New Orleans Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

"Local self-government" in Tensas parish can be sustained only with the "State troops" from Catahoula and armed volunteers from Mississippi.

The Gatlin guns were ordered to be in readiness in New Orleans, on Thursday morning, to go up to Tensas parish and repeal the fifteenth amendment.

A frightful butchery, resulting in the death of thirty-six men on one side, and no one hurt on the other, is characterized as a "bloody riot" by Democratic newspapers.

The *Plaindealer* boasts that the Democrats of Cleveland did as well as their brethren in Cincinnati, in the late election. Each secured a justice of the peace as the sole fruit of the contest.

It will be in order now to banish Alfred Fairfax from Tensas parish, "from Louisiana, and from the United States." He is a "bad man" because his fellow-citizens want to elect him to Congress for the short term.

Atlanta, Ga., has, in the most disinterested manner, sent three doctors to fever-stricken Chattanooga. Such conduct reflects credit on the doctors, while Atlanta reminds one of the sacrifices of Artemus Ward in the cause of the Union.

Dr. Tebault is another "bad man" He has consented to run for Mayor without the consent of the Bourbon democracy. We hope the Doctor will not get up a "bloody riot," and compel the "State troops" to go to his house to remonstrate with him.

It is the proud boast of England and the civilized portion of the United States that a man's house is his castle. The only exception the world admits is in case a Republican dares to run for Congress or office in a bulldozed parish. Then they send for the "State troops" to go and remonstrate with him.

It is probable that if the elective franchise were taken away from the Democracy entirely, or they would consent merely to form a tail to the Democratic kite, it would be impossible to get up so many "bloody riots" as have themselves killed and wounded by their "best friends" at every general election.

Opelousas, La., asked Natchez, for permission to march two hundred armed men through Adams county "to aid in enforcing the laws." In Tensas, Natchez promptly gave the required permission. Thus the international comity was respected and thirty-six Republicans killed, all in the interest of peace, good order and "home rule."

Since the defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio, the papers and statesmen of that ilk have suddenly discovered that Senator Thurman is rapidly failing. Before the election, it was only a bilious attack—a mere nothing. Now it is declared to be apoplexy and paralysis combined. Especially does Mr. Tilden look toward Ohio with a sinister eye.

Though Governor Nicholls maintains his position of taciturnity about the Natchitoches riot, he seems to have been smoked out of his hole by the Tensas affair. Some allowance ought to be made, we suppose, for the fact that the "State troops" were involved in the latter case, while the Natchitoches riot was only an outrage committed by private parties and parish officials.

It is next to impossible to enforce the game laws in this State so long as general election day falls in the midst of the picking and grinding season. Experience demonstrates that the negroes will get up their "fearful riots" and cause themselves to be killed near the election day, no matter what becomes of the crops. Why can't they put off their ferocious outbreaks till after the harvests have been secured?

A year and a half ago the city administration set aside the list of names recommended by State Superintendent Lusher for school directors and substituted one handed in by an ignorant man who is opposed to public schools. This year the whole lot of them has been set aside by the Democratic parish convention, and it is to be hoped the incompetent directors will be made to follow soon. Another year of hostile administration would stifle out the little life that yet remains in the school system. The defeat of the Administrators is a triumph for Mr. Lusher.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION "QUARANTINED."

Again we have the advance sheets of a "brutal murder," "turbulent conduct," "negroes congregated," with "threats to sack the town." This time the *Picayune* sustains the sensational heading by the communication of Wade R. Young to the Natchez *Democrat*. That writer was on a mission to the Democratic executive committee of the parish of Tensas. He says:

On reaching Waterproof we were advised that there was a strict quarantine against Concordia parish, and that we would not be allowed to enter the town, but were very considerately allowed to pass around and proceed to our destination.

He goes on:

We found the people of the town and neighborhood very much excited on account of the course pursued by Alfred Fairfax, the Radical nominee for Congress, and his followers, who had drawn the the color line and were stirring up the passions of the negroes and threatening to come with five hundred armed men to override the quarantine in St. Joseph, as was threatened to be done by John Young, the negro sheriff, in the case of the town of Vidalia.

