

New Orleans Republican

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NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 26, 1876.

The impost tossed Tweed has arrived.

Hayes' majority is becoming quite popular.

The shorn lamb is not tempered to the wind.

The slow-away goes to sea, but not to be seen.

New York hotel keepers are reducing their prices.

Heaven help the poor; the rich can visit their relatives.

A big-footed man says he intends to resist to the last.

The Democrats have not got a very chancier majority.

Hewitt does not want the mules he purchased in Indiana.

After buying a shotgun, examine the brooch of the piece.

None but Democratic lawyers ever propose to deny facts.

The Graphic says, "They have Ole Bull dining in Boston."

The Democratic tidal wave drowned nobody but Democrats.

Jefferson Davis is expected home soon. He wants a fair count.

A seedy tramp is ripe for anything, and should be shaken off.

If a man wants to die a natural death let him lead a natural life.

Business will go on as usual if people will attend to their business.

You may lead a Democrat to water, but you can not make him drink it.

There are more Congressmen at large in Louisiana than in any other State.

The knock-down arguments of an auctioneer are all in the favor of trade.

Joseph Jefferson has a painting at the London exhibition called "Loch Ard."

When a man says he is a gentleman he is laboring under the impression that no one knows it.

Young men who carry canes are looked upon as having weak heads rather than weak limbs.

Democratic statements have been expected ever since Abraham Lincoln was first elected President.

Buffalo has a justice of the peace named Whalen. He will be Whalen everybody brought before him.

Cincinnati wants a botanical garden, and Chicago is bound to have an aquarium. St. Louis has Shaw and the bridge.

The defeated candidates have commended together. Tilden and Hendricks recently dined with Peter Cooper in New York.

Study your boy. Learn to tell him to do what he wants to do, whether you wish it or not, and he will not disappoint you.

A jolly dog can not conceal his delight at meeting with a friend. The canine wag has tail-tail motions which give him away.

And now the Northern Democrats wish the Territory of Louisiana had never been bought for the purpose of making a State.

An editor wishes no bodily harm to his subscribers, but he hopes that some of them in arrears will be seized with a remittent fever.

The Journal says the election excitement has caused several sudden deaths in Boston. It was the same way in our bulldozed parishes before the election.

Tramps complain that the free lunches are not served up early enough in the morning. Breakfast at eleven is too fashionable for a man who sleeps in the public square.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says, "Max Adler is going to give everybody 'Elbow Room' at \$2 per head." You can get plenty of it at every opera house where prices are raised.

A radically Democratic paper said, some time since, "The shotgun Democracy seem to have a good deal of the best of Chamberlain." That is what the rooster papers thought at first.

In Mississippi the Democrats did the bulldozing and the counting both, and there is no doubt of their majority. It shows a remarkable change in a State which gave 30,000 majority for Grant and then 60,000 majority for Tilden.

State rights men of the South now say that local self-government is a nuisance. They want Northern Democrats to conspire and act together for the purpose of wiping out the legal government of Louisiana. O, consistency, thou art a lame Jewell!

Madame Rosa Wank, secretary, favors us with tickets to the masquerade and collie ball to be given at Exposition Hall, on Saturday next, by the Ladies' Aid Association, for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The New Orleans Democrat says: "Democrats are as jolly as a bobolink on a pump-handle." Considering the approach of natural cold weather dreaded by the birds, and the satirical reformers have for water, the pamphleteer figure of speech, as showing the festive degree of Democracy at present, is not so bad.

Mr. James D. Kennedy, who has been employed in the United States Senate for the past six years, leaves to-morrow for Washington to be present at the opening of Congress. He did excellent service in this campaign, giving North Louisiana a seven weeks canvass in company with other prominent Republicans.

The Shreveport Times takes pleasure in stating that ex-Senator Revels, of Mississippi, contributed largely to the splendid Democratic victory in his State. "We have a letter from Mr. Revels which says, 'I believe that Hayes and Wheeler are two of the greatest and best men in our country, and I do rejoice at the certainty of their election.'" Set 'em up again.

THE NATION IS LOOKING ON.

