

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 17, 1875.

Turkeys are too good to make game of.

Honesty is valuable because it is so rare.

Mrs. Oate-Tina has been playing "Di-voce."

A produce exchange has a provisional government.

Paddle the man who will not paddle his own canoe.

Weston is in such a bad way that he walks in his sleep.

The court of inquiry has been dissolved into mountain dew.

Pilmassil has probed English shipping to the very bottom.

Buffalo Bill is a good shot and has been most kindly treated by the critics.

If we go to war with Spain where shall we go? Or will Spain come to us?

A play called "Bought" has been acted in Cincinnati. The people were sold.

Ice in the river makes a coolness between the people of East and West St. Louis.

Unless militia regiments have good uniforms they will not bear close inspection.

When a man gets drunk in Vermont he is obliged to tell where he got his liquor.

Sleeping-car porters prefer places on cars which do not run through without change.

We have received from Controller John Jay Knox his annual report for the current year.

The police got wind of Tweed's escape, but they have failed in getting anything else.

Senator Jones has purchased the San Francisco Post, and now has something to do.

A warm place in another world has no terrors for a man who is freezing in this world.

When times are hard busy men have less fear that friends will get a job of work for them to do.

History classes are to take place of spelling schools. Candidates will be fed on fresh dates.

There has been a great falling off of little boys who have been in the habit of hanging out to street cars.

Be very careful when a lawyer makes a motion in court, especially if he has an inkstand in his hand.

"Let no guilty man escape," has been literally understood by the Apaches, who killed an Indian agent.

Mr. E. P. Innocent is on trial in London for bank robbery. He will remain innocent until proved guilty.

A drunkard loses his appetite because while he drinks only whisky his mouth can not water for any sort of food.

Now is the time for clerjymen to sell their slippers and dressing gowns, in anticipation of the new Christmas supply.

The Home Made Shoe and Clothing Manufacturing Company will open Saturday night under the St. Patrick's Hall.

It has been decided by an eminent divine that there is no sunset in heaven; and it is likely there is no sunrise in the other place.

Patent outsiders are good things for many newspapers. Without such outsiders they never could live with their irregular insiders.

"Lafourche" has lost his bet. The present style of dresses was not called in compliment to a Louisiana Senator. Pay up, "Lafourche."

If we do not recognize the Cuban patriots when they are belligerent, we can not expect them to recognize us when they become victorious.

"Quid's Odds" is the new book by M. Quad, the funny fellow of the Detroit Free Press, which will make its appearance here in time to be purchased as a holiday gift.

The vote of Mr. Phelps seems to have saved the people from the payment of the Weed warrants. Who complains that he was present at the rejection of this fundamental fraud?

City Democratic members of the Legislature mean reform when they propose to cut down the mileage of country members. The country members should cut out of the per diem, and then the reform would be complete.

The Democratic St. Louis Republican says: "If the Democrats in Congress know which side of their bread is buttered they will let the Louisiana question alone. They can not make it better, and they would be pretty sure to make it worse."

We have received, with the compliments of Major Howell, United States army, a copy of General Humphreys' memoranda relating to the improvement of the entrance to the Mississippi river by jetties. This work will be found a valuable antidote for the victims of quack engineering.

The new reading of the widow's "ornise" is not in our opinion, correct, notwithstanding it is contended by a correspondent "that widows at that day as in this cruised like privateers to capture a husband, towing him into church for condemnation as lawful prize before the parson sitting in admiralty." This theory is too thin, or our head is too thick to comprehend it. Let the old reading stand.

The news from Mr. McHenry's law office is that he has named R. H. Marr, Esq., to fill the vacancy left by Dr. McMillen on the outside of the United States Senate. Mr. Marr's well known persistency will undoubtedly bring the views of the differing Senators to a focus. He is more glib of tongue and more polite than Mr. Booth, but it may occur to the Senate that Mr. Fishback is better than a vacancy, and the sending of that gentleman to settle forever the Marr question will leave McHenry tearing his hair like Lear, and crying to his household: "Hark! to better, off my Marr what's well!"

THE FEDERAL OFFICES VACANT.

It is known that the REPUBLICAN never intervenes as the partisan of any man in the controversies which arise in its own as in other parties. Its influence is reserved for the success of Republican principles and for the adjustment of all such feuds as may threaten the unity of the party and the defeat of its principles.

Hence we have been silent and impartial observers of the competition waged by the friends of various nominees for some of the most important federal offices now vacant and awaiting executive nomination.