He thus explains this statement:

The Democrats of the parish had a few days before nominated their ticket, composed of two members of the Legislature and a sheriff who had always acted with the Republican party, and in fact supported Hayes and Packard in 1876, but were good men and enjoy the confidence of the people.

This course seemed to give umbrage to to Fairfax and a few of the worst of the leaders, and they called a convention to meet in the town of St. Joseph to nominate a straight out black ticket. On account of fear of yellow fever, the town was strictly quarantined against all persons without and the authorities notified them that they would not be permitted to enter the corporate limits.

So both the towns of St. Joseph and Waterproof, of the parish of Tensas, were determined that no Republican parish convention should assemble within the corporate limits of either. Waterproof, because she had quarantined the parish of Concordia, and St. Joseph because of the fear of yellow fever and of "a straight out black ticket."

We have just seen that no fear of epidemic or of political meetings had prevented the Democrats of the parish of Tensas from having a meeting a few days before, at which they nominated their parish ticket.

It seems that the people of Waterproof were "naturally alarmed" at the threat that the convention "would come with five hundred armed men and ride down the guards," and as Captain Peck, of Catahoula parish—

Commanded the nearest company of State troops, they applied to him to come into the parish and visit Fairfax in person, and remonstrate with him and notify him that the State troops were prepared to sustain the authorities of Tensas parish. To this Captain Peck readily assented, and reached Waterproof with a few men about dark on Saturday evening. He proceeded at once to the house of Fairfax, about one mile above the town, and dismounting from his horse, and suspecting no evil, walked up on the gallery for the purpose of knocking at the door. As he entered upon the gallery two shots were fired from the house and he fell dead. The few men with him were naturally infuriated, and returning the shots, unfortunately wounded three negroes in the house, but immediately repented and spared their lives. They then immediately returned with the body of Captain Peck to his home in Catahoula.

We are utterly at a loss to imagine what authority an officer of a militia company from an adjacent parish, without orders from his commander-in-chief, had to go the house of any citizen with an armed party and remonstrate with him? About what should he remonstrate? The man was peaceably at home. He had attempted to attend a meeting of his own fellow citizens in his own parish, within a mile of his own house, and had been prohibited from doing so because the town of Waterproof had quarantined the inhabitants of another parish! What authority had Captain Peck to notify Fairfax that "the State troops were prepared to sustain the authorities of Tensas parish?" Had the Governor given him authority to employ the military process at his will? Could a militia captain declare martial law against any place or any body?

The consequence of this unwarrantable invasion of a private house was deplorable. Captain Peck was killed and the armed party that accompanied him returned the shots wounding "three negroes who were in the house."

We have no word of justification for the killing of Captain Peck. It is not our custom to herald and endorse with head lines any *ex parte* statement, but we suppose that no one can read the incidents as reported in connection with the affair without being struck with the coincidence between the arrest and exile of Raford Blunt, as the leader of the Republican party, upon the charge of meditated assault upon the town of Natchitoches, and the prohibition and similar conduct in respect to the Republicans of Tensas and towards Alfred Fairfax.

We shall grow apprehensive that his excellency Governor Nicholls is not in the possession of the same means of ascertaining "the facts" in such cases of domestic violence as the newspapers. Apparently very little regard is paid to his authority or to his solemn pledges. He seems to be regarded as a King Log, whose permission is not necessary to the legality of publications. Not only can "State troops, be summoned to the scene" by the people of a village, but a subordinate takes the responsibility of notifying a candidate for Congress that "the State troops are prepared to sustain the parish authorities." Nor this all. We learn that a call for armed assistance had been made on the city of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, and "that one hundred men left there on the ferry boat to aid the whites at Waterproof, in Louisiana." Does his excellency hear nothing! Is the appeal for State aid made to a captain of militia to turn out the State troops, and an appeal to an adjacent State for armed men to keep the peace in Louisiana? This is really "local self-government" with a vengeance.