Did we regard the welfare of this city as a thing to be burdened for partisan sneers, we could not desire to change the spectacle which the Democracy now presents to an observant nation. As long as the impression abroad was confined to the utterances of the local press or the peace protestations of Democratic emissaries at the North, no idea could have been fairly had of the real state of abuse, violence and injustice employed to intimidate every Republican, from the most responsible natives of the State to the humblest hoe-hand in the parishes. Here, however, there are intelligent men from other sections present to witness the truth of what has been alleged against the Democratic conspiracy, from the facts and documents going to show this combined and desperate effort of Democracy, North and South, to pervert results by a degree of scurrility and a mercenary offer of money from the political and gambling pools of New York that surpasses any pressure of the same character ever known. Let us enumerate some of the agencies to compel the vote of Louisiana to be cast for Tilden:

1. A provisional government by the Democratic party, complete in all the attributes of power and resources to secure direct or indirect resistance to the laws of the State.

2. A press inspired and edited under the orders of that provisional government; a press dependent upon the patronage of party and expectant of the gifts, personal and professional, which it would be in the power of that government to bestow.

3. An array of attorneys to surround the authorities charged with the decision of the elections, who properly employ for their clients the same professional devices which would be exercised in behalf of the most desperate client who ever desired to evade the law.

4. The unprecedented personal defamation which has been poured upon all Republicans as they may in succession incur the dread of the provisional government. As a specimen of this last we may cite the coarse and vulgar calumny of the Cincinnati Enquirer upon the personal character of the Returning Board, with the vulgar threats of personal violence addressed to the members with the hope to alarm them.

This extraordinary exhibition of violence and enmity has been exposed so plainly that the nation is convinced of the hypocrisy of its past concealment.

There will be one fact obvious to all. It is, that if the Last Ditcher and White Line party shall triumph in Louisiana, there will be no personal right or personal safety for any who may have differed from them; while those who were endowed with freedom and equality by the nation will be practically deprived of the blessings intended.

Now, without knowing, or pretending to know, what the nation intends in the future, we can logically predict what may be driven to do. The election of a presidential agent to administer law for forty-five or fifty millions of people can not be decided by less than the one-hundredth part of that number in Louisiana; he never so murderous or defamatory. The nation will decide this question at the seat of national government upon a full and fair review of the whole ground.

The violence and injustice of the Last Ditchers from Charleston across to Galveston proves a conspiracy to recover the Federal government or to pervert the decisions of the war. This the nation will not permit to be done. Washington City will not be found undefended, nor will it be taken by surprise. The President elect will not come to the seat of the national government disguised with a Scotch plaid cap, and traveling in an irregular and special train. He will not be compelled to resort to concealment to avoid assassination. The nation intends to see a fair expression of national intention. It intends to commit the administration to the men it deems the fair and free choice of American citizens, without regard to class, caste, color, previous or present condition. These people will neither be frightened nor cheated out of their right.

As one consequence of this national determination, it may become necessary to extend guarantees of local safety. With the shameful exposition of violence in certain Southern States, it may become necessary to suspend the power of party oppression.

The Pioneeer but expressed the sentiment of many subordinate Last Ditch organs when it expressed a preference for a military government over Louisiana for a civil government under Republican administration. This expression was copied and commented on by the New York Times as an oblation of desperate hostility. We have no more means than any Last Ditch journal to anticipate the action of the nation, but we may infer that the national defense of the national capital may be followed by the cautious occupation of strategic points at which insurrectionary resistance to the will of the nation might be organized.

Whether there be anything in the armed organization, the murderous deeds, the intemperate speeches, the systematic obstruction, or the unqualified opposition to the acts of reconstruction, which may indicate New Orleans as a point important to the national Union, is as much within the judgment of the Last Ditchers as of ourselves. The national capital fortified to prevent its seizure, it would follow from every principle of military or political precision that any national ports and outlets in danger from the same causes should be occupied. The Last Ditch press has invoked a military government. The Republicans have opposed it in consideration of the commerce of the city, of the poverty of its people, of the possible effect upon its finances, and upon the derangement of both capital and labor. Suppose it shall occur that the Republicans of Louisiana

unite with the Last Ditchers in requesting that the nation extend its protecting arm over them, their families and their property? Such a united application, supported by the national knowledge that the impotent vengeance of the Last Ditchers against the Union will be wreaked against the Republican Unionists of the South, may insure the preservation of peace through the only agency which the Last Ditcher will acknowledge—that of a military force superior to his own. The nation is looking on the scenes of the South. It will form its judgment upon the conspiracy against the duration of the Union. The pusillanimous employment of superior Democratic force here will weigh little in the great assemblage of the nation. It is a great mistake to suppose the arrogant band of Last Ditchers here can decide this question of executive agency. This question will be carried up to the national Congress, and that body will be required to give such a decision as the nation deems just. The only effect, therefore, of Last Ditch violence and defamations will be to convince the observant nation that they have bulldozed the entire South just as they propose to bulldoze the legal decisions of the Returning Board of Louisiana.

