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SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

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We see that Governor Warmoth has appointed J. J. Allain and W. B. Chamberlain, Police jurors for West Baton Rouge.

All members of the 4th Ward Republican Mother Club are notified of a regular meeting to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President etc.

The First District Court has, on application of counsel, and the opposition of the Attorney General, refused to admit to bail, the Messrs. Boyd who are in prison on the charge of the murder of Mr. Rainey in the New Orleans National Bank. The case has been fixed for trial on October 9.

It is really refreshing to read the following in the Madison Journal of September 12:

"The split in the Republican party, which has given so much satisfaction to our Democratic friends, has not extended as far as Madison parish. It will not!"

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of an invitation to attend a Grand Fancy Dress Ball at the Mechanics' Institute on Saturday September 23, under the arrangement and management of Messrs. W. Paul Green, Arthur Noel, Wm. Moore, Wm. Baudnit, Jules Bontte, Paul Heno, Augustus Lee, and Thomas Williams.

Blackburn's Homer liad thinks that, "Day is breaking" in Claiborne parish; and it is in this wise: "A white man called on us a few days ago to get a certificate to teach a colored school—that is a school for colored children."

This is a cheering sign for Claiborne, and we hope to see even greater things than these; "And God said let there be light and there was light."

A JOURNALISTIC ASSASSIN.

The Citizen's Guard, the official journal of the Customhouse faction, is zealously engaged in the performance of an act, which no respectable or responsible organ, indeed none that aspires, or deserves, to be regarded above the character of an assassin, is guilty of in our times. It is filling its columns twice a week with editorial and other matter, replete with the most serious and blackguard charges against prominent men of the Republican party in this State; it is habitually, basely slandering and undermining as far as it can, the characters and well earned reputations of tried friends of our party; and it is striving with malicious purpose to fill away these good names in a dastardly manner. It is studiously withholding from the public, and the parties assailed and outraged, the name of the Editor of that sheet, and concealing him (or them) under the mysterious and impenetrable domino of a "Printing Company," who are paraded as "publishers." And this crowd is wholly irresponsible, inasmuch as they are shrouded in the same darkness as the Editor.

And yet this highwayman among the journals challenges us to meet him! Preposterous folly!! Just as soon would we think of exposing our unarmed person, at midnight, in a secluded spot, to the villainous attacks of an armed antagonist, who could safely emerge from his hiding place, stab in the darkness, and retire to his fastness at leisure. Journalistic propriety, and self-respect alike inhibit us from engaging in a contest in which the code of the highwayman prevails.

We are prepared to sustain our position, and to allay the pretended anxiety of this fraud for the equal airing of the popularity of the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, but as the staff of our paper is so well known and has been so brazenly alluded to by the Guard, we want to know who you are. In the name of everything just and holy who are you? And what are you? "Assume a virtue if you have it not," and for once lift your visor, and we will enter the lists.

LEET'S IMBECILITY.

The unfortunate "Blonde" of The Abbeville Flog, whose antics in mimicry of editorialisms, excite the risibility of his laughter-loving readers, and whose follies disgust the more serious supporters of that delectable half-sheet, has just been cutting some more of his capers. In the issue of September 9th, he comes out with the silly assurance that "I like Pinchback." And in the same article he tries to the extent of his ability, to slander the reputation of Mr. Pinchback. We would like to know wherein lies the utility, the efficacy in such men as Mr. Leet striving to insinuate that this or that Republican is white or black. Will the color of a man's skin either one way or the other impair his usefulness, or will it dignify or disgrace Republicanism? In this case, it may be that the writer in the Flog, judging the balance of his race, as of his own standard of ability, and still possessing in his premature senility a lingering pride of race, he is desirous of elevating them, even at the expense of importing so pronounced a colored man as Senator Pinchback, or the "semi-half-breed" as his redundancy prompts him to call J. Sella Martin. We can tell Mr. Leet that no mischievous efforts of his to divide colored men, by arraying darker against lighter and lighter against darker will succeed. The time is hastening when the eyes of our people will be open to the mischievous machinations and plots of demagogues, and secret negro-haters will be exposed to the people of Louisiana, and when the damnable doctrine sought to be instilled into their minds by such simpletons as Mr. Leet will be exploded, and the incitators of them remitted to the limbo they merit.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Gov. Warmoth declares: "I reaffirm my willingness to submit the question between us to impartial persons, or to the courts of the State." Mr. Walsh can go before Judge Cooley or any other pronounced democratic opponent of His Excellency, and the latter will cheerfully bide by the decision; but what does Mr. Walsh say: "I cannot permit my veracity to be made the subject of arbitration." Let the people judge this, and determine which of the two is more trustworthy.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