We have nothing to do with the acceptance or rejection of these nominees, confident that the friends of each will so represent the merits of their candidate and the demerits of their antagonists, that the appointing power will be pretty well advised and fully prepared to do the best for the country and for the party.

We have no hesitation in saying, however, that it is important to the ends of justice that the vacancy in the federal district bench should be speedily filled. There are vessels awaiting adjudication in admiralty which have been nearly eaten up with law changes and denunciations, and there is much other important litigation in which the parties suffer from the want of an active tribunal.

From the days of Deborah, who "judged Israel," and whose "heart was toward the governors of Israel," judges have been always appointed or elected in conformity with the political principles of the appointing power. This rule has prevailed in the United States ever since the adoption of the constitution. Judge Taney, an upright and able man, was a Democrat, and his constitutional rulings carried out the principles of that party. Those rulings have been all controverted by constitutional amendment, and Republican judges equally able and equally just turn the current of decisions into the constitutional channel which the people have opened. The judges are but the jetties of the land. The people, however, expect that the judges appointed by any party shall be men of unexceptionable character. The people may rightfully expect Republican rulings as far as the principles of the constitution may come under the scope of judicial action. They have a right, however, to demand that the judicial incumbents shall be men of pure lives, of unimpeachable integrity, of superior ability, and of exact punctuality in the performance of all their official duties. While there is a party struggle in such an appointment, there is likewise a party responsibility involved in the nomination and confirmation of a judge not merely steadfast in Republican faith, but wholly unexceptionable in expounding and maintaining the law.

The President has taken a stand in which he is sustained by the whole American people. It is to convict dishonest men, dignified as Republicans. He will remember that such offenders would not require prosecution, if they had not been appointed in ignorance of their character. An increased care of nomination is then essential, to relieve the Republican President of the annoyance of thief-taking, and the Republican party from the reproach of having unconsciously recommended bad men for office.

It is in this spirit that we insist on increased caution in nominating, confirming, and watching executive appointments to office. The next presidential election will involve a responsibility for the accumulated transactions of many years in peace and war. Our antagonists will parade and exaggerate all the exceptional men and measures of the past. We can defend the principles and policy of the Republican party, but we do not wish the close and conclusive campaign to be interrupted by the political bughwackers whose deprecations require argument and evidence. Leave the Republican press and speakers to contemplate and display the glories of a republic which has established the grandest principles ever advocated by freemen and philanthropists. Do not compel the Republican press to interrupt this glorious worship for the pursuit of the vermin who only infest the altars of liberty for the fat and flour of its sacrifices. It will be better to meditate with the great Law Giver on the mount, than even to slay the servant who dishonored the temple, or scourge forth the money changers who drive their sordid and infamous trade in its vestibule and portals.

PROTECTION TO THE NEGRO. If we have not heretofore commented upon the proceedings of the late Republican meeting at Mechanics' Institute, it has not been because we were indifferent to the object or action of that assemblage. In expressing our opinions upon the first object stated in the call we discuss the whole propositions involved in those which follow. This fundamental object is— To devise the means by which the colored people of the South could be better protected. To our mind, this demand for protection is far from being limited to the right to vote or be voted for once in every two years. It involves the right of education, of employment, and the enjoyment of every legal right given by the constitution and guaranteed by the law. The view taken by the report presented to the meeting is that the sole protection desired is to be political in its character. We regret to see an intimation that unless this protection shall be assured by the Republican party, that party can not rely upon the continued vote of the colored people. It is very true that the same report tells us—

Outside of the Republican party and the protection it can afford in perfect keeping with the constitution and laws of the land the Southern negro has no hope in the future. However such a declaration may establish the fact that this Southern negro can vote for no other party, we would not assume the shame of accepting a support thus admitted to be compulsory. We will endeavor to place the obligation on

grounds higher and more honorable to the colored people and ourselves. We will show—

1. That the perfect physical protection of the negro is impossible by any military force whatever. This is obvious from the character and extent of the country and the success with which lawless bands have slain not only colored, but white men. The presence of federal troops exasperates the vengeance of unscrupulous partisans and the inevitable withdrawal of those troops has been, in many instances, succeeded by deeds of violence, almost in wanton insult to the attempt at protection. History affords instances in which men obnoxious to fanatics or to enemies unscrupulous in their means of injury, have been assassinated when surrounded by guards and armies.