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS COMOTION?

The REPUBLICAN has shown the subordination of the executive. It is obvious that the temporary or even permanent lapse of this agency is not indispensable to national existence. Why, then, this extraordinary excitement, especially at the South, for the instant inauguration of the executive? We will answer. From the enterprise of the American people has resulted the organization of an association for securing the spoils of executive power. The law has conferred upon the President the appointment to something less than a hundred thousand officers, while the concurrence of this agency has been employed for the expenditure of many millions of appropriations. The importance of the executive incumbency is not, then, to the existence or even to the operations of this government. It is to furnish bread and meat, drink and spending money, traveling expenses to several hundred thousand persons who have chosen the presidential election as a mode of securing the free and easy living of office. We have the same provisional party government asserted over the presidential election that there had been established over the State and city elections of Louisiana. They clamor for the immediate settlement of the presidential incumbency that it may award salaries and settle bets. Any delay in filling the presidential vacancy would make little difference to the nation, but it may be present death to those who have depended for subsistence upon the eleemosynary fund which a President will have the right to disburse. We may also include with these unhappy holders of tickets in the great premium scheme of every man an office, the gamblers who have, under Morrissey, chosen to make the result of this election a game of chance, and they have co-operated with the office beggars with money, falsehood, violence or obloquy as agents by which the politician may win his office and the gambler his bet. Now, however the Presidential election may result, one or another set of mercenaries are to be left howling in the cold. Should the office be held in suspense; should it lapse for a longer or shorter period; should the nation decide to suppress it altogether, to exterminate the horde of office seekers, who alone disturb the public peace and progress—just as a house-keeper will sometimes burn a chicken coop to get rid of the vermin—there will be no detriment to the republic. We may even imagine a very grim smile stealing over the faces of the men who work for their living at the thought that the politicians and gamblers who lie and steal for a living should be discomfited and even destroyed by suppressing even temporarily the inspiration of their fraud and the source of their arrogant contempt for honest labor.

The extraordinary desperation of these spoil hunters, who have done what they could to imperil the existence of the republic, must suggest to the friends of the Union the necessity of guarding against a repetition of their usurpation and of their abuses. National legislation is undoubtedly wanting to provide a fair and free will suffrage with a just election of the men whom the people intend should, however, promote this principal object. It would be the reduction of executive patronage by signifying in some authentic manner the popular choice of such subordinate and local officers, as collectors, postmasters, foreign ministers and consuls, with all other officers that now contribute so much to the fraud and turmoil of presidential elections, and obstruct the public service as they impair the popularity of the President when elected. The American uprising of 1840 was directed against this abuse of executive power in the hands of the Democratic Van Buren. It is a reform that would be far more necessary at present to defeat the possible re-establishment of those abuses under the administration of Van Buren, a graduate of Tammany Hall, and the representative of the New York doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils."

The political comotion which over-spreads the land involves no danger to the Union, but the clamor and violence of those who have chosen to make the administration of one department of the Federal government a subject for their ambition and of their necessities. This mercenary wage will no more affect the safety of the republican system than a bet on the weather would disturb revolutions of the globe, or the formation of clouds in the atmosphere that surrounds it. The comotion means the desperate anxiety of the political and pool gamblers, with the impressions of impetuous spoil hunters. The authority of the solid men of the nation will appease this comotion

by suppressing any disturbance which the desperate despoilers may dare to inaugurate.

FREE WILL SUFFRAGE.

The right of suffrage is the right of choice, and, therefore, entire freedom from any influence not voluntarily accepted by the person called on to determine how that suffrage shall be cast is indispensable to the existence of suffrage. The choice by one man at the will of another is but an agency—nothing more. The law accords to man and woman the right to determine for themselves the sacred bond of marriage. If, however, it should appear that such bond had been entered upon under a duress which so controlled the freedom of a party, that no such obligation would have been incurred but for such duress, the lawful authority would have the power to dissolve such legal obligation.