HOW COL. CARTER WAS BEFOOLED, AND THE DELEGATES IMPOSED ON.

In the published report of the proceedings of the Customhouse pow-wow on Aug. 9, we find Speaker Carter from the Committee on resolutions introducing the following among the set, and which the credulous innocents, the unauthorized representatives, the gullible and gulled members, unanimously adopted.

"That we tender our thanks to the President of the United States, and the constituted authorities of the Federal Government, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have preserved order and secured to this Convention the legal (?) exercise of the rights of undisturbed public assemblage and free speech, notwithstanding the machinations of H. C. Warmoth and the subordinate office holders with whom he exercises present control."

Now it has been settled that this was an imposition on the credulity of the members of that Convention. It would be interesting to know whether Marshal Packard imposed on Speaker Carter and the other members of the Committee on Resolutions, and caused them to innocently dupe their brethren, or whether the Committee was in collusion with Marshal Packard and knowingly deceived the Convention. One thing is true, and 'tis pity, tis true, that all the "sweetness" and effect of this grandiloquent titillation of Presidential sensibilities, has been wasted "on the desert air," and fallen with a thud on the President's ears, and the people who "unanimously" voted these thanks are told by President Grant himself, through the regular delegates who waited on him, that he was unaware that the troops had been used until he saw it in the papers; and thus the members of the bayonet convention were fooled, and they "thanked" the President for nothing.

The Gatlin gunners likewise duped their disciples with reference to the "authorities of the Federal Government." They did the unthankful thing of "thanking" them too. But President Grant says that when General Reynolds sent the troops to New Orleans he did not know that the troops were to be used at a political convention, or the inference is, he would not have sent them; and so more "thanks" were prodigally thrown away. And this is a fair sample of the integrity and veracity which pervades the whole proceeding.

We hope our friends in the parishes, who in the simplicity of their hearts alienated themselves from the real representatives of the Republican party during the 9th and 10th of August, will open their eyes to the deceptions which were practiced on them to secure their adhesion to the bolting faction, and see that their aiding the use of improper means to control the party, can only result if successful, in disgrace to themselves, and disaster to their party.

The New York Tribune in this connexion says: "We are gradually getting at the bottom of the New Orleans military outrage. The roneustrants against the high-handed proceedings of Marshal Packard and Collector Casey have made their formal complaints to the President and have received the assurance that he never authorized the employment of United States troops for the purposes for which they were used by his superserviceable appointees at New Orleans. Gen. Reynolds, it seems, is responsible for the detail of the troops, though ignorant of the precise character of the emergency existing. We rejoice that the often-expressed disbelief of The Tribune in Gen. Grant's being in any way a party to this disgraceful business has been justified by all the facts. And now that the responsibility can be fixed upon civilian officials at New Orleans, without any difficulty, we shall expect their removal forthwith."

HONESTY VS. COURAGE

There is one fact clearly demonstrated by the Walsh-Warmoth correspondence, to-wit: The Governor displays infinitely more solicitude to prove that he is an honest and truthful public servant, than that he is a "fighting man." The State is greatly more concerned in knowing of his executive integrity than of his physical powers; but the chance of showing this Mr. Walsh does not appear willing to give him.

Yesterday the clerk of the weather was without "hook," instead of "cloudy" weather, we had a heavy shower of rain.