The Republican party has made the attempt to deter from or retaliate for these acts of violence. Under the law to punish the secret assassins of the negro, numbers of Ku-Klux were convicted and confined in distant prisons. This merely caused a change of tactics by which the negroes were kept from the polls, or induced to vote the Democratic ticket by threats of personal injury, so that while Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, boasts the protection of every human being without regard to color or condition, the Republican majority in Mississippi has been overthrown.

The white Republicans stand pledged to assure the negroes their political rights, and have defended those rights at the cost, in many cases, of social proscription and even of life itself. They will still do their duty faithfully, but this exposition shows the extreme difficulty which has been heretofore encountered.

It becomes, then, the duty of all those who are the friends of the colored people, or the social welfare of the South, to examine whether there be not some basis of permanent harmony between two races whose reciprocal services are indispensable to each other. The co-occupation of the Southern States, and especially of Louisiana, by these two races, must last for generations to come. That the color line drawn by the one or the other race must restrict the negroes of the South to their own political resources, is plain. That the white race, which holds so much of the property and position of the country, and which increases every year by immigration, should offer formidable impediments to the political supremacy of the colored race, can not be disputed. That a competition of race numbers can end but one way, was shown several years ago by Mr. Dunn, then the honored Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

The extension of military or numerical protection to the colored people, if they separate or permit themselves to be separated by a color line, is, then, to our mind, palpably impossible. The first and logical effect of such a separation would be analogous to that sectional separation which compelled in the late war the men of each section to side with their respective sections. The color line drawn would evidently compel many white Republicans to neutrality or to side with their race, because they could expect no protection or recognition at the hands of the colored Republicans.

We deprecate such a separation, and would recommend a more peaceful and practical mode of securing protection. 1. The colored Republicans should vote for no candidate who does not maintain the Republican construction of the constitution as amended and enacted. 2. They should vote for no man unless his established integrity guarantees an honest performance of duty. 3. The colored Republicans should demand of all representatives the enactment of such laws, and the adoption of such social measures as will promote: 1. The moral; 2. The intellectual; 3. The industrial improvement and employment of the colored people, as well as of the white people.

The adoption of such action on the part of the colored people will demonstrate their indispensable value in all the services and industries of social life. It will qualify them more and more for the discharge of those official and representative duties to which all men have a right to aspire. It will make the hundreds of thousands of colored people far more contented in the daily performance of compensated industry, and in the respectful consideration of a whole people dependent on them for agencies which can be furnished by no other population in the South.

The white people will see that if the colored race are slain and proscribed because they have been authorized to vote, a terrible and unintentional vengeance will follow. In what will that vengeance consist? In the same effect which has followed in Europe the oppression and denial of right to the poor and ignorant. The colored people thrust out of the schools and churches, excluded from the workshops, and treated as a leper and outcast, will become a moral leper and outcast. Each generation inheriting the accumulating vices of its progenitors, will annually add to the vagabonds and criminals of society. The infection may spread its germs until the circles unite and overspread the land. Labor may be impotent to preserve the farms from the encroachment of the forest. Property may be unsafe from deprecation. The comforts and ornaments of agriculture may be too precarious for care. Society may be so infected and infested with idle and dissolute tramps that capital and morality may go elsewhere for habitation.

Is this an imaginary evil? We point to the lazzaroni of Italy and the ladrones of Spain; to the tramps of England, and the ferocious communists of France. Each and all of these degraded classes is the product of religious and intelligent intolerance; a separation of one class from the confidence and protection of those who, from their wealth and position, should care for the welfare of those below them. If such radical social antagonisms have

presented themselves where the race and speech is the same, what right have we to anticipate any other consequences, when the races are marked by an external distinction of color?

There is the vengeance which God has in store for those who abnegate the duty to their fellow creatures which he has taught them. Will this vengeance fall exclusively upon the whites? It may drive them from their homes and leave a cottonwood jungle in the country, with a lazzaroni defiling the vestibule of the palace as in Venice. From this the whites may escape. The consequences which will fall upon the innocent and unhappy negro, may cleave to him in Louisiana as they seem to have done in Jamaica and San Domingo. The Republican party stands under a high and heavy responsibility in this matter. It sincerely desires the welfare of both races, and it would exhort with its whole influence—

1. That the colored people do not rush into the antagonism of race separation. 2. That both white and black agree upon a system of mutual usefulness which will make each indispensable to the welfare of the other.

This is our contribution to the just propositions submitted to the assemblage of colored Republicans at the Mechanics' Institute. It furnishes to our minds the "best means by which the colored people of the South can be protected." It places this protection in good faith in the hands of the colored people themselves.

JESUITICAL.

