

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XI.—NO. 23.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1878.

WHOLE NUMBER 3070.

YELLOW FEVER.

Record of Cases and Deaths to the Present Date.

Year	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
1877	19	2	10	11	13	18	21	24	28	31	34	38	257
1878	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1879	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1880	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1881	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1882	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1883	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1884	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1885	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1889	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1890	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1891	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1892	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1893	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1894	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1895	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1896	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1897	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1898	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1899	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100
1900	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100

TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the commencement of the campaign which has just closed, the Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana was disappointed in the conviction of a convention in consequence of the quarantines in the parishes. It therefore continued in provisional authority until its successor should have been appointed by authority of the Republican party in convention assembled. This trust has been accepted and complied with to the best ability of the committee. Upon a survey of the field of opening combat the committee found themselves wholly without the means of effectual political warfare. There was no Republican newspaper of pronounced opinion or sufficient circulation in the city or State. The property and business interests of the party were, under the general depression, unable to contribute. The mass of voters amidst their daily labor, and during the blockade of all intercourses it would have been impossible to collect or to transmit their humble tribute to the success of their principles. It was early instructed by the National Republican Committee at Washington that nothing could be effected, and therefore nothing need be wasted in the Louisiana election. The committee was, therefore, left to such resources as might be obtained by our Federal officers. It will be seen from this unpropitious prospect, an active or aggressive campaign was impossible.

The committee, therefore, published an address which enjoined upon every Republican the preservation of his cardinal principles, but gave to each parochial and district organization a dispensation to nominate a Republican straight ticket or vote for such anti-Democratic as might tend to secure local protection to the voters and strengthen the Conservative disaffection to the White League Democracy. It may be remarked that this last discretion has encouraged a large and respectable body of our citizens to declare that they would support the resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature of April 17, 1877, and practically recognize the political and industrial rights of the colored people. They then published the pledges which follow:

We pledge to you a fair proportion not only of the political patronage, but also a liberal representation in our commercial pursuits. We pledge our united interests in the education of your race, fitting them to fill every station in life equal to that of any other race.

Should this Conservative interest maintain the just and humane sentiments in opposition to the intolerant ferocity of the bulldozing Democracy, the position and security of the colored people will be ascertained and established upon the basis of local and domestic protection and employment.

The result of the election has demonstrated the wisdom of the course prescribed by the committee, and we have no doubt a great saving of life has followed its observance. Republican candidates were nominated in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. Some of these were prevented by abuse, interruption and threats from prosecuting the canvass, and all of them were defeated by fabulous majorities. The representation of Louisiana in Congress is solidly Democratic. In some of the parishes in which the Republican ascendancy was established an effort was made to hold conventions, but owing to such obstacles as have been stated, without success. We may note especially Natchitoches and Tensas. In the first of these a Republican ward meeting was followed by the arrest of several leaders, white and colored Republicans, who were driven from the parish and even required to quit the State and United States on pain of assassination. In the second of these parishes a Democratic convention had been held, but when a Republican convention was proposed they were excluded from the villages of their own parish by an armed quarantine against the danger of infection. A military posse coming from the adjoining State of Mississippi, in aid of the Democracy, was admitted and entertained within the quarantine from which the resident colored citizens had just been excluded. In order to show the effect of such intimidation upon the whole State, the proper political status of these two parishes is thus given from the State census of 1875:

White	Colored
Natchitoches.....5977	15,404
Tensas.....1417	17,100

It is well known that the colored people have belonged almost exclusively to the Republican party, and both these parishes have had a Republican representation in the Legislature ever since the act of suffrage. Notwithstanding, therefore, the immense disparity of the Democratic and Republican votes in these parishes, Democratic representatives have been returned for both of them by large majorities. The whole State returns, so far as at this moment ascertained, show a Democratic majority of about forty thousand votes in a State which is Republican party believe to be Republican by twenty thousand. This change of more than fifty thousand votes can not, we think, be accounted for by any conversation of opinion, while it is very readily explained by the terror and dependence of the unarmed and unlettered material of which the Republican party in Louisiana is chiefly composed. This wholesale conviction of opinion is the more improbable since the conservative disaffection to the Bourbon Democracy has been so great that its vote in this city has fallen very little, if any, short of that of the regular Democratic ticket.

