

NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOL. I--NO. 228.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1876.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

LETTER FROM ST. MARY PARISH.

FRANKLIN, AUG. 28, 1876.
Editor Democrat—On last Saturday, 26th inst., the stronghold of Radicalism in this parish was invaded by the Conservatives. The result was the formation of a Democratic-Conservative club of about forty-five colored men and about the same number of whites. These numbers will be doubled in the course of a few weeks.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, particularly among the colored people, and if the demonstration at Cypremortie is a sign of the times, the bandwring is on the wall reciting the doom of Radical misrule in this parish.

The point where the meeting was held was Ivanhoe plantation, on Cypremortie bayou, belonging to John Carey, Esq. The meeting was presided over by Jules M. Burgulieres. He was afterwards elected President of the club, with four Vice Presidents, all colored men of character, intelligence and substance. viz: James Bennett, of Grand Cote Island; John Johnson, of Cypremortie; Henry Thomas, of Cypremortie; and Solomon Hopas, of Cote Blanche Island.

Addresses were made by Mr. D. Caffery, and all the colored vice presidents except James Stacy.

Another colored man by the name of Taylor made a most excellent speech, the substance of which was a terse arraignment of the Radical party for its misadministration, malfeasance and misdeeds, with special reference to some local rascals perpetrated by petty officials.

The following resolutions, offered by Solomon Hopas, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Democratic-Conservative Convention held at St. Louis and Baton Rouge.

1. That we bind ourselves to use every effort to induce all honest voters, without reference to past political affiliations, to join with us in our effort to rescue the State from usurpation and misrule.

2. This recognizing the political equality of all men, and holding ourselves morally and legally bound to accede to and abide by the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, conforming to the principles of justice, and the laws made to carry out and enforce the same, we do pledge ourselves to see that full, fair and peaceable election is held.

3. That we denounce the notorious attempts made by political marauders, calling themselves Republicans, to plunder the people and influence the passions of the colored people, to the end that by producing collision and bloodshed between the races, a political harvest may be gathered by the avaricious marauders.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on W. F. Weeks, William P. Kemper, the Burgulieres brothers, P. Scally, W. R. Farmer, John Carey, and Jacob Eaton, for the interest taken by them in inducing the colored men working on their respective plantations to join in with the whites to throw off the yoke of this Radical tyranny. If all the planters in the parish will take the same interest, and use the same energy as the gentlemen named, the power of Radicalism in this parish will be gone forever.

It was remarked that the hearty manner with which the colored men joined the club gave no room to doubt their sincerity. Experience and reason are beginning to teach them that their interest and that of the whites is identical, and that by electing to office bad men, under the guise of Republicans, they suffer equally with their white neighbors. Cypremortie has taken the lead in the matter of forming a club composed of members of both colors. Considering that this particular locality has been intensely Radical, and that now it takes the lead in the work of reform and reconciliation, there is good hope that the parish will be freed in November from the destructive incubus of Radicalism. D. C.

CITY COUNCIL.

The ordinance introduced by Mr. Pillsbury appropriating \$10,000 extra to the cleaning of the streets and gutters of the city was finally passed yesterday.

The petition of property-holders on Jackson, between Baronne and Claiborne, asking for sidewalks was returned by the City Attorney without his approval, a sufficient number not having signed the application.

The City Attorney made an unfavorable report on the communication of the Carrollton Railroad Company asking to be exempted from taxation under certain concessions.

Mr. Jones gives it as his opinion that he has been unable to find an extension of the charter of the company, and that their demand amounted to exempting the company from taxation until 1910.

The sale of the markets on the previous day was ratified.

Plucky Kent.

Henry Kent, the colored man referred to yesterday as having been shot at by a gang of negro desperadoes, because Kent is a Democrat, and who defended himself so pluckily, was released on parole yesterday.

Messrs. McClain, May and Behan, the sub-committee of the State Central Committee, having charge of the matter, have received assurances from Captain Gray, of the First Precinct, and Captain Lawler, of the Third Precinct, that they will use their best endeavors to prevent the recurrence of such cases. The whole matter will probably be dropped, if the Black Union Stops pledge themselves that they will not interfere with Kent or any other colored man in the exercise of the free expressions of their political sentiments.

Parish Committee.

Very little business was transacted last night by the Parish Committee. The sub-committee on registration and naturalization was particularly instructed to act in harmony with the similar sub-committee of the State Central Committee.