The English dictionary defines "a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles," and says that this society resorts to "deceptive practices to effect its purposes." Though the definition was made a century ago, it might be supposed it had been given in prediction of Southern Democracy. We have stated that this "pestilent invention," the telegraph, had destroyed the deceitful practice of rigging a protective or a Union Democrat in one section, and a free State and secession Democrat in another section, both voting the same presidential ticket. We triumphed prematurely. The Southern Democrats have flanked the telegraph by publishing sentiments which they do not believe, with a reserved right to violate these principles in their social and local actions.

"The grandest aspiration of the Democratic party," said Mr. Lamar, in his late speech in Washington, "and its crowning glory will be to restore the constitution to its pristine strength and authority, and to make it the protector of every section and of every human being of every race, color and condition in the land."

We wish an impartial mind to compare this Republican confession of faith with the treatment of the Southern Democracy to people of color, and to citizens of the United States whose sole offense consists in their having voted the Republican ticket. It will be seen that the telegraph has been made the means of deceiving the American people by publishing a profession in one place, which is contradicted by the practices in another. The great respect for the age of chivalry was not for its violence, but for its honor. The word of a knight was as binding as could have been any legal obligation. There was no fraud, guile or deceit, in word or deed, of the true Paladin. The first fraud of Southern Democracy has consisted in aping the attributes of those devoted men, who protected weakness from power, and poverty from the oppression of wealth. Those men were the republicans of their day, and fought the barons and other noblemen in defense of distressed virtue at a time when there was no force in law against despotism. What, then, must be thought of a party which systematically disregards the law and forgets its own professions in the persecution of the poor, the ignorant and the helpless negro?

In what estimate must a party be held which practices deceit and insincerity in the publication of its faith and the execution of its contracts? A party based on such a theory can not survive among the American people. They demand courage and candor. They require a plain avowal of principles, and a faithful abiding by the written pledges of parties to a controversy. The doctrines which were taught by Lloyola, but whose abuses have been repudiated by almost every government and people, can not succeed in the United States. They will sooner or later exterminate any political party that is so unwise as to incorporate them as a rule of political action.

SENATOR MORTON has given notice of check to the Mississippi Democracy, and we hope he will be able to announce "mate" in three or four moves. One of the most valuable of the fruits which was expected to grow out of the shotgun and artillery practice introduced by the Democracy into the late Mississippi election is a Democratic United States Senator. For this prize have they "fled their mind," etc., as Macbeth did, and it looks altogether likely with like want of success. The twenty-five thousand Republican majority could not have been turned to an equal majority on the wrong side by any fair means. Senator Morton and other Republicans are as well aware of this as the Democrats, who are in the confidence of the conspirators, and they are determined to protect the Senate at least from any member who may be sent by the Legislature alleged to have been chosen at the spurious election. We are glad to see this move. It is gratifying to know that there is power enough as well as the determination in the United States Senate to rebuke rioters and deprive them of the fruits of their spoliations. If the door be once opened to representatives in Congress who owe their success to the mob, there will soon be an end of the Senate and the government. Mississippi had better remain partially represented in the Senate for a full term than that Jeff Davis or Mr. Lamar be elected on any but the

fairest terms, in all the stages from the party to the final election. It is a matter of very little moment to anybody except the candidates themselves whether either of them ever sees the inside of the Senate Chamber, but it is vital to Mississippi that the majority of her people have their free right of choice in the matter. The worst man in the State, if properly elected, will do the people more honor than the best if smuggled in in violation of law. The Senate committee will, no doubt, bring enough rascality to light to prevent the admission of any Senator which is likely to be sent by the present Mississippi Legislature. The Democratic journals and politicians will make a great outcry against Senator Morton, but this will avail nothing. He will be supported and his course approved by the best men of both parties.

NOTICE. At a meeting held this day of the Joint Committee on Examining the Books, Vouchers and other Official Documents of the Auditor and the Treasurer, it was Resolved, That the committee shall adjourn on the day of the meeting of the General Assembly. Punctual attendance of all the members desired. E. F. HERWIG, Chairman. New Orleans, December 16, 1875.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

The undersigned having introduced into the market

PURE HOME GROUND COFFEE.

Which, with their

SPLENDID TEAS.

Have gained a most flattering popularity, would now announce to their friends and the public that, having put up a first class steam engine, they have

Pure Ground Spice Department.

And will furnish, longkeepers, hotels, restaurants, confectioners, steamboats and steamships with the

BEST SPICES

at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Consumers are well aware that a pure article could not be procured in this city, and will appreciate the advantage of buying of an old, well established house.