This signal State victory of the Bour-

bon Democracy proves that the pledges given the President for the protection of popular rights has not been enforced. On both the occasions stated, and in at least two others in which acts of violence have intimidated the Republican voters, an appeal has been made to both the State and Federal governments for relief. To neither of these applications has any other consideration been given beyond an order to the Federal and State local authorities respectively to inquire into and report on the alleged wrong. The programme of intimidation extending across from Carolina to Texas has produced the same effect here as elsewhere. It has paralyzed alike the organization and the action of the Republican party. Such, indeed, is the confidence of the Democracy in their ability to violate or evade the constitution and the laws, that the execution or enforcement of either would be utterly futile by any means short of military invasion and renewed civil war, a result which every good citizen of this State would earnestly deprecate. In consequence, however, of this want of social and legal protection many Republicans in the country, despairing of aid from either government, and being even without the means of making their deplorable oppression known by publication, have been compelled to surrender and take such temporary safety and employment as may be extended them by the several anti-Democratic associations. They have thus abdicated the exercise of their political opinions and cast their votes according to the wishes of their employers.

In this state of panic, and under this impulse of self-protection we have even hesitated to advise those who have had life and living at stake to either by making voluntary complaint on account of the violence and indignities which have been cast upon them. The apparent indifference and tantalizing sarcasm with which these complaints were received by the public elsewhere led us to believe that it would have been to place the life and property of the affiant in such case at the mercy of the exasperated ruffians who inflicted the wrong. Every consideration of humanity has restrained us from doing more than to perpetuate the testimonials of these cruel abuses. They would have been of no service in the present campaign, but they will warrant the call of the Federal grand juries, and may well enter into the verdict which will be rendered upon the treacherous stewardship of those who have known the will of the nation and yet did it not.

If the spectacle of a probable majority of a constitutional people of a State deprived by violence and intimidation of all participation in its government except at the dictation of others, does not present a sufficient argument against the national ascendancy of Democratic principles, the authenticated slaughter of a few additional hundreds of people guilty of the crime of color, and the wish to exercise the right given them by the nation, could neither touch the hearts nor animate the action of the philanthropists who claim to have bestowed these rights upon them.

We feel for these reasons justified and indeed constrained to declare that the attempt to secure to the emancipated people of Louisiana their political rights unqualified by the condition of color thus far a flagrant failure.

The result of the Congressional elections thus far would indicate the rapid reformation of sectional parties. The intolerance and bad faith of the Southern Democracy has compelled a response at the North, and we may expect a second sectional contest, not with arms, but at the ballot box.

The census of 1880 will perhaps settle this hostility, which it now appears did not arise from slavery alone, permanently and forever. It will be, however, a contest in which Republicans at the South can take little part. They even now stand just where the Union men of 1861 stood. They will be in effect prisoners of war. They can not move the dead line of party demarcation without danger of political annihilation. The same influences which determined the sectional solidarity of North and South in the one contest will produce precisely the same effect in the other.

Under these circumstances the State Central Committee have discharged the duties imposed upon them to the best of their ability, and their want of more complete success is fairly attributable to obstacles superior to their capacity to overcome. Events will show whether their agency may be more effectual in the future. For the present the Committee should deem its regular deliberations unwarrantable and unnecessary. It can at present, therefore, recommend that the committee on finance report at an early meeting of the state of the Committee treasury with its outstanding engagements, that the proceedings of the campaign be declared closed, and that the meeting will adjourn subject to the rules providing the mode in which the Committee can be called together.

The great depression in trade now prevailing in India may be judged from the fact that there are at present about one hundred and fifty vessels lying in the port of Calcutta, only six of which have charters for a fresh voyage.

The consumption of cotton by American manufacturers was greater by one hundred and ten thousand bales in 1878 than in 1877. The yield of the staple in the United States exceeds that of any year on record, being 4,811,345 bales of 480 pounds gross, each, up to September 1,

STATE ELECTIONS.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—Congressman: First District—Williams, Rep., re-elected by a decreased majority; Second District—Casswell, Rep., re-elected by an increased majority; Third and Fourth Districts—Dender, Dem.; First District, Bragg, Dem., re-elected; Sixth District—Bonck re-elected by an increased majority.