We fear the Democratic programme for this campaign grows too plain even for pretense at concealment. It is to intimidate or disperse all Republican organizations in the parishes.

It is to drive away or kill all colored Republican leaders bold enough to stand by their principles and maintain the representation of their party.

We do not feel sanguine that this programme could be defeated by the joint intervention of the Federal and State authorities, yet it is the duty of both to put a stop to this violence, and we should hope the conservatism of the State would support and sustain these authorities in their efforts to make good the joint pledges of both. Should no such effort be made the American people will see that in consequence of the violation of pledges deliberately and solemnly made by the Democratic Legislature and Governor on behalf of the people, the Republican party as an organization will have become extinct in this State, as it has evidently become throughout the rest of the South.

NEW ORLEANS GIVEN AWAY.

Slang phrases, though not admitted into genteel company, are always expressive. One who, from motives of vengeance or unwise attachment confides his secrets or his valuables to a faithless agent, is said to have "given himself away." While the treacherous depositary who perverts his trust is said to have "thrown off" on his principal.

The city of New Orleans has "given herself away" to the Bourbon Democracy and the latter have obviously "thrown off" on the city. We propose to make the sagacity of these slang phrases obvious in their application to the betrayal of New Orleans by her trusted Democratic representatives.

We assume that New Orleans is in favor of protection on American industry, internal improvements by the Federal government within the State, and the development of our internal and foreign commerce. We assume this because her representatives in Congress, albeit Democrats by classification, have introduced and steadily voted for measures of this nature. The planters of Louisiana are solid for building the levees and the Pacific Railroad, as also the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of Red and Sabine rivers.

The Democratic vote of Louisiana was cast in 1876 for Mr. Tilden, a Democrat pledged on principle against any such application of national means to local improvements. As a representative of New Orleans, who has already received at the hands of the Federal government a complete and equipped railroad to the Pacific, and who possesses the means to construct any tributary roads, Mr. Tilden could not have been expected to encourage, the construction of a rival work, nor to favor the improved navigation of the Mississippi as a means of enabling the West to escape its dependence on the Eastern cities. Yet New Orleans cast her vote for this representative of Eastern hostility against Mr. Hayes, a representative of the unity of interests between the valley of the Mississippi and the great city which commands its commerce.

It is, however, with the three measures to which reference has been made that we propose to deal, and to show by the record that the Democratic party in Congress has, with a majority in the House of Representatives, failed to pass a single one of those bills in which this city is deeply, perhaps vitally interested

1. The Brazilian subsidy bill. The history of this measure is succinctly this: The immense plethora of productions has caused a simultaneous demand from every part of the Union for increased facilities of foreign trade. This resulted in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Mr. Gibson, a Democratic member from New Orleans. This bill proposed a subvention to establish a line of postal steamers from New Orleans and another from New York to Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. The passage of this bill was rendered impossible by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledge of the public credit should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, but that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amounts and purposes only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service of the government.

This resolution, adopted by a decisive vote, proved that the Democratic majority was determined to appropriate no money for subsidies.

We have taken some pains to analyze the Southern vote on the question, and if we have made no mistake it stood thus:

For the resolution	46
Against the resolution	32
Absent	11

From this it will appear the solid Democratic South stands committed by a decided majority against voting any public money for postal mail service by ocean steamer.

So well satisfied of this fact were the Democratic members from Louisiana—who, with the exception of one member absent on this vote—were solid in favor of subvention that the House bill was at a late day of the session moved as an amendment on the postoffice and post route bill then pending in the Senate. This amendment was carried, and the bill passed and sent to the House. After conference between the two houses the House of Representatives succeeded in striking out the Brazilian subsidy. To establish our proposition we give a summary of the vote in the Senate by which the subsidy was put in the postoffice bill:

	Ayes.	Nays.
Southern Democrats	7	6
Western Democrats	0	3
Northern Democrats	2	2
Southern Republicans	4	0
Western and Northern Republicans	13	7
Total	26	18

Enough has been written to show that the Brazilian subsidy bill was not passed, with a solid Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

2. That the subsidy was passed by a Republican Senate—that a majority of the Democratic Senators voted against it, and that but for the vote of Republican Senators the subsidy would not have reached the House, where it was defeated as any other subsidy must have been under the resolution quoted.