M. HOGAN & CO.

No. 302 Magazine Street, near Jackson.

AT WALSH'S.

FINE GOODS! NEW STOCK!

And the best assortment of

SHIRTS

In the city of New Orleans.

A Good Fashionable Shirt for \$1.50.

FINE GOODS LOW IN PROPORTION.

And every article of this and there's Furnishing Goods equally cheap.

USEFUL PRESENTS

Elegant New Neckwear.

New Styles Collars and Cuffs.

Half Dozen Stylish Shirts (Nobby).

Handsome Sleeve Buttons or Studs.

Gloves, Suspenders or Umbrellas.

Besides lots of other articles suitable for presents to fathers, sons, loved husbands, brothers, or friends.

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Call and see

B. T. WALSH,

110 Canal Street

N. B.—A FEW BOYS NICE SUITS LEFT, from two to nine years in size, to be sold at cost. del 17 2p

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AND Parish of Orleans, December 17, 1875.

Pursuant to the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, tax collectors are hereby informed that the current (1875) taxes may be paid without the penalty of twenty-five per cent up to and including the twenty-third of December instant.

This does not, however, relieve collectors from effecting their final settlements within the time specified by law, viz. within ten days from the tenth of December; and tax receipts issued subsequent to the filing with the recorder of the delinquent lists must embrace the fees for redemption and cancellation, as in cases of receipts for delinquent taxes.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

PHILIP WERLEIN'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE.

BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE LEAST MONEY, OR ON TERM.

Childering & Son, Bushman & Son, Pflaum, Muller, Hale, Weber and others.

Estey & Co., Cottage and Parlor, Reedham, Silver Tongue and other makers.

Churches and halls supplied to order.

Pianos and organs repaired, regulated and exchanged.

Tuning done by the best workmen.

PHILIP WERLEIN, No. 202 Canal Street.

HALL AND ORGANS DRESSES.

The Magnificent Dresses Exhibited at the Opening of

MRS. S. LIBERMAN.

200 Canal Street

Out in the very latest styles, exquisitely trimmed and finished, and made up with the greatest care, are now offered for sale at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To Ladies who are preparing for New Year's Day, and for the balls and festivities of the present season, this is a rare opportunity.

The latest styles of Hats and Bonnets, Trimmings, Flowers, etc., always on hand.

MRS. S. LIBERMAN.

No. 202 Canal Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE BEST AND MOST ACCEPTABLE

Can be had of

LOUIS GRUNEWALD.

GRUNEWALD HALL, Baronne, near Canal Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Of the Best European and American Makers.

Hand Instruments, Music, Musical Books, Etc.

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

For each or on easy monthly payments.

del 17 2p

READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE GRAND DISPLAY

137 Canal Street

LEWY'S DOLLAR STORE

HAS COMMENCED.

Stop and look into the show windows. Carry your children there. Beyond doubt the

FINEST LAY OUT

ever witnessed in New Orleans. Go and see the

STEAM LOCOMOTIVE, with a Pullman Palace and Passenger Car attached, at full speed, STRAM UP. Everybody is amazed. Children delighted.

Something for Everybody.

TOYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

Flowers, Carriages, Furnished Houses, Hobby Horses, for \$1.

No small toy horses for dogs and cats, but horses that your boys can ride on.

HANDSOME CHINESE AND JAPANESE

WORK BOXES and WRITING DESKS,

elaborately inlaid. Most complete and elegant

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES.

PEARL JEWEL

and CARD CASES.

BOHEMIAN GLASS NOVELTIES.

BRONZES! BRONZES! BRONZES!

FROM \$1 UP.

BRONZE INKSTANDS,

\$1 UP.

Examine the

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

YOUR CHOICE FOR \$1.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

YOUR CHOICE, \$1.

By all means stop at LEWY'S when you are on Canal Street. It will amuse and delight you, inspeeting all the Curiosities and Novelties that a Dollar will buy.

A catalogue will be out this week answering the questions and solving the perplexing problem,

What Shall I Buy for a Christmas Present?

To simplify matters we have arranged Departments for Boys, Girls of all ages, for Parents, for Sweethearts, for Friends.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE CROWD.

Go Early and Have a Good Selection.

We call special attention to our

STREAM TOYS.

AQUATIC TOYS.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

DRESSED AND UNDERESSED.

Pronounced by Northern and foreign visitors to be the most complete assortment ever seen in a single house.

FRICES FROM 50c TO \$30 APiece.

del 17 2p

ADVICE TO SOUTHERN PEOPLE