The Republicans will have a good majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, November 6.—New Jersey has turned a complete political somersault. Five out of the seven Congressmen elected are Republicans, with one district yet in doubt. Ex-Secretary Robeson, Republican, carries the First District by 2500 majority. The Republicans have both branches of the Legislature, and gain two Congressmen.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN, November 5.—A light vote was polled. The indications are that the Republican State and Congressional tickets are elected by from 800 to 10,000 majority.

LINCOLN, November 6.—The entire Republican State and congressional ticket is elected by over 10,000 majority.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says: Ryan and Anderson, Republicans, for Congress, are elected, and probably Haskell, but latter uncertain.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Meagre and scattering returns from Kansas show a Republican majority on the State ticket.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, November 6.—Ramsey county gives 2000 majority for Donnelly, Democrat and Greenbacker. Returns from throughout the Third District indicate that Donnelly ran ahead of his ticket, which the Republicans claim is compensated by Washburn's majority in Minneapolis.

In the Second District, Strait, Republican, is probably elected; First District, Dannel, Republican, undoubtedly elected. No figures can yet be given on the Republican majority in the State or Legislature. The latter is certainly Republican in both houses.

ST. PAUL, November 6.—The Republicans claim Washburn's election in the Third District by at least 3000 majority. The Democrats early this morning conceded the election of Washburn, but now claim that Donnelly is elected by a small majority. Strait, Republican, is elected in the Second District and Dannel in the First.

Returns are too meagre for an estimate of the Legislature or the majority in the State. The Greenback vote was small.

ST. PAUL, November 7.—The only change in the election returns from last night is that Poehler, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected by 650 majority.

Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—Returns from the Nevada election are meagre. Tickets are much scratched. It is difficult to form an opinion as to the result, but it seems probable the Republicans have elected their State ticket, while the Democrats will likely have a majority in the Legislature. The Congressmen are in doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The statement telegraphed hence this morning, that the Democrats were likely to have a majority in the Nevada Legislature, was incorrect; the probabilities are the Republicans will control the Legislature.

Florida.

SAVANNAH, November 6.—A special to the Morning News, from Jacksonville, Florida, says: Duval county gives Bihee 900 majority. Democratic gains reported from Alachua and Madison counties, which were formerly Republican. Hall is certainly elected in this district and Davidson in the First.

PENSACOLA, November 6.—Escambia county, Florida, elects three Democratic members of the Legislature, and gives the Democratic candidate for Congress fifty or more majority.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 8.—Returns thus far give Bihee, Republican, for Congress, 850 majority over Hall, Democrat.

Three counties to hear from; these gave in 1876 a Democratic majority of 756. It is expected there will be a falling off in the vote this year.

Texas.

GALVESTON, November 6.—News special report returns coming in slowly, but show almost universal majorities for the Democratic State ticket.

The following Congressmen are undoubtedly elected: Reagan in the First, Culbertson in the Second, Welborn in the Third, and Mills in the Fourth District. Schleicher in the Sixth and Hancock in Fifth are both doubtful.

The Greenbackers are polling an unexpectedly large vote. The latter districts may require the official count to decide.

Michigan.

DETROIT, November 6.—Returns come in slowly, but from present indications the Republicans have undoubtedly elected their entire congressional delegation from this State which is a gain of one Congressman in the First District, Newberry, Republican, being elected in the district by a plurality of 1008. Crosswell's plurality for Governor will probably be thirty thousand; his majority over Webb, Democrat, in 1876, was 23,454. The

Legislature will be strongly Republican. In this city and county the Republicans re-elected Coates, Sheriff, by one thousand and thirty eight plurality. The Democrats have a large majority in the City Council. Up to the present writing some four hundred and fifty towns and precincts heard from, give Crosswell a plurality of twenty-four thousand and five. At many interior towns the National vote exceeds the Democratic.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, November 6.—Republicans elect three Congressmen.