PROOFS, MR. WALSH, PROOFS!

Where the interest of the people lies in the controversy which has arisen between Gov. Warmoth and Mr. Walsh, is in the question: Did the Governor offer to take a bribe?

We publish the correspondence elsewhere in full. In it there is a manifest anxiety on the part of His Excellency to obtain a thorough investigation of the charge against him, and an equally evident desire on the part of Mr. Walsh to avoid the proposed arbitration, and get up a fight. What boots it to the people of Louisiana whether Walsh or Warmoth can gaze unflinchingly down a pistol's muzzle, or calmly receive the thrust of sword or rapier? None, whatever. But it is of vital importance to know if the Chief Magistrate has prostituted the functions of his high office to the base purposes of which Mr. Walsh accuses him.

If Mr. Walsh can substantiate his accusations, Governor H. C. Warmoth is unfit for place, and should be deprived of the exercise of power. If he has proofs in his possession, let him immediately produce them. If he would justify his honor and integrity of purpose, of which he seems so sensitive, let him not hesitate to do his whole duty to the State, and place beyond doubt or cavil, the truth which he appears willing to risk his life to vindicate. Silence will not answer in this emergency. The public will do justice in the premises. The Governor demands an investigation, and gives his accuser power of selecting one-half his judges, and if so fair a challenge is not accepted, nor the courts of the State resorted to, the conclusion must inevitably be reached, that the charges are the offspring of malice and mendacity.

We hope Mr. Walsh will not delay. The Governor cannot, if he would, avoid the ordeal. Let the question of his official integrity be decided. The people, and more especially the Republican party, are sick of charge upon charge against the chief leader of their party without a scintilla of proof. Give us facts, Mr. Walsh, facts!

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

The Times says: "The last erode Governor of the State was with difficulty restrained from resigning his office in order to avail himself of the customary appeal to the code," but seems to think that Governor Warmoth should not have been "restrained." This is a good sound Democratic view of the case. With Mr. Dunn in the Executive chair, slaughtering the Governor's friends right and left, the Times can imagine a condition of affairs that would give Louisiana to the Democracy with scarce a struggle. But Governor Warmoth remaining true to his friends, his oath of office, and the moral sentiment of the age, cuts off all hopes of future leaves and fishes. Hence the disgust of the Times because "Warmoth won't fight."

The Plaquemines Republican is the name for which "The Empire Parish" newspaper has been exchanged, in its transition from the hands of its old owners to the proprietorship of the "Plaquemines Printing Company." Wm. A. Brainard Esq., is the Manager and Editor. This new ally takes its stand upon the comprehensive platform of the Republican party, and proposes in pursuing the tenor of its way to "Independent in all things, neutral in nothing." The first issue of the Republican is before us and the tout ensemble of its make up promise a success which we cordially wish it. The Republican is also "the official journal of the Parish of Plaquemines, and of the State of Louisiana."

The Iberville News of Sept. 7, furnishes the following item of information.

"The unkindest cut of all"—Forcing the humbler employes of the Customhouse to support a Democratic newspaper (The New Orleans Patriot) because that truculent sheet will lend its columns to the vilest abuse and slander of Governor Warmoth. A forced contribution injures those who receive it more than those from whom it is taken.

The Terrebonne Patriot of September 9th, excuses its appearance on half-a-sheet, on the ground, that it "intends to make some improvement in the paper," and will soon give its readers "a Patriot much improved." A valid excuse, brother Francis, and unanimously received.

THE DUELLO.