A Democratic club has been formed at Terrebonne, Terrebonne parish. It is said that many negroes could be persuaded to join the Democratic club and vote the Democratic ticket, but that the planters are unwilling to organize their laborers for the reason that they fear it will have a bad effect on them and prevent them attending to the crops.

Twenty-eight employees of the Pension Office have been requested to resign.

GRAND RALLY IN THE NINTH.

The Old Third District House Last Night.

Pursuant to call there was an immense rallying of the people of the Third District last night, on the levee, in front of the Lower Cotton Press. A large stand had been erected and handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags in profusion, and numerous bonfires and torches illuminated the scene. A large number of ladies were in attendance, seats having been specially provided for them.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Jos. Zengel, President of the Workingmen's Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Mr. Zengel, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Major J. Henry Behan as President of the meeting, and a long list of vice presidents was read. Major Behan addressed the meeting in a short speech, and then introduced the first regular speaker to the assembly, the Hon. H. N. Ordan, who devoted himself to a review of the corruption of the Federal and State administrations, the frauds by which the people had been deprived of their rights and laid particular stress upon the tyranny which resulted from the control of the judiciary and the legislative body, exercised by the Executive Department; the shamelessness with which the Radicals robbed the people of which they boasted when they should blush. But the blush on a Radical's face was a thing unknown for they seemed to rejoice at being called thieves.

The Hon. J. B. Eustis was the next speaker, who drew an accurate picture of the method by which the carpet-baggers maintained and intended to perpetuate their scandalous power and their robberies of the people. Mr. Thos. S. Wilkinson spoke next, and was followed by J. B. Coleman, Esq., making able speeches, which stirred the indignation of their auditors to the highest pitch. They were followed by H. E. Farrar, Esq., who devoted himself to urge upon his hearers the necessity of insisting that their representatives in the Legislature should pledge themselves to a genuine reform, the abolition of useless offices and the reduction of salaries and exorbitant fees. Showed the State had been robbed of \$36,000,000 by Radical legislation, which had to be undone in order to bring back a normal condition of things.

Mr. E. A. Burke, following the same strain, took up the municipal robberies. The figures which he used to show the rapacity of these thieves cannot be too often repeated. He exposed the City Park robbery, by which the thieves managed to secure for themselves \$600,000 and one-half of the Foucher property; that in eight years \$2,800,000 had been stolen by Radical administrations ostensibly for public purposes; that schools that cost \$2,000,000 a year now were made to cost from \$600,000 to \$700,000 during their term of power. They had expended nearly \$2,000,000 for wharves that could be built for \$400,000. The Radicals had, in fact, during their term of power, robbed the city of \$60,000,000, an enormous sum when it is considered that the entire taxable property of the city is valued at \$119,000,000. Industry and commerce had been prostrated in consequence, and there was nothing to show for this extraordinary expenditure of money. He then referred to the two Democratic administrations which had followed, and showed a large reduction of debt and taxation, and would have done even better but that their hands were tied by legislation, which vested the control of certain departments of the city affairs in Radical rings and boards.

Hon. A. J. Lewis also addressed the meeting, and charged his hearers to leave no stone unturned to bring about a change, and to elect the reform tickets, headed by Tilden and Nicholls.

Hon. L. A. Wiltz also addressed the multitude, his remarks being of a local character, referring to the oppressions inflicted on the poor of the Third District, which were received with that enthusiasm which his utterances always provoke among our people.

The meeting then adjourned.

Among the incidents which marked the meeting may be mentioned a splendid display of fireworks from on board the English steamer Corova lying abreast of the cotton press. At one period the yard-arms of this vessel were manned and brilliantly illuminated by a fine display of Bengal fires.

Taking the meeting as a whole, it was one of the grandest political gatherings that has taken place in the Old Third for many years, and honors the gentlemen who organized it and the people who lent their encouraging presence and their enthusiastic marks of approbation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MEETING OF THE WILTZ GUARDS, SIXTH WARD.

Last night the Wiltz Guards of the Sixth Ward held a rousing meeting at their club-room, corner of Bayou Road and Johnson street. The call being for a special meeting, the business was laid aside. The assembly was called to order by the President, Mr. Paul Conrad, who introduced Mr. Henry C. Castellanos as the first speaker. This gentleman in his remarks laid great stress upon unity in the Democratic ranks in the coming campaign. That if the party presented a strong front and cast a solid vote at the ballot-box, both in the city and throughout the State, that an overwhelming Democratic victory would be the result.