When we have added that Senators, Thurman, Bayard, Saulsbury and Beck all voted and spoke against our subvention, while Senators Windom, Ferry, Blaine and Conkling all spoke for and supported it, we have done enough to satisfy any citizen who thinks New Orleans ought to have a steam line on government aid to Brazil to look into the record. It will then be seen that under Democratic rule it will be morally impossible for our city to receive a dollar for that or for other far more important objects.

TENSAS AND THE SEQUEL.

Since our comments upon the Tensas trouble were in type events have culminated in a dispatch from Vidalia, signed Z. York, which the *Picayune* accepts as a summary of "the situation of affairs." This situation is placarded in display head lines to the effect that "the troubles in Tensas are ended—the negroes return to the plantations—the State troops dismissed—one gin house and seventy-five bales of cotton burned—casualties small, three or four killed—Fairfax vanishes from the scene.

We learn from the bulletin of Mr. Z. York that "the State troops from the adjacent parishes are en route home," and we may presume that the same authority which called out Captain Peck and the State troops have countermanded the orders to his excellency Governor Nicholls, since the forces ordered to report for transportation Thursday evening were ordered back to their homes.

On the other hand dispatches have been received by A. S. Yarner, mayor of Waterproof, at St. Louis, Missouri, dated the sixteenth instant, which say—

That about 2500 negroes were engaged in the reported outbreak there. Fighting began to-day. Judge Cordova, J. P. Harrison and Jeff. Snyden were wounded. The burning of buildings is also reported.

This discrepancy renders an investigation especially necessary in order to establish the extent and the responsibility of this deplorable affair. So much for the smothering of these deeds of wrong. The trouble was ended and "the casualties are small," only three or four citizens slain, and eight or ten thousand dollars worth of property destroyed by fire. "Fairfax, the Republican candidate for Congress, has gone to parts unknown."

We have argued elsewhere that the disturbance has been part of a systematic plan on the part of the Democratic party to defeat any Republican organization in the parishes. We have exposed the flimsy position that a Republican parish convention composed of members from the parish of Tensas could not be allowed to hold its sessions in the parish of their residence, although, but a few days before, a Democratic convention had held its sessions within the same parish, because of the danger of contracting yellow fever from *colored people* living in their own parish! We now have the entire refutation of this pretense in the words of Democrats themselves on the authority of the Natchez *Democrat*:

The steam ferryboat was procured, and the party left about twelve o'clock, and reached Largent Landing about daybreak. Here a cannon was fired to announce their approach to the people of Waterproof, some three miles distant. Several persons from the shore came to the boat, and the pleasing information was obtained that there was probably no need for armed assistance. To thoroughly satisfy themselves, however, the party proceeded to Waterproof with their boat, where they were met by the authorities of the town, and the information at Largent was confirmed. At the urgent invitation of the people of the town the party went ashore, and were entertained during a portion of the day, and returned last night at about twelve o'clock.