The exclusion of voters and—even worse—the compulsion of the voter to give his suffrage against his wishes, affects such votes with nullity. In strict justice, a vote so perverted should be taken from the side for which it has been cast upon compulsion and carried to that which its free exercise would have preferred. The voter compelled by major force to support an opposite to his aim is in the same situation with those Americans who were impressed by the British and compelled, in the war of 1812-14, to serve at the guns for the slaughter of their own countrymen, and to be flogged and pulled at the capstan, or shot for disobedience if they refused to do so.

With this proposition that perfect free will is indispensable to suffrage, and that compulsory suffrage is a nullity and no suffrage at all, we will leave to such of our visitors as may have contended for the political equality of man, to determine how far a man who can not go to or from the polls save at the risk of his life or the loss of his home and wages can be the equal of another man who has no such fears. Also, how a man who is compelled to bestow his vote against his convictions can have cast a vote legally binding upon himself or others. We remind the public that the vote of a citizen belongs as well to others as to himself. The sentinel who may lay down his musket or give up the password, from seduction or fear, can not think that no one except himself is concerned in the surrender. The vote of a citizen belongs as well to others as to himself, and should be properly placed as the citizen would of his own free will have done but for the compulsory intimidation of others; for if a citizen can not call it his own because he can not bestow it as he would wish, or when he is even compelled to cast it against his wishes, in what respect is such a vote entitled to bind the person who has cast it or others whose rights depend upon its entire freedom? If such a vote be even withheld in reason of terror, and a preponderant force thereby given to an opposite vote cast under antagonist protection, in what respect can an election conducted with hands tied on one side and hands armed on the other be either a free or fair exposition of suffrage?

The powers of government are adequate to secure entire freedom of will in the voter. If a voter be not a perfectly free agent he is no voter. His vote under any duress is not merely voidable but void *ab initio*. A vote given under open or tacit threat of consequences dependent upon the effect to which it shall be cast, is no more binding on the voter or upon the public than a promise to pay made to a bandit, or a burglar, under similar circumstances of constraint or duress.

It is upon this principle of free will suffrage that the judicial authority of a tribunal empowered to inquire into the mode and manner of elections may be exercised. It is as a court—the guardian of right in the feeble or in the ignorant. It can call the voter or his witness, and ask whether he has signed this deed in alienation of his rights; whether he has accorded his general letter of attorney delegating his political power to this or that representative. This judicial authority can inquire of a voter as another could if a minor had signed a bond or release, whether a married woman had relinquished her dower fully, freely and fairly, of their own accord, without fear or in ignorance.

The Returning Board is the guardian of the voter. It is its duty to see that this ward has not been deprived of his rights. It is its duty also to see that the people have not been deprived of the agents whom they have chosen, or of the principles which they prefer by the arrest or perversion of a suffrage indispensable to the true expression of popular will. The Returning Board is also the guardian of popular rights, and may inquire whether the record of compulsory votes has impaired the expression of free will suffrage. It may, in the performance of this public duty, see that the compulsory vote is not only struck from the poll upon which it appears, but should in public justice be transferred to the poll upon which, with the free will of the voter, it would have appeared. Free will suffrage requires the protection of fearless assertions. It will become an obligation of the government to see that it be not overpowered by force nor nullified by fraud.

POPULAR ERRORS ABOUT CAPITALISTS.

It is a popular notion that the proverbial timidity of capitalists is increased by the prospects of civil war. It may be true in respect to those who have their capital in real estate and such branches of business as thrive best in time of peace. But many of these would find no difficulty in shifting to something more profitable as soon as it is offered them. The timidity of capital is limited principally to a dread of small profits. While a man would let his money lie idly in a bank for a whole year rather than buy a premium bond at thirty cents, he would embark every cent he has in an expedition to the Black Hills that promised a return of four or five hundred per cent on the outlay. He would

even go along and take the chances of being scalped by the Indians if the expected profits should appear tolerably certain to be realized. The owner of capital would as soon invest it in a powder manufactory, a whisky still or pork and mule contracts as in a millinery store or toy shop on the same conditions of safety and profit. "Our merchants," who have so abjectly bowed their necks to the tax gatherers of the provisional government during the past seven or eight years are not the capitalists of New Orleans. They are mere renters, who hire the money of others, pay eight, ten, fifteen or twenty per cent interest for its use and make what they can out of it. Even our bank and insurance presidents are, as a rule, but little more than the hired servants of others. When they contribute to a Democratic fund, the transaction is charged up to general expenses, as an advertisement, a legal tax, or any other onerous burden. When the venerable president of one of our insurance companies submits to this system of blackmail, he satisfies his Republican stockholders by showing that it will pay in a business way. Capitalists stand behind all the brokers, jobbers, shopkeepers, bankers and insurance men, and move them about at pleasure. If the real owners of money think they can make more out of a civil war than they can in a time of peace, they will throw their influence that way. They will convert their tenants at once into contractors for everything needed in the army and navy. Some they will send out as sutlers, and the same capital that is now permitted to foster the peaceful arts will be at once enlisted in the more profitable service of war.