Mr. Castellanos touched upon other vital points to be acted upon in the campaign to insure the success of the Democratic party. After which he resigned the floor to Mr. Julien Michel, who commented upon the action of some of the supervisors who had been thrust upon the people by Kellogg, Packard & Co., and showed the damning of the Republican party by one of its own kith and kin, Michael Hahn, in his paper, the official journal of his parish. Mr. Michel was followed by Mr. A. K. Ker and John S. Tully.

After the speeches the meeting adjourned.

TENTH WARD GERMANS.

The German Democratic-Conservative Club of the Tenth Ward held a very large meeting, last night, on Magnolia street, at the sign of the Magnolia Guards, Mr. J. M. Weiman presiding. The meeting was addressed by C. F. Buck, Esq., and Messrs. J. G. Kostmayr and George Probst.

TAKE WARNING.

Action! Immediate Action Needed at the Registration Office.

The Radical party is carrying out its programme of delays and annoyances at the registration offices, and are seemingly doing all in their power to provoke violence where intimidation will not avail, some of the worst and most insolent of individuals having been selected as registrars.

The complaints which reach us regarding the systematic frauds perpetrated by these men, are so numerous that only a few of the most glaring ones can be related.

In innumerable cases negroes who have already registered, are duplicating by registering in other wards than that in which they live, and no questions are asked them. On the other hand, Democrats and Conservatives are subjected to all the vexations that can be resorted to to avoid their being registered.

In some wards the white people show a commendable energy and determination to get their rights, but in others there is too much apathy, and the United States Registrars appointed on the part of the Democrats are poorly instructed as to their duties. In one of the wards, yesterday, even a white Republican was refused a change of residence and was referred to Gov. Hahn in order that he might obtain this change, the registrar claiming that he had no right to do so himself.

In the Fourth Ward, the notorious colored rascal Larche, who raped a girl some time ago in the office of the Recorder of the Second District, and escaped the gallows by mere chance, is at his old tricks. On Monday he applied for and obtained registration papers under the name of J. G. Larche, but the fraud being too flagrant he returned yesterday, and swearing that he had lost his original papers, obtained under his real name, was provided with a duplicate after, however, returning the fraudulent document.

The registrar of the ward, who well knew that he was suborning perjury, will be brought up before the courts.

It will be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to resort to the plan suggested by Mr. E. A. Burke during the last campaign, which was adopted, in order to shield the people from the violent and barefaced frauds which are being perpetrated hourly by these scoundrels.

Every house should be visited and its inmates exhorted to be on their guard, and to vote at the general election. It will take some money to do this, but the amount will be insignificant compared with the benefits to be derived from an efficient canvass of the city.

The weight of public opinion should be brought to bear upon the evil doers, and they should be made to understand in unmistakable terms that they cannot go on in their nefarious schemes. There should be men at every registration office, not only to detect the objects of the duplicating Radicals but also to assist those who have not yet registered, and are willing to do so now, especially the young men who have become of age since the last registration and against whom these registrars seem to particularly direct their objections. Instruct the Democratic United States Supervisors not only of their duties but also of their rights and powers. Action, action, action is the word, and let every man do his duty.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Being the Sad Fate of the Youth, Geo. McQueen.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening, another accident occurred on the Canal street and Lake Railroad, resulting fatally to a young fellow named Geo. McQueen. It appears that while the outward bound train, drawn by the dummy Lady Franklin, was on its way to the lake, and when at the intersection of Johnson street, the boy McQueen boarded the train in company with a companion, and was sitting in one of the coaches, but on being warned of the approach of the conductor, ran on the platform, attempted to jump off of the steps, and as he did so he stumbled, and falling under the wheels five of the coaches passed over his body.

When the unfortunate boy was picked up and laid on the neutral ground he was still alive, but only survived his fate about ten minutes. Dr. S. Grosart, who happened near the scene of the accident, examined the youth and found that the left leg and arm had been almost severed from the body, the mutilated members only being held together by small fragments of flesh.

The boy's skull was also fractured, and the Doctor stated to our reporter that it had not been for the fracture of the base of the cranium McQueen would have lived several hours.

The conductor, Mr. Wintz, on being interviewed by our reporter, refused to give the name or number of the dummy, or any of the particulars connected with the killing, which was somewhat singular.

The Coroner held an inquest and returned a verdict according with the facts, after which the body of the unfortunate lad was conveyed to the residence of his parents, on Roman street, between Palmyra and Gasquet.

