

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 4, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYPKER.

For Member of Congress, Second District, HENRY C. DIBBLE.

For Member of Congress, Third District, CHESTER B. DARRALL.

For Member of Congress, Fourth District, GEORGE L. SMITH.

For Member of Congress, Fifth District, FRANK MOREY.

For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. E. NASH.

It is never too late to marry or to mend.

Now is the time for hens to lay in their winter eggs.

The Democrats of Missouri manage to keep their schurz on the stump.

Some heartless man says the violinist who plays with his toes must have a bow leg.

Democrats claim that the right of revolution is sacred. Putting revolutions down is a duty.

Candidates for sheriff will please not stand in such crowds as to block up the sidewalks.

Since the cremation occasioned by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, sparking has been forbidden in Chicago.

Two hundred and five thousand eight hundred pounds of false hair was sold in Paris last year.

It is reported that the great hotels at Saratoga lost money the past summer. So did their guests.

The Palace Hotel property in San Francisco has been mortgaged for the trifling sum of \$1,000,000.

A Dartmouth student manages to scrape his way through college by shaving other students as a barber.

Those engaged in the flouring mill business do not make good politicians. They are too apt to bolt.

Mr. "I. X. Peck," a funny correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, is sojourning for a while in this city.

Andy Johnson is willing to act in the United States Senate as the Moses for the white people of Tennessee.

John Randolph Tucker has been nominated for Congress in Virginia. He is professor of law in the Lee University.

Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach this morning as usual at the Congregational Church, at the corner of Prytania and Calloppe streets.

What will it profit a man to become coroner after the White Leaguers guarantee peace and quietness, and put a stop to sudden deaths?

Elsewhere in this morning's REPUBLICAN appears an advertisement from a gentleman of undoubted practical ability, applying for a situation as manager of a plantation.

As an illustration of high living, it is said the highest inhabited spot in the world is the Buddhist chapel at Hanie, in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

Wine producers on the Rhine want a law to compel dealers in a fluid that passes in the market for Rhine wine to call it "artificial wine." It is made of water, potatoes, glycerine, sugar and raisins.

A jurymen was asked whether he had been charged by the judge. "Well," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and stares at the crowd gave us a lecture, but I don't know whether he charges anything or not."

We pass every day through all the changes of human experience. We are children in the morning, with their fresh young bodies and feelings; we are middle-aged at noon, having seen an end of all perfection; we are old and weary and worn out at night.

The American Register, of September 12, reports Mr. Durant DaPonte, of New Orleans, and Mr. E. C. Hancock, minister plenipotentiary of his majesty King Rex, as having returned from their tour through Switzerland, and as again stopping in Paris.

A. Catonnet and C. H. V. Schwartz, composing the well known firm of Catonnet & Schwartz, cotton buyers, are about to locate themselves permanently at St. Louis, where they will be prepared to serve their New Orleans friends in the cotton trade or general commission line.

Secretary Bristow is clear sighted. In a recent letter to the chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, he uses this emphatic language: "At no time in the history of the country has it been more important to continue the Republican party in power than at present."

A man who wrote what he knew about farming in 1702, spoke thus slightly of the potato: "The root is very near the nature of a Jerusalem artichoke, although not so good and wholesome, but it may prove good for swine." And another authority, in 1719, refers to it as "of less note than horse radish, radish asparagus, lettuce and skirret."

A highly conscientious man once asked Father Taylor, the eccentric and eloquent pastor of Boston, whether a person who died at a Denny Lind concert would go to heaven. Denny Lind and contempt swept across Father Taylor's face as he glanced at the interloper. "A Christian will go to heaven whenever he dies, and a fool will be a fool wherever he is, even if he is on the steps of the pulpit."

Mr. Robert Tombs is evidently too advanced in his sentiments for the people of his own State. The merchants of Georgia have expressed themselves very freely concerning his recent inflammatory speeches. One declares that those speeches will do the State's commerce more harm than that suffered during the recent panic; and an eminent Georgian in public life says: "We would rather have had a riot than such a speech from such a man."

WHAT THE INSURRECTIONISTS HAVE GAINED.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the insurrection of the White Leaguers for them to survey the field and ascertain the results of their uprising. The comparison between what they promised to do for themselves, the State, and the party at the North, which they claim as sympathizers, and what they have accomplished is not flattering to their political astuteness. They proposed in the first place to install themselves into all the State offices, after having ousted the legally elected incumbents, compelling the acquiescence of the national government by their display of numbers, and by the "respectability" of the individuals engaged in the movement. They thought, because it was for the most part a clean mob, that it by that means lost its character of a mob, and became "a committee of the whole." Once installed into power and possessed of the influence of State patronage, the leaders were to turn their local triumph into a political advantage and give Louisiana to the Democratic party, winning thereby both glory and power. Moreover, the accession to the government of the State, no matter by what means, of the "staunch, solid men of the community," as they boast themselves, was to inspire such confidence throughout this country and Europe as to give us a financial lift that would set business a-going, attract capital and enterprise, and in short, accomplish wonders. These were the promised results of the "great uprising"—what are the actual? First and saddest, the killing and wounding of more than fifty citizens, with the inevitable misery consequent thereon; secondly, the advent in our midst of large numbers of United States soldiers for the express purpose not only of keeping the peace but of upholding the assailed authorities in the exercise of their functions; thirdly, the rekindling of old animosities between individuals and classes, which by the mere effect of time and use were cooling down to ashes; fourthly, the complete cessation of business (temporary though it may be), and fifthly, the reaffixing upon New Orleans, and indeed the whole State, the stigma of being a disorderly and mob-generating place to be avoided as unsafe for capital and uninviting to enterprise. For all these the bloodshed, the misery the humiliation of being policed by soldiers, the re-arranged ill-feeling, the rebekenned had name, the business stagnation—all these, good and ill—for the peace resulting from the presence of soldiers must be set against the mortifying necessity for that presence—for all these, and perhaps many more consequences to be developed in the future, the leaders of the recent insurrection, and they alone, are responsible.