This position can not be better illustrated than by quoting the remark of a leading business man in a Western city, in reply to the trite query, "How's trade?" "Dull," said he. "I am afraid we shall never again have such lively times as during the war, unless you Southern fellows get to cutting up rough again." "Then you would not object to another war?" "From a business standpoint, no! I made more money in one year of the war than in all put together since." Shopkeepers who do not like to take the field as sutlers, or plodding old fellows whose ideas run in fixed grooves, might fear a civil war, but it is not safe to trust capitalists as a class. They can always raise money and find adventurous spirits, trustworthy and safe, who will turn it over for them. Those who rely upon the conservative influence of money to avert a war count without their host. The South has once been deceived by this plea, and we see some of the Democratic papers are endeavoring to prepare the Southern mind to fall again into the trap. The logic that teaches the people that the awards of the legal Returning Boards can be reversed in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, without a renewal of war, is deceptive. It can no more be done than could Fort Sumter be fired upon without arousing the nation.

MARRIED.—On the eighteenth instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Laurel street, by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, BRADJAM H. GREY, Esq., to Mrs. LUCIE H. KIRCHNER. No cards.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! THE GREAT RUBB CONTINUES AT DANZIGER'S.

Immense Bargains. We are offering in Choice and Seasonable Dry Goods.

Danziger's. No. 207 Canal street, Between Burgin and Rampart streets, two doors no 21 1/2 p.

Card of Thanks. The Sisters of Charity of the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum beg leave to return most grateful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who contributed so generously to promote the success of the grand concert given at Grunwald Hall, Thursday, the fourteenth instant, and to make particular acknowledgments to Professor J. W. H. Bekker, who directed the musical performance; to Mr. L. Grunwald for the gratuitous use of the hall and splendid Knaabe piano; to the New Orleans Price Current for repeat favors, and to the press generally for appreciated attention.

Important to Gas Consumers. Reduction in Price from \$3 50 to \$2 70 Net. Office of New Orleans Gaslight Company, New Orleans, November 11, 1876.

Millinery. MME. ROSA REYNOIR, 57 Canal Street. Begs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

Zephyr Woosters, ETC. Her whole stock having been bought for cash.

Guarantee Satisfaction. To all who have not with a seal. In every department we have marked our goods.

LOUISIANA (FALL, 1876.)

JOCKEY CLUB, New Orleans, Louisiana.

FALL MEETING, 1876, COMMENCING

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, December 3.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse \$400; \$300 to first horse, \$70 to second, \$25 to third.

SECOND RACE—The Floomb stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$400 added; the second horse to receive \$75; one mile. Closed with four nominations.

THIRD RACE—Club purse \$400, for all ages; \$75 to second horse; mile heats.

SECOND DAY, Tuesday, December 5.

FIRST RACE—The Orleans stakes, for colts and fillies then three years old; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$400 added; second horse to receive \$75; two miles. Closed with four nominations.

SECOND RACE—Club purse \$200, one mile; 100 pounds on each; three years olds to carry their proper weights; three pounds added to mare and gelding; \$200 to the first, \$50 to second.

THIRD RACE—Club purse \$300, for all ages; \$400 to first, \$100 to second; two mile heats.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, December 7.

FIRST RACE—Handicap hurdle race; two miles weights to appear the day before the race; club purse \$400; \$300 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third.

SECOND RACE—Club purse \$300, for all ages; \$200 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third; one and three-quarters miles.

THIRD RACE—Club purse \$500, for all ages; \$400 to first, \$100 to second; mile heats, three in five.

FOURTH DAY, Saturday, December 9.

FIRST RACE—The Howard stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; entrance \$25, p. p. with \$500 added; second to receive \$120 and third \$50; winner of the Floomb stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile; closed with four nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation race; club purse \$250, for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting; \$200 to the first, \$50 to the second; one mile.

THIRD RACE—Four mile heats; club purse \$500, first horse \$650, second \$150.

A CARD FROM JUDGE COLLIN.