The New Orleans Times has treated its readers to a disquisition on the philosophy of duelling, argued on the "two civilizations" of the United States, and labored through a column of "precedents" to establish the propriety of indulging in the "remnant of barbarism." We have admired the chivalric industry of the writer, we have seen his intellectual eye brighten up at the appeal to the "code of honor" and we have seen the scowl come over his face at the refusal to wipe out the alleged stain with blood; and we have been sorry to observe in the columns of a leading paper of the young Democracy, even so quasi a vindication of a practice that has been condemned and execrated by every government on earth that enjoys the benefits of modern civilization. There are individuals certainly everywhere who refuse to be civilized to this extent, but they are compelled to take their places with the men whose deeds are evil, they must indulge in the "darkness" in the shedding of blood. The sacredness of human life is the overmastering consideration; the subordination of every, or any pretext, either on the part of one's self, or an antagonist, for deliberately endangering its prolongation is therefore the subject of stringent penal regulations, and in proportion as the tone of communities has been elevated to this high standard, those who have evaded the law, but were known to have "shed blood" in the manner indicated, have suffered the ostracism demanded by the inexorable civilization of the period and place. The concluding paragraph of the article however gives us hope, and we therefore take the liberty of transcribing it:

We are far, however, from recognizing them as embodying or illustrating a sound sentiment or logic, or as suggesting a justification of the duello, or as of any binding force or obligation upon the consciences of those who repudiate the practice upon the grounds assumed by Governor Warmoth. On the contrary, there have always been in this community a large number of our best citizens who denounce the institution as barbarous, absurd, inhuman and illogical. This sentiment has gained steadily, until a late year, and since the great duel of the so-called code of honor has grown nearly obsolete, and the sentiment which once palliated or justified a frequent resort to it has become a mere tradition—a reminiscence of the past era and extinct civilization. Especially is this so since the great triumphs of the North and their steady inroads upon Southern ideas, customs and institutions. The position of Governor Warmoth is unquestionably in accordance with the now prevalent sentiment, as well as with sound logic and ethics. There can be no question of the duty of a public official to set the example of observing and maintaining the law, and of subordinating all personal consideration and sentiments thereto. This must be done even at the expense of resisting an unsound and unlawful, and therefore perverted, popular sentiment and prejudice.

BEAUREGARD AND DUNN.

The defeuce of Lieutenant Governor Dunn by General Beauregard is having its proper effect at the North. When a Republican begins to win sympathy and encomiums from rebels and Democrats, it is time for the party to feel a little suspicious of his fealty. Downright abuse of a Radical leader,—such as Beauregard attempts to defile Governor Warmoth with—is first-class proof from a Democrat that he secretly respects and fears the man he attacks. The New York Commercial has this to say about it:

Gen. Beauregard has emerged from his obscurity for the sake of warning the President that Louisiana will be lost to the Republican party "unless Governor Warmoth is disposed of." The interest which General Beauregard feels in the success of the Republican party is so refreshing, beautiful and sincere, that the Republican President who could be indifferent to it is unworthy the confidence of his party. There ought to be no delay in signing Warmoth's death warrant, for he is a nuisance that must be abated.

UNUSUAL UNANIMITY.

The Picayune wants it "ascertained beyond a doubt whether or not the Governor was willing to accept a bribe of \$75,000 to sign the Nicholson pavement bill." This is just what Governor Warmoth also is striving for.

Several of the Delegates appointed by the recent Republican Convention, to visit President Grant, and submit the outrageous conduct of several of his employes in the New Orleans Customhouse, have returned to the city, and give a favorable report of their reception by the President, and they have reason to hope that the President will act in the matter in so practical and effective a manner as to satisfy the violated Republicans of this State and the country at large.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We copy from the Bee the correspondence which lately passed between Mr. Walsh and the Governor. We learn this correspondence was furnished by Mr. Walsh but called on Governor Warmoth yesterday, and asked him if the account was correct. He replied that he believed it was substantially correct. And this is corroborated by the friends of the Governor who were cognizant of the interchange of notes. We therefore present it as authentic. —N. O. Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1871.

H. C. Warmoth: Sir—Certain differences of opinion, involving a question of veracity, having occurred between us, as more fully appears by your card in the New Orleans Republican of the eighth instant, I am of the opinion that it would be best for all parties concerned, that you be kind enough to name two friends of yours who will please call upon me with the view of properly adjusting those differences; all of which I presume, judging from the tenor of your card aforementioned, will be agreeable to you.