AN UNTIMELY END.

Mr. James Pogue Falls from a Gallery and is Killed.

At 9 nine o'clock last night, Mr. James Pogue, a native of Kentucky, aged 55 years, fell from the back gallery of the second story of the house No. 228 Carondelet street, and was almost instantly killed. Mr. Pogue, who is a mule trader by occupation, had just returned from the country with his family and taken rooms at the above described house. Last evening he was standing on the gallery, leaning against the railing, in conversation with a friend, when suddenly the railing, which was very old, gave way; he lost his balance and fell into the yard, which was paved, a distance of eighteen feet. Dr. J. W. Fowell was immediately called in, but on examination found that the patient was beyond all human aid, as the skull had been fractured in the fall and several ribs on the left side had been broken. Mr. Pogue expired in about twenty-five minutes after the fall. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely end. He has been a resident of this city for the last thirty years.

THE PACKARD PROPOSITION.

THE SENTIMENT IN NATCHITOCHES—WHAT THEY KNOW THERE.

Dick Turpin not the Peer of Chevalier Bayard.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., Aug. 21, 1876.
Editor Democrat—I have just read in the New Orleans Bee of the 19th inst., that S. B. Packard, the Radical candidate for Governor of this State, has invited Gen. Nicholls, our candidate for the same position, to a political discussion throughout the State during the present campaign, requesting him "to name the dates and places," when and where such discussions may be had, as both of the candidates desire "a loyal and peaceable election."

Being a native-born citizen of the parish of Natchitoches; having resided within its limits all my life, and stumped it regularly since 1865, I profess to know the feelings of my people in regard to the proposal, and know that they would appreciate the acceptance of such an invitation, for, at least, two reasons:

1. They know that there can be nothing "loyal, peaceable, or fair," in the words, intentions, or actions of Mr. Packard.

2. They know that Mr. Packard is as responsible for the oppressive State government we have had for the last four years as Wm. Pitt Kellogg. They know that he sent his deputy marshals to our parish, in 1874, with blank warrants, to arrest some of our citizens, upon the affidavits of a few low-down characters as Blunt, Myers, Van Duzen and others of that ilk.

If Mr. Packard is ambitious of the reputation of a stump speaker and debater, let him go the rounds of the parishes with some Democrat carpet-bagger (if he can find any) stumping the State on his own hook; sneak in and out, and address audiences composed exclusively of low, vulgar, ignorant and prejudiced negroes, as Kellogg and others did in 1873.

Mr. Packard is not the peer of Gen. Nicholls, and should not be permitted to stand on the same platform with him. Very respectfully, C. F. D.

The Compromise Champion.

We present our readers to-day with an extract from a speech delivered on the 25th inst., at St. Albans, Vermont, by the Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, that they may see the opinion entertained of them by the baggy-breathed philosopher, guide and friend, who was so earnest in jerry-mandering a Legislature for them in 1875:

I have no purpose here to-night, my friends, to recall the memorable conflict through which this nation has passed, and which American arms forever illustrated. But let us never forget the obligations resting upon us to secure the results of that great conflict for ourselves, and those who follow after us, and never, my friends, were these obligations more apparent and imperative than now. We are already engaged in another conflict with the opponents of the party which saved the nation, and which to-day protects its integrity and guards its honor. As in 1860, we are once more, my friends, face to face with an inveterate South, with the Democratic party of the North as its subservient and pliant ally. In every late slave State in the Union, where this Confederate party is dominant, it claims and may receive one hundred and thirty votes in the electoral college. It has the complete control of the lower House, and the balance of power in the South.

There is not to-day in these late slave States any man holding a prominent position who was not identified in the past struggle against the Government. Not a single State of Kentucky can you find a man in any position who ever who was not engaged on the rebel side. This is the condition of the South to-day. I have sat for months during the last winter in Congress by the side of sixty-one men who, a few years ago, with arms in their hands, were engaged in the attempt to break up the Government. Now, I have heard those men defend the hellish atrocities of Libby and Andersonville and Salisbury. I have heard Lincoln maligned. I have heard defended the right of a Virginia Justice of the Peace to detain and open the mails of the United States. Can you tell me where is the difference between the spirit which, twenty years ago, led Missouri border ruffians into Kansas and that of the massacre at Hamburg, where a regularly organized militia company first disarmed and then murdered in cold blood, in order that the white race might assert their superiority?

