D. J. Lamb,
S. Crawford,	L. H. Jeanette,
William Brooks,	F. Barros,
C. F. Ladd,	N. J. Crow,
W. G. Elliott,	L. Smith,
J. Freund,	Robert West,
J. W. Quinn,	William B. Barrett,
F. Creagh,	William Walsh,
Ben Rice,	William Moody,
F. C. Antoine,	Charles Stewart,
Jack Wharton,	W. G. Brown,
J. P. Nelson,	L. D. Herbert,
H. C. Stone,	P. W. Dunbar,
James Walsh,	John Davis,
Marcelas Oliver,	John Reynolds,
M. Briggs,	E. J. Keating,
P. Taylor,	Louis Smith,
J. S. Bean,	E. Lewis,
H. Clay,	S. Hale,
George C. Mason,	Martin Dixon,
George S. Johnson,	Charles Williams,
Thomas Redwood,	L. P. Redmond,
William Kenny,	Antoine Lewis,

SECRETARIES.

J. B. Hunter,	Henry J. Cline,
G. M. Lanoue,	M. P. Creagh,
F. B. Maguire,	W. H. Pemberton,
John Williams,	W. R. Mason,
W. P. Wilson,	J. P. Newsham,
J. Garlick,	William Wallace,
Theodore Lipshuts,	C. C. Ladd,
George G. Johnson,	L. P. Henderson,
S. S. Francisco,	Joseph R. Booker.

President Badger then introduced, as one too well known to need words, Hon. H. C. Dibble, candidate for Congress from the second district.

Judge Dibble said that the Democratic speakers and papers charged that the Republicans were endeavoring to keep up the issues buried by the war. He was willing to accept such an issue, for all over the country there was a revival of many great questions which arose by the war. The main issues were settled, but other momentous questions were still before the people. The main question was the Union, and thank God that is settled. The next was shall slavery continue, and thank God now all were free throughout the length and breadth of the land. But others are not settled, and will not be till the Republican triumph is assured beyond all question. First, whether this great country is a confederacy of States or a nation, holding out its arms to all, protecting all, and maintaining the rights of all citizens, white and black, foreign or native born. I declare to you that the Republican party is a national party, and the Democratic party a Confederate party. Second—Whether the work of reconstruction shall be abandoned. I declare that the Republicans are pledged to sustain it, and the Democratic party to destroy it. On the first question, it is as to whether we shall look to the United States as citizens of a nation, or after all turn to a confederacy of States and look to the States first for citizenship. The Republican party takes the first side and agrees with Alexander H. Stephens, that the war established the Federal authority and destroyed the States so far as this issue is concerned. I am proud of my home in Louisiana, but I am still prouder of being a citizen of America. I want to be protected by the army of the United States, if I need protection, and not by a State or any State militia. I want my rights and I want everybody else to have theirs, and that is the arm that must protect them in it. The Republican party is on the side of the nation, will defend the national idea and is pledged to defend the citizen in his rights. Another great issue is that the Republican party favors national aid to public works and internal improvements, while the Democratic party refuses it. You must stand by reconstruction or see the Democrats undo it; you must stand by the right of all men to be equal before the law or the Democrats will take it away. Call it the war or a bloody shirt issue, it is an issue that must be settled, and will be settled this time. I never could understand how any foreign born citizen could leave the great national party and join the miserable Confederate party; would rather be a citizen of Louisiana than adopted by the United States. Why, before they left their native lands they never heard of Louisiana or Mississippi, but they heard of America as a land of freedom, and they sought it. Why, if they went back to their native land and needed protection, what could Louisiana do for them; while the name of citizen of the United States is a guarantee against oppression by any king.

General Badger then introduced Colonel William M. Burwell as one who had been a gallant Confederate soldier, was now a Republican and a candidate for Congress in the First District.

Colonel Burwell commenced by stating the reasons why he was now a Republican, though before the war he had never been a Democrat. He accepted as the result of the war all that had been stated by his friend, Judge Dibble, not only as a fact of law, but as a fact of fate. It had established the character of the government beyond the possibility of a change, and the United States now was not a confederacy of States, but a nation among a constellation of nations. The first grand fact was emancipation, and now was to come education, fostering care and protection. No one can deny that those who fight for, pay taxes to and uphold a government should share its benefits. The 4,500,000 of slaves emancipated had produced $3,000,000,000, which had supported the government. It was right, then, that an interest should be taken in them and they should be educated. That would elevate them in peace and make them better defenders in war. No country exists where the people are not educated that is not sunk in degradation—a nation of slaves and the prey of a despot. I want the colored people educated that I may not live in my beloved South among savages. Ask any intelligent foreign-born citizen the difference between this country and his own. Even in England there are thousands on thousands of white men without education, without a vote, without being able to own land, that can not speak the English language. Why do the Irish leave their country? We have here forty thousand of the most intelligent and respected citizens who have left their country. They left it because here they could obtain education, by it could raise themselves and their families, could purchase land and enjoy the liberty and equality of every other citizen, when England's policy has been to refuse them all. All education conduces to usefulness, and it is for that we value a man.