Democracy in the parish of Lafourche is again fairly beaten, as they were in 1874, but to-day, as well as ever, they set up an entry, and the Republican party, and by untold and shameless fabrications try to get in their heads at Jagermann with a view to grab the national, State and parochial offices for which some of them have still "humbly" live to hold fast and forever.

Four many readers remember that as soon as the election of Democratic 1876, was over the undersigned was charged with ballot box stuffing at poll No. 10, a poll having a large Republican majority, and that by their legal quibbles before the Returning Board that vote was counted in, by which means the Republican party was defeated.

To show the justice of the case, at the session of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court, held in and for the parish of Lafourche, June term, 1876, the case of B. X. M. W. was brought before the grand jury, and no true bill being brought against me, the district attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered. I was informed, I had suffered through political intrigues, and the honest members of the Democratic party, they had failed to succeed in their shameful undertakings at this election.

Prominent among all Democratic tyrants, and ready to outdo as white Republicans, H. H. Micolet, of Thibodaux, deserves the award; a man without moral character or honor, degraded and abandoned by every honest man in the community. On a count of "past political services," two years ago he was rewarded with the office of parish treasurer, and put up as the "big gun" of Democracy. To libel, trample under foot, or destroy the fair name of others, no man can compare with him. Impudent by nature, malicious by habit and coward "par excellence," the thunder of his problematical invective strikes the air, but has no echo. He assumes every rascally with a view to destroy honest men of their rights, and destroy their reputations.

As proof in part of what I assert, I will beg the public to read carefully the following communication—handed to me on election day—which was published in the New Orleans papers, October 21, 1876, and the subjoined letter, which proves beyond a doubt that the same is one of Micolet's fabrications. It speaks for itself, and reads as follows:

The following telegram was received last evening: THIBODAUX, October 21, 1876. To Colonel W. Patton, Chairman State Central Committee, Democratic Conservative Party of Louisiana: We have telegraphed Judge Billings, New Orleans, as follows: We are especially glad to protest against the appointment of F. Micolet as District Judge, degraded by character or standing, has not the respect of confidence of the people of Louisiana. He received a severe rebuke from the Returning Board for manipulation of the ballot box at the last election, and he is now under a suspension in your honor's court. His violent partiality and dishonesty to truth and fairness are well known, and it is our duty to protest against his appointment. We earnestly request the revocation of his appointment.

ARTHUR H. BLOCH, Esq., Judge. S. T. GRIMMOND, Esq., President of the Jury. J. M. W. B. MICOLET, Esq., District Attorney. District Attorney F. MICOLET, District. H. H. MICOLET, Chairman Parish Democratic Committee. To which is added a list of names from Bayou Taylor Station, Judge P. Micolet's Judicial District, as rejoinder: (Copy.) Judge F. Collin: THIBODAUX, La., October 18, 1876.

Such a formal denial from such honorable men as Captain L. A. Weber and Judge Patton needs no comment. Through information lately received, I have reason to believe that at least two others, namely, Judge Arthur Knobloch and Judge P. Lorie, two men too highly honorable in our parish to lend their names to such a base and degrading, will be ready at any time to condemn such a course as a public man and the name I bear by denying their participation in the scheme.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I claim that said H. H. Micolet ought to be condemned by every good citizen to reviling and obloquy. Courts of Justice will, before long, teach the gentleman all he has learned here dearer than life; that he has no right to tamper upon the reputations of his fellow-citizens with a malicious intention, and every good man must hope that he will get "what he so richly deserves," a severe reprimand and punishment. Having held public office of honor and trust in the State of Louisiana for the last twenty years, and having always discharged my duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of my constituents, I feel confident that I possess the entire confidence of every honest citizen in this parish. I have been in the State of Louisiana, and as a careful reader will become their own judge; saying also, that the honor is dearer than life; that he has no right to tamper upon the reputations of his fellow-citizens with a malicious intention, and every good man must hope that he will get "what he so richly deserves," a severe reprimand and punishment. Having held public office of honor and trust in the State of Louisiana for the last twenty years, and having always discharged my duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of my constituents, I feel confident that I possess the entire confidence of every honest citizen in this parish. I have been in the State of Louisiana, and as a careful reader will become their own judge; saying also, that the honor is dearer than life; that he has no right to tamper upon the reputations of his fellow-citizens with a malicious intention, and every good man must hope that he will get "what he so richly deserves," a severe reprimand and punishment.