My official relations have called me during the past two or three years into the Southern States, and I tell you what I know, my friends, of the real feeling of the Southern people regarding the reconstruction acts. They regard the amendments to the Constitution in reference to slavery and the laws for the protection of freedmen, as the French provinces did their cession to Prussia at the point of the bayonet. Its to the South, my friends, with this spirit and with the Democratic party of the North as its pliant ally, that we are asked to turn over the Government of the United States, with all its powers of legislation, with all its machinery of taxation. No such proposition for audacity has its parallel in the history of the country. What is the spirit of the Democratic party? Do you want to prove what the Democratic party of the North still is? Go to Washington. See fifty soldiers, crippled in the service of the Union, turned out of the House, to make room for so many rebel soldiers. This is the evidence of the spirit of the Northern Democracy.

Property Holders' Union.

The Central Council held a meeting last night. After a long debate, a committee was appointed to assist the poorer property holders with legal advice in cases where their property is seized.

All for a Woman's Sake.

Had it not been that a gushing female was at the bottom of it, James Lawless would not have been the recipient of a bullet in the left shoulder, at the corner of Palmyra and Charline streets, by a pistol in the hands of Jean Stammeyer, which occurrence took place at 8:45 o'clock last night. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, and the aggressor made his escape.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

J. J. HEARSEY, EDITOR.

GEO. W. DUPRE, BUSINESS MANAGER.
OFFICE—4 CAMP STREET.

At the meeting of the State Central Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party of Louisiana, held Monday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all official publications ordered by the Democratic-Conservative State Central Committee be made in the New Orleans DEMOCRAT.

Resolved, That, according to circumstances and in his discretion, the President of said Committee be authorized to insert said publications in one or more other papers.

The DEMOCRAT's special from Shreveport exhibits the carpet-baggers' and the negroes' true idea of liberty and government. Sensible men desire no better proof of who are responsible for all the riotous proceedings which transpire in the reconstructed States than the scenes, such as that which our special describes at the Radical convention at Shreveport, which occur in every instance where there are two factions in the Radical party. The carpet-bag rogue, and the ignorant negro, have no conception of the freedom of political opinion or action. Their idea is to obtain control, and possession of power, by violence or fraud; and the theory they have practiced against the Democratic party, they play off against each other in their conventions and committees.

The split in Shreveport is a serious one. Bill Harper, a burley black negro, for years has been the absolute master of the Radical party, white and black. No man in the party has dared to dispute his authority, and he has ruled with an iron hand. A. B. Levisse, Boss Wilkinson and Heffner are influential white Radicals, and their recent revolt against Harper, beyond question, perils the harmony of the party in Caddo. That Harper and his followers attempted to break up the convention shows the vim, boldness and tenacity of this negro leader. Our Northern traducers may obtain a little light upon the negro politician and carpet-bagger from the fact that the murderous white savages of Shreveport had to protect the convention of one faction of the Radical party from the brutal and lawless violence of the other.

MONROE!

Our specials from Monroe and Shreveport this evening are very significant. In Monroe, we find that the work of violence has been inaugurated. Ouachita has a very large negro population, and it will turn out that the carpet-baggers have been working upon the passions and credulity of the negroes. The negroes never engage in these acts of violence of their own accord; they are always incited to them by cowardly white Radicals, who, when the mine is organized and the train is laid, skip off and leave their poor dupes to receive the brunt of the vengeance their violence may provoke. If several of these deluded negro rioters had been caught and hung by the outraged whites another howl would have gone up through the North. The fact that bands of negroes had fired into the residences of the whites; that the lives of men, women and children had been imperilled, would have been ignored; nay, the slain ruffians would have been held up all over the land as martyrs of liberty; lambs of innocence; victims of the brutal and malevolent passions of the Southern whites. We trust the riotous spirit of the negroes of Ouachita may be quelled without bloodshed and through the instrumentalities of the law. But if it shall become necessary for our white fellow-citizens there to resort to desperate measures to protect their lives and properties, we hope they will act with coolness and judgment, and "go for" the white rascals who are at the bottom of all this trouble. Let our friends, as far as possible, hold the deluded negroes guiltless; spare their lives if possible, and if they are forced to take live, let them deal with the white villains who are, beyond question, urging the negroes into these riotous acts.

A CANDID CONFESSION.