Hoping that you will oblige me, I remain, Yours respectfully, J. A. WALSH.

No. 70 Customhouse street.

This letter was placed in the hands of Mr. Joseph Lulla, as the friend of Mr. Walsh, for delivery to the Governor. Mr. Lulla finding it impossible to deliver this to the Governor in person, gave it to his doorkeeper for delivery. In answer the following was sent to Mr. Walsh by Governor Warmoth, General Herron, Secretary of State, acting as his friend. It reads as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1871.

Sir—Your communication of this date is received. You say: "Certain differences of opinion, involving a question of veracity, having occurred between us, as more fully appears by your card in the New Orleans Republican of the eighth instant, I am of the opinion that it would be best for all parties concerned that you be kind enough to name two friends of yours who will please call upon me with the view of properly adjusting those differences; all of which, I presume, judging from the tenor of your card aforementioned will be agreeable to you."

In reply I have to say that I am perfectly willing to submit the question of veracity between us to the determination of two respectable gentlemen to be selected by yourself and two be chosen by me, a fifth to be selected by these four in case they can not agree. And if you can prove to these arbitrators that I demanded of you seventy-five thousand dollars and two and one half per cent of the net profits of the contract arising out of the Nicholson pavement bill, or any other sum or consideration, I will admit that I have committed a breach of veracity and that you have told the truth.

This on condition that if I can establish to the satisfaction of the gentlemen named—by statement of yours, made at the time and subsequently, to gentlemen of known character for truth—that you had approached me with an offer of fifty thousand dollars as an inducement for me to sign the said bill; that I refused it, and told you no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, could induce me to sign it—then you are to admit that the statement as above given is false, and that the breach of veracity was committed by you.

Respectfully your obedient servant, H. C. WARMOTH.

J. A. WALSH.

F. J. Herron, Secretary of State, was the bearer of this to Mr. J. A. Walsh. After carefully perusing this letter, Mr. Walsh remarked to the bearer that Mr. Warmoth had entirely misconstrued his communication; that he was surprised very much indeed that he should have so far mistaken his meaning; that he intended and meant it for a challenge. Mr. Herron remarked that it was not a challenge, whereupon Mr. Walsh asked him if he would promise, as the representative of Mr. Warmoth, not to take advantage of the law if he challenged him in writing in so many words? Herron remarked that he could make no such promise. Mr. Walsh then informed the Secretary of State that he would refer the question of answering this communication to friend, Mr. Lulla.

When Mr. Lulla met Herron he informed him that Mr. Walsh'smissive was meant as a challenge, and if it was not sufficiently explicit, which he would not admit, he would have his principal challenge Mr. Warmoth directly if he would waive the law in order that he might not take any advantage of him. Mr. Warmoth's friend stated that he was not authorized to do anything of the kind; that he thought it best that Mr. Walsh should answer the communication of his principal, inasmuch as there appeared to be some mistake as to the meaning of the same. After some hesitation Mr. Lulla agreed to this, and his principal wrote the following, giving it to Mr. Herron for delivery to Mr. Warmoth:

NEW ORLEANS, September 12, 1871.

H. C. Warmoth:

Sir—In response to your communication of date of eleventh instant, I will state that I requested of you that you appoint two friends, intending that they should meet two of mine, with the view of adjusting the matter, meaning, of course, to their satisfaction as our representatives. It is to be presumed that those gentlemen do not act under instructions from either of us.

I can not permit that my veracity be made the subject of arbitration by four gentlemen, two of whom, judging from your communication of above named date, will be simply acting under instructions from you.

The question at issue is that you have in effect called me a liar as H. C. Warmoth, not as Governor. It is to adjust that satisfactorily that my friends will meet yours. So far as you could possibly do it, you have already passed judgements on my veracity, and the judgement is against me. By so doing you have, as an individual, insulted me grossly, sir, and an apology or retraction is absolutely necessary, or, in the absence thereof, such an adjustment as usually obtains among gentlemen.