Colonel Burwell then passed to the Democratic party and showed how it had not only always been opposed to free schools and internal improvements, but also to all manufactures, so that when the war broke out there was not a man in the South who could make a musket or a blanket. He saw brave men standing in the ranks armed with old flint locks, Springfield muskets, Mexican lances, and weapons of no more value than a torch. The leaders of the South had never the sense to comprehend what it needed. Before the war they traded their cotton for Lawrence prints and dried Massachusetts codfish until Northern trade was built up, and then they found they could not run what you call a rebellion. They pursued the same policy now. The North had had a hundred millions, but our Representatives could get nothing; that they had closed the door and tied the purse strings. We ask what the Republican party is pledged to give us! Aid for the levees, a railroad to Texas and encouragement for work and wages.

Colonel Burwell then touched lightly on the interest of the planter and labor as inseparable, the protection of sugar and rice, and closed by saying that if he were elected every man and woman should have a day's work and wages for it.

Hon. S. B. Packard was then introduced by General Badger, amid tremendous cheering, as the next Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Packard said he should find it impossible to make himself heard in so large an assembly, and had no intention of making a speech, but he had come on the invitation of his friends to bid them be of good cheer, for a Republican victory in Louisiana in November was certain. He had borne the standard of the party to the uttermost parts of the State, along the line of Texas and Arkansas, among the bulldozers, found all as enthusiastic, all as hard working and determined as he found them here. He should leave again the next day, but be back in time to vote, and others would take care of the city. There was nothing but comfort here. If the Republicans did not carry the parish they would certainly send their opponents out of it with a very small majority. The country would come down here with 25,000 majority. He assured all that the Democratic talk about the colored people joining that party, was all bosh. They did attend some meetings and eat some of the barbecue, but in November every one of them would vote the Republican ticket. In all but a few, perhaps three or four parishes, everything was quiet, and all were at liberty to vote as they pleased. In those few measures had been taken and would be taken to secure the protection of all who needed it. He was glad he came down, and again assured them that they had only to continue to be active, and no majority the Democrats could gain here would overcome the 25,000 against them in the country.

Mr. W. S. Wilson followed in a very eloquent speech, discribing what the United States had done for the colored man, the necessity of education, and urged all to cast a solid vote regardless of intimidation or impediment.

James C. Walker was then introduced, but the hour being late merely gave the assurance that the Republicans would not only elect Hayes and Packard, but would carry New Orleans. He called for three cheers for the party and the candidates, which being heartily given the meeting then adjourned.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has made the following appointments:

Sanford U. Steele, commissioner of deeds for Louisiana for New York.

Bossier—A. W. Rhymes, vice H. Capers resigned, justice of the peace of the eighth ward.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows: October 18: At 8 A. M., 65°; at 2 P. M., 76°; at 6 P. M., 73°. Lowest point during the night of October 17, 60°.

DEPUTY MARSHALS FOR ELECTION DAY.—The following appointments have been made of persons to serve at the polls on election day:

Ascension parish—Jacob B. Warner, J. M. Ourse, J. Degruse, W. G. Wilkinson, S. G. H. Hill, Albert Brandy, J. W. Graves, Robert Allison, Dennis Butler, Henry Johnson, Randlet Doltry.

Assumption—George Turner, F. T. Chinn, Joseph Davis, B. Gardner, Israel Wise, A. G. Jones, Henry Nixon, B. Ewell, L. Deigle, H. Pintado.

Caldwell—G. W. Harason, D. J. Dunn, Andrew J. Hebert, J. J. Warkborough, A. L. Adams, J. A. Euson, J. C. Hough, J. N. Dunn, S. B. Fluitt.

Cameron—George C. Marshall, E. B. Gordon, Edmund Miller, J. D. Le Blanc, I. Anderson, Conrad Pfetzing, William Adams, Robert Johnson, Noah Graham, W. V. Scott, P. C. Whitaker, W. T. Randolph, T. Webb, A. J. Clage.

Do not try to pass for more than you are worth; if you do your duty, your good qualities of head and heart will be discovered and appreciated.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Unveiling the McPherson Statue.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The statue of General McPherson was unveiled to-day. There was a fine military display, and a vast multitude witnessed the ceremony.

Army of the Tennessee.

