

New Orleans Republican

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NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 7, 1876.

The valleys are as old as the hills.

The dogs in Texas have the epizootic.

Henry Wilson was a Natick philosopher.

A miss deed—Giving title to a young lady's property.

Dickens was a great talker, and he lived at Gad's Hill.

Turkey stealing is looked upon as a poultry offense.

Miss Neilson will return to this country to play in "Anne Boleyn."

New York is likely to get Thomas Bailey Aldrich for a resident.

Be contented with what you have until you see a chance of getting more.

The Fifth Avenue Company has been playing "Under the Gaslight" in Galveston.

It is said Olive Logan's "Butter" lecture needs working over. She should chase it.

It is said the poet Swinburne, who was a Catholic, has joined the Church of England.

The hunter who has not paid his bills owes for a deer lodge in some vast wilderness.

"I talk, not that I love my State less," said a Democratic agitator, "but a riot more."

A young man narrowly escaped being cut off with a shilling. His father had no shilling.

California editors boast that they had strawberries for Christmas. Give us turkey every time.

When a man bets on an election in Louisville, the money "put up" is confiscated for the school fund.

When the fourth of July comes small boys always want the money they have spent for skates.

A theatrical manager is not particular about making new acquaintances. It is easy to get into his family circle.

Editors who have obituaries on hand, prepared for Charles O'Connor, can file them away with defeated and rejected spring poetry.

When a band, serenading a candidate for Congress, plays, "There is no Place Like Home," the candidate naturally reflects on his chance.

Anything to beat Grant. As soon as he said, "Let no guilty man escape," the Democrats drove Tweed down to a steamer and saw him off.

Bayard Taylor calls his new book "Jon of Iceland." Mark Twain thinks he should learn to spell John, or quit sneering at the efforts of funny men.

A splendid bark, of 1102 tons, and 205 feet long, has been built at East Boston. She is called the Stonewall Jackson, and the bark is on the sea.

The detectives could not guess why Charles Ross should be traveling in New Hampshire. They now say of Master Blanchard that "the little boy lied."

Members of the Legislature who did not attend the Democratic Convention on Wednesday and Thursday, are expected to resign their per diem for those days.

By the will of his daughter, Sam Ward has come into possession of \$10,000. There are people who will be ungenerous enough to say that he lobbied for her death.

The "Hon. Mrs. Norton" is a grand title for the author of "Bingen on the Rhine," but her mother always called her Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, and that is her name.

Office seeking has arisen to sublimity when Congressmen stay away from their duties and Legislatures adjourn to help out a convention of Democratic congressmen.

Hon. John H. Clifford, ex-Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and president of the Boston and Providence railroad, died at New Bedford on the second instant, of dropsy, aged sixty-six years.

Little Nell, the California agate, who is no longer little, has run away to Australia with a young actor. She leaves the entire Williams family to mourn her loss and support themselves the best way they can.

We can endure tin horns and fire crackers, but there is a curiosity to know what manner of person he or she is who wishes to witness an amateur theatrical performance "during the holidays, for some charity."

A boy who had a stepfather and afterward a stepmother, has become confused in his ideas of relationship. He says his youngest brother, just arrived, is certainly his brother, although by another mother and a different father.

From the officers of the Washington Artillery we acknowledge the receipt of tickets of admission to Lafayette square, to witness the display of the battalion on the eighth of January. The dress parade will take place at 4 P. M.

Our dramatic critics have nearly ruined the theatrical business. When they speak of "crushing houses," "packed audiences," "perfect jams," and theaters "crowded to suffocation," at matinees, sensible people avoid the playhouse. Human beings are not sardines, and when they go out for pleasure they want elbow room.

A Democratic club at Raymond, Mississippi, resolved "that the members of the club will, for the year 1876, hire and rent lands and advance money and supplies to such men only as are now or shall hereafter connect themselves with the Democratic Conservative clubs and act in good faith." Raymond is a good place for emigrants to avoid.