As for the truth of my statements, I shall, in the proper manner and in proper time, proceed to demonstrate, when the public will sit as judges. Yours, very respectfully, J. A. WALSH.

New Orleans, September 12, 1871.

Sir—Your communication of this date is received. In your first letter to me, dated yesterday, you say: "Certain differences of opinion, involving a question of veracity, having occurred between us..." I am of the opinion that it would be best for all parties concerned that you be kind enough to name two friends of yours who will please call upon me with the view of properly adjusting those differences. Inferring that you would also name two friends, making four in all, to whose friends, making four in all, to whose adjustment—or in case of disagreement, by the aid of a fifth person to be selected by them—we would submit the question of veracity between us, and obligate ourselves to be bound by their decision, I replied by accepting your proposition.

To-day you reconsider your proposition and say, "I can not permit that my veracity be made the subject of arbitration, by four gentlemen, two of whom, judging from your communication of above named date, will be simply acting under instructions from you."

You have no right to assume that I would give instructions to the gentlemen selected by me, any more than I have that those selected by you would act under your instruction. On the contrary, I fully concur that "it is to be presumed that those gentlemen do not act under instructions from either of us."

You state "the question at issue is that you have in effect called me a liar." It is nevertheless a question of veracity as much so to-day as it was yesterday, and it was this very question that I consented to name two out of four gentlemen to adjust.

You say so far as you could possibly do it, you have already passed judgment on my veracity, and the decision is against me." It was from this judgment of mine that I understood you desired to appeal to four disinterested persons who would either affirm or reverse it. But by your letter of to-day I learn that it is not to an impartial examination of witnesses and the facts that you besire to submit the question of veracity, but to another tribunal.

In case I refuse "an apology or retraction," which you say is "absolutely necessary," I must accord you, in the absence thereof, such an adjustment as usually obtains among gentlemen. This means, I suppose, *apologie, retract or fight*. I do not see how I can very well retract or apologize. If I had offended you by accident, or in a moment of excitement, said something unjust or improper, I might vary properly, and I have no doubt would, retract it or apologize for it, but the statement I made in my card of the eighth instant that your allegation relative to the Nicholson pavement matter was a "willful and malicious falsehood," was not made in a moment of excitement, but after you had published it in the New Orleans Times, almost a month ago, and it had been repeated by Mr. Speaker Carter and Lieutenant Governor Dunn on your authority, and after I learned that I could prove to the satisfaction of everybody by witnesses of unimpeachable veracity that it was "a willful and malicious falsehood."

As to the alternative which is understood to be to fight you, you know when you made it I could not accept it, and ascertained the fact by inquiry of my personal friends from whom you elicited the information that I would not. I refuse to accept this new tribunal to which you invite me for several reasons:

1. If I should accept it and go out with you to fight, when we returned, whether dead or alive, the question of veracity would still be unsettled. If I were to kill me it would not prove that I stated a falsehood, or that you told the truth, or vice versa.

2. The civilization of the day condemns as barbarous and immoral the practice of duelling, and it can only be excused or palliated when there is no other possible means of vindicating one's honor.

3. As chief magistrate of this great Commonwealth I am charged with the faithful execution of the laws, and my oath of office, however much I might be irritated with you, and desire this mode of settlement, would prevent me from indulging in it.

In conclusion, I reaffirm my willingness to submit the question between us to the decision of impartial persons selected as before indicated, or to the courts of the State, whose doors are always open at the knock of men fancying themselves suffering from wounded honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. C. WARMOTH.

To J. A. Walsh, Esq.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN GRANT PARISH.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: Pursuant to a call and general notice, on Friday last the Republicans of Grant parish assembled en masse at the courthouse, at twelve o'clock M. The meeting was called to order, when, by acclamation, B. C. McKinney was called to the chair, and Captain William Ward to act as secretary. The president stated that the object of the meeting was to indorse and ratify the action of Thomas Johnson, the only legal delegate to the State convention, and to elect a Parish Executive Committee, whose term of office would expire at the same time with the newly elected State Central Committee. Captain William Ward, Thomas