These, however, are merely local results. The movement has others more extensive affecting the country at large, by which the fortunes of the two great parties into which it is divided may be materially influenced. To one of these, the opposition party, "Democratic" it calls itself, the leaders in the recent uprising against our State government looked for sympathy and encouragement. They got neither. The rank and file of the Democratic party feel right. They have pride in their citizenship as Americans, pride in American institutions and American civilization. "An appeal from the ballot to the barricade" is un-American; it is uncivilized; and accordingly the Northern people and the Northern press have uttered a protest almost unanimous against it. Even those papers which have uniformly distinguished themselves by the exhibition of maudlin sympathy for "poor down-trodden Louisiana," have withheld their support from this spasmodic and most ill-advised attempt to get her on her feet, and have denounced it as a degradation of political morals by no means to be tolerated in this country—a precedent fatal to republican institutions.

This conspiracy, therefore, in its results on the country at large, instead of aiding the Democracy by the accession of Louisiana, has blasted its re-opening hopes, insured the continuance in power of a Republican national administration, encouraged the incipient spirit of centralization, strengthened the third term party, and aroused throughout the North a state of feeling which will undoubtedly be manifested at the approaching meeting of Congress, in the strengthening of the military arm of the government. So much for the national political effects of this imitation of Mexican statesmanship, which aimed to establish the claims of its leaders to official positions by divine right of violence. As for the financial results which it achieved, they are too painful to contemplate. The credit of the State and city, low enough before, have gone down still lower, and a prevalence of yellow fever, Asiatic cholera and small-pox, all combined, could not have had a greater effect in scaring off emigration.

All the evils here enumerated will doubtless be set down by the friends of the uprising, not to the movement itself, but to its failure. That failure, however, was a foregone conclusion, not to have seen which argues a total unfitness for political leadership.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND VIOLENCE BEFORE THE WAR.

It is not too late to mend. Now is the time for hens to lay in their winter eggs. The Democrats of Missouri manage to keep their schurz on the stump. Some heartless man says the violinist who plays with his toes must have a bow leg. Democrats claim that the right of revolution is sacred. Putting revolutions down is a duty. Candidates for sheriff will please not stand in such crowds as to block up the sidewalks. Since the cremation occasioned by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, sparking has been forbidden in Chicago. Two hundred and five thousand eight hundred pounds of false hair was sold in Paris last year. It is reported that the great hotels at Saratoga lost money the past summer. So did their guests. The Palace Hotel property in San Francisco has been mortgaged for the trifling sum of \$1,000,000. A Dartmouth student manages to scrape his way through college by shaving other students as a barber. Those engaged in the flouring mill business do not make good politicians. They are too apt to bolt. Mr. "I. X. Peck," a funny correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, is sojourning for a while in this city. Andy Johnson is willing to act in the United States Senate as the Moses for the white people of Tennessee. John Randolph Tucker has been nominated for Congress in Virginia. He is professor of law in the Lee University. Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach this morning as usual at the Congregational Church, at the corner of Prytania and Calloppe streets. What will it profit a man to become coroner after the White Leaguers guarantee peace and quietness, and put a stop to sudden deaths? Elsewhere in this morning's REPUBLICAN appears an advertisement from a gentleman of undoubted practical ability, applying for a situation as manager of a plantation. As an illustration of high living, it is said the highest inhabited spot in the world is the Buddhist chapel at Hanie, in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,000 feet. Wine producers on the Rhine want a law to compel dealers in a fluid that passes in the market for Rhine wine to call it "artificial wine." It is made of water, potatoes, glycerine, sugar and raisins. A jurymen was asked whether he had been charged by the judge. "Well," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and stares at the crowd gave us a lecture, but I don't know whether he charges anything or not." We pass every day through all the changes of human experience. We are children in the morning, with their fresh young bodies and feelings; we are middle-aged at noon, having seen an end of all perfection; we are old and weary and worn out at night. The American Register, of September 12, reports Mr. Durant DaPonte, of New Orleans, and Mr. E. C. Hancock, minister plenipotentiary of his majesty King Rex, as having returned from their tour through Switzerland, and as again stopping in Paris. A. Catonnet and C. H. V. Schwartz, composing the well known firm of Catonnet & Schwartz, cotton buyers, are about to locate themselves permanently at St. Louis, where they will be prepared to serve their New Orleans friends in the cotton trade or general commission line. Secretary Bristow is clear sighted. In a recent letter to the chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, he uses this emphatic language: "At no time in the history of the country has it been more important to continue the Republican party in power than at present." A man who wrote what he knew about farming in 1702, spoke thus slightly of the potato: "The root is very near the nature of a Jerusalem artichoke, although not so good and wholesome, but it may prove good for swine." And another authority, in 1719, refers to it as "of less note than horse radish, radish asparagus, lettuce and skirret."

As it has pleased the malcontents to impute to Republican authorities all of the abuses which exist in the city and State government, it has occurred to us to bring to public attention the earlier political disturbances of Louisiana. It has been known that debt, destitution and disorder prevailed at the first session of the territory by the French.

We pursue the same subject from the history of a later period. A native and standard historian has reviewed the political condition of Louisiana from the defeat of the British before New Orleans by Western troops to the beginning of the late war.

The earliest period of this term manifested hostility to the federal government

on account of the public lands, slavery and the tariff.

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Wisaw, as the famous Russian proverbial says, "this is all that can be said of New Orleans."

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