An exchange says: "A tramp in Troy, New York, went to the police, and declared that he was a fugitive from justice, having murdered a man in New Orleans, where his family lived." They might have known that he lied. Men can commit murder in this State without fear of being arrested.

THE WHITE LEAGUE HEAD OF THE COLUMN.

The success of the Democracy in securing the control of the convention has brought forward a leader too honest to conceal his purposes. He says:

Let the white people of our State be one body against their opponent—Radicalism.

We have then the exhortation from the Democracy that the anti-Radical party shall not stand in the way of the Democracy. Thus says an organ of Democracy:

The anti-Radical party in this State ought to be extremely careful, from this time until the November election is over, to do nothing that can in any way embarrass the national Democratic party.

The campaign, then, is to be fought here on the White League line. The Conservatives are to serve under the Democracy, and whatever national or State victories shall be gained by the joint forces will inure to the exclusive advantage of the Democracy.

The consequences of this policy, both to the colored people and to those who employ their labor agencies, are of the most serious character. It well becometh the Conservatives to reflect whether in falling into line upon the terms presented they are not serving under the most radical and revolutionary party that ever appeared in the South. We do not doubt that Mr. Moncreu is of opinion that the exercise of suffrage by the colored people is an outrage upon the rights of the whites, and from the known singularity of his character we may expect the Mississippi issue of white against black to be made in our next canvass. Were all the Democratic politicians in the country content, as, no doubt, Mr. Moncreu would be, to conduct the contest upon argument and justice, there might be a fair comparison of views, and the majority of voters would determine the policy of the State. Of that result we have little doubt. The color question, thus presented, will be regarded by the ex-Ku-Klux and White Camellias as the trumpet of war. The only argument used by these outlaws will be the rifle or revolver; the only proof necessary will be the complexion of the voter. There is not only an election to be held in 1876, there is a crop to be made. There is not only a political ticket to be compounded, but there is a commerce to be conducted, upon which hangs the livings of unemployed thousands.

Under this declaration of war against the principal laboring force of the country, we may regard the defeat of Mr. C. as a misfortune. Mr. Moncreu is, we believe, a lawyer. Messrs. Ellis, Gibson, Levy, Marr, and other leading spirits of the White League, are also eminent attorneys. To these gentlemen strife, expensive strife, represents a perpetual contest of opinions. They honestly believe that the last shilling of a litigant may be well spent in deciding a peppercorn principle in which the profession is interested. The planter, commission merchant and capitalist are interested in a crop which will pay their debts and add to their competence. The White League may chase the laborers into the swamp just when the planter and factor require their services in the field. The political disturbances of the country bring federal troops among us, and these disorders are seized on by our rivals elsewhere to turn migration of labor, enterprise and capital from us and to themselves.

The issue proposed by Mr. Moncreu is not practical. It proposes to determine in the year 1876 whether the election of 1872 was legal. Let us suppose that such should be the decision, even if it were possible to put that question in issue. Would Mr. McEnery or Mr. Moncreu take office under the election of 1872? Would the past four years be regarded an interregnum, and would the Democratic candidates of 1872 hold office until 1880? We presume no one would assume such a thing. If the whole Democratic State ticket of 1872 shall be put before the people and elected, they would be the administration of 1876, not of 1872. If a different Democratic ticket shall be elected in 1876, its members would not consent to stand aside for Messrs. McEnery and Moncreu. It is possible that a Democratic Legislature might order back payment of official salaries to the Democratic candidates of 1872, but this gratuity is not worth involving the State in a domestic war, or jeopardizing a crop of fifty millions, and a commerce of three or four times that sum.

The public, therefore, sees the programme of the Democratic party. It is to enroll the whites against the people of color, to employ the Confederates as subordinate allies, and conduct the canvass of 1876 upon the legality of the election of 1872.

Will those who have land, labor, capital or enterprise at stake in Louisiana be content to see the White League Democracy take the head of the column in the canvass of 1876?