A two days' reunion of the Army of the Tennessee commenced to-day. About 150 members of the association were present.

Promotion of a Louisianian.

Colonel Charles G. McCawley has been appointed commandant of the marine corps with the rank of Brigadier General, vice General Zelim, retired.

Serious Illness of the Senior Blair.

Frank Blair, Sr., is very ill.

PEACE.

Secretary Cameron's Order to General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Secretary Cameron's order to General Sherman reached him at the theatre last night. He immediately repaired to the telegraph office and gave the necessary orders to General Hancock, commanding the Department of the Atlantic.

The order was a complete surprise to every one outside of the War Office proper.

South Carolina Law, With Barr's Commentaries.

An examination of the laws of South Carolina shows that the rifle clubs, which Governor Chamberlain denounces as illegal and strictly forbidden by the laws of the State, are regularly chartered by the Legislature, under the names of rifle clubs. There are a large number of colored companies chartered in the same way.

Reinforcements for General Ruger.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 18.—General Barry received telegraphic instructions from Washington this morning to send four companies of artillery from this post at once to Columbia, South Carolina, to report to Major General Ruger, commanding the department. Company I, Fourth Artillery, Captain R. L. Oder; Company G, First Artillery, Captain Samuel S. Elder; Company A, Third Artillery, Captain L. Lorrain, and Company C, Fifth Artillery, Captain Wallace F. Randolph, were designated, and leave for that place to-morrow morning. This leaves only one company for duty.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 18.—Battery B, First United States Artillery, and ten men from Battery K, now at Fort Adams, have received orders to proceed forthwith to Columbia, South Carolina.

The Troops Gladly Received.

CHARLESTON, October 18.—All has been quiet at Cainhoy to-day. A small force of armed citizens from Charleston remain in the village, the residents fearing that if this guard is withdrawn their homes will be fired.

The news received to-night that a company of United States troops are on their way from Columbia to Cainhoy, causes great satisfaction. The President's proclamation causes no excitement and little comment here.

WAR.

British Comments on the Situation.

LONDON, October 18.—This afternoon's *Globe*, in its financial article, says: A complete panic prevails on the Stock Exchange. News of Russia's apparent determination to make war upon Turkey has confirmed the fears which for several days have depressed the markets, and culminated to-day in an indiscriminate pressure of sales of all descriptions of stocks, not only by speculators, stimulating panic fears, but by bona fide holders of securities, especially foreigners.

There was at the opening a further serious decline in quotations, and it was difficult to obtain prices at which bargains could be effected, the fluctuations being so great and frequent. The changes include a reduction of five per cent in Hungarian, one and a half in Turkish, two in Egyptian, three in Italian and less, but a considerable decline in all stocks.

The *Times'* editorial article says: The hopes we have anxiously cherished must, we fear, at length be abandoned and we must recognize the fact that negotiations are practically at an end, and that the two belligerents now face to face in European Turkey must be left to the consequences of their acts. Another twenty-four hours had brought no relief to the tension under which we were laboring, and events are evidently moving too fast on the Danube to be arrested by the slow progress of even telegraphic diplomacy.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article, says: England, as much as she loves and desires peace, must wage war from end to end of the world rather than permit the Russian flag to be hoisted at Constantinople. Lord Derby justly said that for British interests the Eastern question centered in Constantinople, and we hold it is clear to all sensible and resolute Englishmen that at the first overt invasion of Turkish territory the British fleet, with the assent of the Sultan, should most assuredly cast anchor in the Golden Horn. Those to whom such a step might appear like help for the Turks, may take comfort, for it would be simply an act vital to British security, and accomplished in the name of and for the protection of British rights. If it were not done, Asia, from Scutara to Shanghai, would know, and proclaim immediately, that we had abandoned the sceptre of the East, and the commerce along all our Oriental lines would live as the march of a future Black sea squadron.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna says: Austria's Eastern policy, in conforming to that of Russia and Germany, means the re-establishment of the imperial alliance, which was shaken last spring by England's rejection of the Berlin memorandum, and the dispatch of a fleet to Besiki bay.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung's* reply to the article in the London *Times*, of October 16, in which the former journal says: The *Times* ignores the existence of an alliance of the three imperial powers, indicating Germany's adhesion as unconfirmed reports (but which are rendered probable by Italy's action) of a secret treaty between Russia and Italy, and would account for Austria's sudden return to Russian views. It will be remembered that the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy visited Russia early last summer and met with a distinguished reception. More recently the Italian Liberal journals have been claiming an extension of territory in the direction of the Tyrol in case Austria acquired any Turkish provinces. The Italian government has disclaimed responsibility for this discussion, but it nevertheless has considerable effect on the public feeling