BOSTON, November 6.—A special to the Journal, speaking of the New Hampshire elections, says: The new Legislature will be called upon to elect a United States Senator in place of Bainbridge Wadleigh of Milford, whose term expires March, 1879. Parties desiring the place are understood to be the Honorable Mr. Wadleigh, General Starnes of Nashua, Henry W. Blair of Plymouth, General Masten of Dover, Austin N. Pike of Franklin, and ex-Governor Chase of Manchester. The contest will be lively.

Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, November 6.—A special to the Evening Post, from Boston, says: Loring, Republican, is undoubtedly elected in the Sixth District by one hundred and thirty plurality.

BOSTON, November 6.—The Journal says: The result in the Sixth District is in doubt: one town wanting, Hamilton. The votes received by telegraph and those published in the Newburyport Herald vary considerably. We have carefully revised our figures by the returns and we make Loring elected by one hundred and forty. One. The Newburyport Herald figures Boynton elected by sixty-six majority, but editorially they do not say who is elected. We think Dr. Loring is elected.

New York.

TRENTON, N. J., November 6.—The Legislature stands: Senate—eleven Republicans and ten Democrats; thirty of the latter Independent. House—thirty-six Republicans and twenty-four Democrats. Smith, Democrat and Greenback, is elected in the Second District by one thousand majority. Amos Clark, Republican, is elected in the Third District by two hundred and fifty majority. These two districts had heretofore been classed doubtful.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—General Murray, chairman of the State Central Committee, to-day said: We think from the meagre returns received that Dill, Republican, has carried the ninth district. Prominent Democrats in that district concede this. Official returns from five counties in the third district show 1500 gain for Hunter, Republican; the same rate of gain will elect him by 400.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—There seems to be no doubt of the defeat of Bea, Democrat, in the ninth, and Pollard, Republican, in the tenth district.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 8.—The ninth Congressional District is still in doubt. It is difficult to obtain returns from several counties which have no railroad or telegraphic communication. In eleven counties, McMullen, Conservative and Greenbacker, leads; Richmond, Conservative, 57 votes. It is expected that Newberry, Independent Conservative, will divide opposition vote with McMullen in the four remaining counties, thus insuring Richmond's election. McMullen has nearly a solid negro vote. Fall returns not yet received from the first district, where there is a strong fight between Beale, Conservative, and Round, Independent. Beale will carry the district over Round and Critcher, Independent Conservative, but it is impossible to state by what pluralities. The other districts remain as heretofore reported.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—Official returns come in slowly, and do not materially change figures previously received. Latest reports from the eleventh congressional district indicate the election of Klotz, Democrat, over Albright, Republican, by a small majority. This makes the Pennsylvania delegation stand 10 Republican, 2 Greenback Republicans, 8 Democrats and 1 Greenback Democrat. Very little is known of the complexion of the next Legislature, but the lowest estimate places the Republican majority on joint ballot at 36.

Dakota.

CHICAGO, November 7.—A dispatch from Yankton says: Returns are in from 25 of the 32 organized counties in Dakota. Bennett, Republican, for Congress has probably 1200 majority in the Territory. The Black Hills counties give 600 Democratic majority.

Ill. SET 'EM UP.

REPORT.

Gully the candidate
Seeketh the bar,
Where thirty citizens
Throng from afar,
Singing, 'I'm in search of thee,
Hither we come,
Candidate, candidate,
Set up the run.'

AFTER.

Hark, 'tis the candidate
Hastening home
Vainly the citizens
Seeking him, noon,
'Light is my pocketbook,
Lighter my vote,
'Citizens, no you don't,
Not if I know'st.'

Summer is very dilatory in its motions this year. I "refuse" to move on.

THE CITY CASTLES.

McMullen, betwixt us two,
In that MacFadden tells me three!
—MacFadden is defeated—
The cards will all the byes and miles
The spades an' p'icks, an' other tools
Must be infatigued.

McFadden—
That is the blarney that you hear,
With your two long jackasses care!

McFadden—
It's blarney it is! Maybe
They swear we dump out dog an' cat,
An' chickens or the loikes o' that,
An' sometimes little babies.