The volunteers who thus converted the ferry boat into a gunboat were well prepared with artillery and small arms to intervene in the affairs of a neighboring State. "At the most earnest invitation of the people of the town of Waterproof the party went ashore and were entertained during a portion of the day." So these citizens of Waterproof, who three days before had quarantined their own colored fellow citizens—among whom was Alfred Fairfax, living within a mile of the town—through fear of the yellow fever, when there is admitted to be no "need of armed assistance" go down to the river landing, and at the urgent invitation of these very people the party of a hundred volunteers "go ashore and are entertained during a portion of the day." Is there any further evidence required that the quarantine was but a pretense intended to keep the Republicans from assembling in convention and nominating candidates for office in a parish in which the Republicans have an undoubted majority. The departure of Fairfax makes the parallel between the proceedings in Natchitoches and in Tensas complete, and if Mr. Fairfax has as good luck or as good judgment as Mr. Blunt, we may expect to see him in the city in a few days. And now what will his excellency Governor Nicholls have to say about this calling out of the State troops, and their dismissal to their homes, without an order from "these headquarters?" What will the world say of a commander-in-chief whose information is so limited that a decisive action has been fought before a declaration of war? Will not this be considered a rather lethargic campaign? Then this invasion from a neighboring State to preserve the peace of Louisiana with cannon and small arms. Is there no respect for the dignity of the State of Louisiana? We look to see some court martials ordered, and a correspondence informing the government of Mississippi that the State of Louisiana can maintain peace within its own borders without the officious intervention of its neighbors.

Such is, thus far, the sequel to the quarantine in Tensas. We are authorized to deduce from these facts and comments:

1. That there can now be no doubt that there has been violence and intimidation in the State of Louisiana.

2. That the Republicans of the State have been prevented by the political opposition of the Democratic party from holding conventions and making nominations for parish and other officers.

How far the authorities of the State may reconcile this state of facts with their pledges to the President, we can not pretend to predict. We can only say that Governor Nicholls owes it to himself to inquire into the facts attending this total suppression of the Republican party in the State. Failing to do this it will be the duty of the President to make an inquest for the purpose of assuring to the citizens of the State the protection of the Federal government.

Administrator McCaffrey has now ample time to attend the meetings of the garbage investigating committee.

THE "STATE TROOPS."

The color line war which is waged by the Democrats of North Louisiana against the Republicans has been the means of introducing a new nomenclature into the language. We read now of employing "State troops" to suppress Republican meetings. The recent tragedy in Tensas seems to have been percipitated by the hasty visit of Captain Peck, the commander of the nearest company of State troops, to the house of the Republican nominee for Congress. Captain Peck and his troops approached the house with arms in their hands. They gave no signs of their alleged peaceable intention merely to knock at the door and have a talk with Fairfax. The negroes inside certainly understood the visitation to be hostile in its character. They fired upon what they supposed to be an attacking party, and Captain Peck fell a victim to their fears and his own temerity. The "State troops" immediately returned the fire, and wounded three of the people inside the house.

We all remember the recent difficulty in Toronto, where a rough crowd of Irish assaulted and insulted a company of Canadian troops and wounded several of them. In their haste and anger, the troops fired upon the mob and killed a number. The result was that the commander in chief ordered a court martial to inquire into the facts of the case and report for severe punishment the guilty parties. If it were found an officer had ordered the troops to fire, then the responsibility was to be fastened upon him; but if the troops fired without orders, then they were to suffer for a gross breach of discipline.

Without stopping to ask how it happens that Louisiana maintains troops in time of peace, and by what authority they are brought into action every time the Democrats of any locality wish to break up a Republican meeting, we are anxious to know whether Governor Nicholls, himself a soldier, will pass over the recent attack by the State troops upon the house of a prominent Republican, who is probably the choice of nine out of every ten of the people of his parish for Congressman.

AN AWFUL SHOCK.

The result of the Ohio election, if it shall ever come to the ears of the Democratic masses at the South must occasion consternation among them. To be sure they are pretty well quarantined against a knowledge of such an untoward event by the studious perversion of political intelligence, and by a threat of excommunication if they listen to the intelligence from a Republican source. It will never be known to those who are taught to believe that they stand where Andrew Jackson once stood, that the Ohio Democracy have demanded a diluted and dilapidated paper currency, and has resisted the return to the hard money currency which Jackson and Benton said was the only proper medium of payment for an honest man's labor. It would never be believed by our Democracy that the Democratic Thurman had apostasized from the doctrines of Silas Wright, or that Sherman and Hayes, Republicans, have realized exactly the doctrines of Jackson and Calhoun.