The Acting Governor of Louisiana, in his recent bitterly partisan letter to the Chairman of the Democratic-Conservative State Central Committee, uses the following language:

I frankly say to you, as the representative of the Democratic party of this State, that, in my opinion, the principal obstacle now existing to a fair expression of the will of the people at the next election consists in the system of terrorism which members of your party, not forming, I admit, the most numerous or the most respectable class, have established, unrebuked by you, in some of the parishes of the State, where black men are nightly whipped and shot at, or even killed; where they are prevented from holding political meetings, and are deprived of all freedom of political action.

In this paragraph Antoine and the leaders of the Radical party (for Antoine's letter is simply the manifesto of the party) charge that a system of terrorism prevails in this State; that negroes are nightly whipped, shot at and killed; and that colored men are deprived of all freedom of political action. These are indeed grave and

weighty charges coming from the very head of the State government. But upon whom rests the responsibility for this disgraceful and barbarous condition of things? Antoine and his party chiefs have preferred the charges, and they have also very clearly fixed the responsibility where it belongs.

The reader will observe that Antoine says that this "system of terrorism," etc., has been established not by the most numerous and the most respectable class of the Democratic-Conservative party. This is simply a concession that a reign of terrorism, in which negroes are whipped, and shot, and killed, has been established in Louisiana by the wicked and lawless elements of the population. The Acting Governor distinctly exonerates the larger and better class of our people from all complicity in these terrible deeds, and charges them upon the vicious, riotous and lawless minority of the population. Now we resume it will not be disputed that there is a vicious, evil disposed and riotous element in every population, even in those of New York, Vermont, England and France. We fully concede that such a class exists in our population as it does in those of all enlightened or other communities.

The control and restraint of the vicious propensities of this element is one of the most important duties of government in every country. Where there is a vigorous administration of the laws, this bad element is kept in bounds; its propensities for lawlessness and murder are restrained by the terrors of the law, and if they occasionally break out, the hand of the government is promptly stretched forth for the protection of society; the law-breakers are arrested, tried before the courts, and, if found guilty, punished.

Is this the case in Louisiana? Have we a government here which promptly arrests the rioter, the murderer and the disturber of the peace? Have we a State government which protects society and is the shield of every man's life and property? The head of the government we live under tells us that we have not; he tells us that under his administration the lawless elements of the population, though a small portion of the whole, have become dominant; that they have overridden the laws and the lawabiding people; that they have established a reign of terrorism; that they nightly whip, shoot and kill peaceable citizens who happen to be black; that these elements have become so active, bold and powerful under his administration that all freedom of political action has been destroyed.

All this is clearly confessed by Antoine in his letter to Col. Patton, and so far as it concedes imbecility on the part of the Radical State administration, it is true, literally true. But is it not a little startling that the Acting Governor of Louisiana makes this confession of the impotency of his administration, in a letter in which he refuses to accord the Democratic-Conservative party, which is laboring to establish a reform State government, under which the laws will be enforced, and all classes protected, any representation in the appointment of the officials who are to conduct the registration and election? Is it not a little startling, in short, that this confession is made in a letter which is designed to indicate to the people of the State that the head and managers of this corrupt, imbecile, rotten and infamous administration are determined to prolong its existence, even by violence, if necessary?

We have never perused so malignant, and at the same time so puerile and abject a State paper, as this letter of Antoine to Col. Patton. To sum up its substance in a few words, it is a confession that the government, of whom the author is now the head, is so rotten and imbecile that it dares not lift its arm to protect the weak from the violence of the wicked, and a declaration that it is the purpose of those who constitute that government to prolong their power by swindling, violence and falsehood.

We owe special amends to the memory of Dick Turpin for having compared him to Packard in the lead lines of the letter of our correspondent from Natchitoches. We admit that it is "rather rough on Dick Turpin," but it was the nearest we could come to it, and we thought we would let the thing stand as having any male relatives existing who would be likely to take the matter up.

Packard will begin his canvass of the State Saturday. He will resign in a very few days, but he declines to name the date.

Supervisors of Election.

The Democratic Supervisors of Election took the oath and properly qualified yesterday, and took their places at the various registration offices and went to work at once. Every ward in the city is now represented except the Seventh.

The list of the Radical United States Supervisors was handed into court this morning. There will finally be any objection made to them, and the probability is that they will go on duty to-day.

PERSONAL.

Monday evening, by the Jackson route, Mr. M. L. Navra, the popular proprietor of the China Palace, No. 129 Canal street, started on a trip to the North, where he will select a full stock of goods, including all the new and novel articles in his line of business.