They swear the smell they cant endure,
With garbage right ferrest their durs,
An' so they all endayver
To charge MacFadden and the carts
With having the biggest parts
To fetch the yeller fayer.

But what has made 'em madder still
Was when we made the garbage fill
For laying the foundation.
The monument of General Lay
Who was the biggest man they say,
Of their Confederation.

So when MacFadden fecht his roof
With callis enough to fill the roof,
The court refused to hear him,
The voters never smelt a smell,
The pigs was livered up so well
It was a bokay near 'em.

The vidence kem two and two,
Widdy Malone an' Mallalo,
The witness never smelt a smell,
The pigs was livered up so well
It was a bokay near 'em.

This if they want to stop the carts
The voters give 'em their desert,
Lorra's a good character,
Whop for MacFadden! and howav!
Fitzpatrick and for Kavanagh,
An' Kaiser the contractor!—City Item

The Next Congress.

According to the latest returns the next Congress will be politically divided as below:

States	Forty-ninth Congress	Fifty-first Congress
	R. D. E. D. G. B.	R. D. E. D. G. B.
Alabama.....	2	2
Arkansas.....	2	2
California.....	2	2
Colorado.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	1	1
Georgia.....	3	3
Illinois.....	11	12
Indiana.....	2	2
Iowa.....	2	2
Kansas.....	2	2
Kentucky.....	10	10
Louisiana.....	3	3
Maine.....	2	2
Maryland.....	6	6
Massachusetts.....	3	3
Michigan.....	9	9
Minnesota.....	2	2
Mississippi.....	4	4
Missouri.....	4	4
Nebraska.....	1	1
Nevada.....	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	3	3
New York.....	17	16
North Carolina.....	3	3
Ohio.....	12	9
Oregon.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	12	10
Rhode Island.....	1	1
South Carolina.....	3	3
Tennessee.....	2	2
Utah.....	1	1
Vermont.....	2	2
Virginia.....	1	1
Wisconsin.....	5	6
Total.....	137	128

THE TICKET COMPILED.

The compilation of the votes cast at the last city election has been completed. In making up the compilation some discrepancies between the tally sheets and statements of the commissioners have been discovered. The sheriff will leave the matter to the Secretary of State for his decision. The following is the ticket compiled as elected:

Mayor—L. W. Patton.
Administrator of Finance—A. H. Isaacson.
Administrator of Accounts—John Glynn Jr.
Administrator of Commerce—J. Henry Behan.
Administrator of Assessments—Washington Marks.
Administrator of Waterworks—E. R. Chevalier.
Administrator of Police—P. Meallis.
Administrator of Improvements—James D. Houston.
Civil Sheriff—J. E. A. Fitzpatrick.
Recorder, First District—M. J. Sheehan.
Recorder, Second District—E. Miltenberger.
Coroner, Upper District—J. F. Markey.
Coroner, Lower District—Dr. Banco.
JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.
First Justice—William J. McCall; constable, John Hurley.
Second Justice—Wynne Rogers; constable, H. Barnes.
Third Justice—Theodore Buisson; constable, S. Kenair.
Fourth Justice—John Cain; constable, W. H. Brooks.
Fifth Justice—William Sarrasin; constable, Robert Thomas.
Sixth Justice—J. Kenny; constable, J. Kreiger.
Seventh Justice—I. W. Falls, (National); constable, F. Geis.
Eighth Justice—A. J. Roman; constable, P. Michel.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First Ward—Martin Gordon.
Second Ward—J. L. Gubernator, F. Hamm, Jr.
Third Ward—J. D. Hill, M. J. Hart, Frank McElroy.
Fourth Ward—Richard Weightman.
Fifth Ward—L. A. Amsard, A. Rabourin, Jr.
Sixth Ward—W. A. Bienveni.
Seventh Ward—Frank Marquess, Leon Holman.
Eighth District—John Rainey.
Ninth District—George Steckman, W. E. Fitzgerald.
Tenth District—M. H. Kedon, Frank Laus.
Eleventh Ward—George W. Young, Joseph D. Taylor.
Twelfth Ward—S. F. Parmelee.
Thirteenth Ward—E. L. Brown.
Fourteenth Ward—Kennea Brantley.
Fifteenth Ward—William McKee.