We are especially gratified that this issue has suspended for the moment the Southern question. It proves that the Western people are more interested in obtaining employment for their industry and sound money for their products than in waving the sanguineous sark on the one side or in hearing the clank of the mellifluous fetter on the other. This signal vindication of the sagacity of President Hayes, proves that he well knew the temper of the Western people when he subordinated the sectional to the national issues. We would gladly encourage him in this policy. We trust he will in his forthcoming message give these brave people of Ohio who have stood up so firmly to the honor of the national pledges an adequate return. What shall it be? Only to recommend to Congress a little taste of Republican progress: Build our levees, and Cincinnati will sell her steam engines, plows and furniture; Indiana her corn, hogs and flour. Build our Pacific Railroad and the Western and Northern merchant and manufacturer will have access to a new field of supply. Bestow some subvention on our Gulf steam lines and the products of the tropics will be distributed from and through Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, as from business centres. These measures may cost $70,000,000. An enormous sum is it not? About equal to the cost of sixty days of civil war. The people stand by President Hayes until he resumes specie payment and makes national promise better than that of "Ormus or of Ind." Let the President give the some of the currency. What they to give in exchange they will accept no largesse unemployed industry; "the that slumbers in a freeman the skill that lies dormant listless fingers of the wife, daughter. The specie dollar least equivalent that should fered for the day's labor.

An appropriation of $70 will not cause suspension more probably animate the tion. But if there were a tem depreciation of the currency, cause no alarm, since that is now known to be better precious metals, or at least them.

Others will say the Dem will not pass these acts. those who have been agitat country with exaggerated stat of popular poverty refuse this to the people and take the quences.

The Ohio elections have awful shock to the Democracy realize the result, and it will worse when the President sha low it up by making good plentiful and pouring it out change for the industry and the people.

TAXPAYERS' PLATFORM AND

There is a great deal of morality in the platform of the erty holders. It is also instr to observe that they have de from the strict limitation of original organization, and hav braced the interests of labor those of capital. The license bor is to be respected. of names placed before the by the citizens who compose the sociation are respectable and men. Were either public or policy regarded as imp qualities, the principles and tions of the Taxpayer's Assoc would be very favorable in the ent state of political warfare. ever, the Short Hairs have fear from a party that would salaries, repeal perquisites and pend the premium bond This ticket will hardly make pirants for the city administ bid up. We are pleased to see ever, that we have such fessing such principles among They are not precisely needed now, but when there shall have a little more starvation among people to contrast with the those who live, laugh and grow off the taxation of the people be Dr. Tebault and his apostles be regarded with more respect.

The very latest accounts from seat of war in Tensas indicate the Democrats have deemed dent to conceal rather than exa ate the extent of their exploits, have discovered a difference in between false reports of "a Confederate victory," so popular common once, and a boasting count of harrying and mas ing the unarmed and helpless of our own State. On Thursday city of New Orleans was elec with the boast that thirty-six and no white man had been kil the "bloody negro riot;" Friday morning it was deemed to report only three or four. paper explains that "six dea the most anybody claims," as not a single dead body could possibility be conceded or even unless clamorously demanded party to which it belonged living. Only six! Half a do nocent human beings brutally dered for daring to exercise the of American citizens is thus off upon the community of New leans as a very insignificant a a mere trifle, not worth mak fuss about!

Somehow, the Democrats of city have grown rather re about their nominees. They exactly know how the result The monopoly interests, the um bond rings, the State bond ers, have thrown a good de energy and some money into contest, and there are strong toms of mutiny in the ranks, meantime the overseers are ously cracking the party whip trying to scare somebody with old bugbear Radicalism, which all intents and purposes in this is as dead as Pharaoh's mumm looks as though there is to clear sweep of Patent Refor Bourbons, White Leaguers and klux.

New Orleans proposed to lot of "nigger shooters" up to sas parish on Thursday, but for reason or other the shipment not made.