An address to the Colored Voters of the Parish of Orleans.

Fellow Citizens—We take pleasure in welcoming you to participate with us on this important occasion, perhaps the most important in the annals of Louisiana's history. We are convinced that you have realized the necessity for reform in our city administration, you, like us, have labored from year to year, though in opposite directions, awaiting the illusory hope that we entertained from the most sanguine promises of our political patrons. We alike, have awaited in vain, and yet these pledges have not been redeemed. Instead of a golden harvest ripe with the fruit of prosperity and success, we behold chase and ruin; our business is becoming paralyzed, our industries are becoming dormant, our city desolate, our enterprises allowing their vitality, our trade being drawn off in other directions for the want of proper legislation, our merchants threatened with insolvency, laboring through a devoid of employment, and their families rendered destitute thereby. Our people of learning, wherein our children must be trained to battle with this advanced age of civilization and progress, are being neglected and their tutors ill paid for their invaluable services. The faithful watchmen, and custodians of our lives and properties, who patrol their beats amid storms and sunshine, are cared for little above the pauper, and dangers too many to mention are staring us in the face, threatening our downfall and ruin. Such is our condition to-day, and we believe that you are sufficiently interested to assist us in the performance of this herculean task. In our recent address accompanying the ticket we presented for your suffrages, we made special mention of our intentions toward you, to show that we are sincere, we have deemed it advisable to issue this our special appeal.

We are proud to acknowledge your moral endorsements and believe in your sincerity, and in that belief we will go to the polls on election day nothing doubting as to the result. No wonder that there should be some among you who are still disposed to doubt our sincerity, after so many years of delusion and false promises; but we ask of you to extend to us a small share of that confidence which we have so long and faithfully repaid to others; and we further ask you to pass judgment upon us not upon motives until we give you a just one. We regret that we have been separated, but how could it be otherwise? Two formidable mountains of prejudice stood between us, but we announce that the era has passed when these mountains are about to be low, when the past can be all in the gloom that hovers around us, and gazing by the effulgence of the past from the glorious days of the future! My colored friends, let us together, our interests are one and the same, our desires to see this beloved commonwealth rank foremost with great commercial maris and become a metropolis of the South and West identical.

Our beautiful Crescent is situated upon the great Father of Waters, being the outlet of the great Western cities and the Mississippi Valley; their products must be poured into her lap. The justice have so improved the mouth of this great reservoir that ships of the greatest burthen can enter our port. It needs but honest and economical government, and generous legislation in favor of internal improvements to cause our harbor and river to present a forest like appearance with the commercial flotillas of the world. In all this you are interested.

We pledge to you a fair proportion not only of the political patronage, but also a liberal representation in our commercial pursuits. We pledge our united interests in the education of your race, fitting them to fill every station in life equal to that of any other race. We reiterate our pledge in regard to your rights as citizens, and shall not only cede them ourselves but shall demand that they be ceded by others. What other guarantee can we offer, and how can we carry them into effect without your united support?

In conclusion, my fellow citizens, let us admonish you to look well before you leap, think deliberately upon what you have suffered in the past, and act well in interest of your future prosperity; remember that you have homes to render comfortable; remember that you have wives and cars for children to educate, a race to redeem, a city to save from political wreck and financial ruin. The history of the past is too well known to be retailed, but come with us and we will lead you to equality, respectability, and prosperity. But a few days and the battle will be fought, your destinies will be shaped, your liberties, or political slavery, will be decided by yourselves. The responsibility of a race and a county will be upon your shoulders. The happiness of our families, together with your own will be placed in your hands, but by your recent action we doubt not to trust you. If a few, unfaithful for the greed of filthy lucre stray off, let them go; but as a mass of honest men on the 5th of November, let us go hand in hand to the ballot box and redeem our city government.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,
Chairman Election Committee.

Every rich man ought to be gant. Extravagance is the best help. It is the providence of God where the poor are accustomed to such extravagance, there is prosperity. Dupont.