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The accredited organ of Louisiana Democracy intimated to Governor Kellogg the terms on which alone he can purchase peace for the poor, harassed people of the State, and at the same time secure inglorious ease for himself. By simply resigning his office and leaving the lawful authority with which he has been clothed by the suffrages of the people to be seized by the unruly chieftain who can for the moment rally to his side the greatest number of followers, Governor Kellogg would be sure to escape further annoyance. Whether right or wrong, whether acceptable to the party which sustains the administration or not, it is assumed that if the Governor will "step down and out" there will be no more trouble for him, but "there will never be peace so long as he is Governor."

The objections of the Democracy to the Republican State government are both of a general and unsatisfactory character. They strike at the constituent elements rather than faults which it has actually committed. More stress is laid upon the component parts of the Republican party

than upon its announced and accomplished policy. For instance, the Governor is habitually called a usurper. This is tantamount to denying the competency of the voters who chose him to be Governor. Then, objection is made that the party includes carpet-baggers, adventurers and negroes, whom merely to mention is to show they have no political rights or privileges, while the Democracy is composed exclusively of the intelligent, honorable and heretofore prosperous native residents of Louisiana. So far as it is a contest between natives and immigrants, we would be content to go to a fair trial of the issue at once. Four-fifths of the Republican party are men who were born in this State. Probably, two-thirds of the Democracy are not. But this is of no consequence in a State in the American Union. He who but yesterday escaped from the worn out, sterile soil of old Virginia, is entitled to all the rights and privileges which appertain to a native citizen. The law makes no distinction, nor does custom, unless the immigrant be a Republican, in which case he is taunted by his fellow-immigrant of the Democratic persuasion with being a carpet-bagger. We do not understand that the members of the Democratic party have any more intelligence, honor or nativity than Republicans. We could not concede them greater political rights if they had. Every free citizen, no matter what his nativity, character for intelligence, his wealth or moral sensibilities, is entitled to protection of law, and is given, moreover, the right to a voice in the selection of those who are charged with the administration of the government. To say the government is illegal because the minority does not exactly like the make up of the majority is not such an assertion as will command respect. The style of a man's dress may as well be pleaded as a bar to his right to vote, as to object to him on account of having been born abroad. None of the things urged against the Republican party by the Democrats are valid objections. As negroes, they have the same political rights as their white fellow citizens. No standard of intelligence is prescribed, nor is a more or less refined sense of honor, whatever it may mean, necessary to give greater effect to a ballot. As for nativity the Republican party has more of that virtue, provided it be such, than the Democracy can boast. We can see no legal advantages which are possessed by one party, which are not enjoyed by the other. It becomes, then, a question of numbers, to be determined according to the American fashion.

An appeal from the arbitrament of the ballot to a street conflict with deadly weapons has been taken on more than one occasion. The defeated party was compelled to retire before the agents of the law. Baffled in their design, they add to their other complaints against the Republican party that it was sustained by bayonets. This charge, if true, is no great compliment to a party that can not be prevailed upon to obey the laws and respect the rights of others except under duress of force. It is rare that bayonets are employed to uphold wrong. United States bayonets have never been thus employed from the day they gleamed on the heights of Bunker Hill down to the glorious day of Appomattox and since. The same men who defended the Union have protected the Republican government in Louisiana, and from the same enemy.

As Lincoln could have had peace by resigning his high office and retreating to Illinois, so Kellogg may see a quiet hour for himself by resigning an office conferred upon him by the people of the State. But neither in the case of Lincoln nor of Kellogg would a lasting and final peace between the contending parties have been promoted or established by the abdication and flight of the chief. Lincoln conquered his foes with the aid of the strong right arm and ample resources of the loyal people of the nation. He declined to step down and out; paid no heed to the sneers of the Democratic editors about his being a "usurper," a "tyrant," a minority President with a rump Congress, an "ape," and other choice epithets. He pursued his course, was faithful to duty, true to his manhood, and finally succeeded in conquering a peace which has remained unbroken for nearly eleven years. During all this interval of peace we have constantly heard from the party which now seeks to unsettle Governor Kellogg, "We do not want to fight the United States; we have had enough of that." Let them disturb the peace here by making a revolution, and they will probably have reason to still further respect the power which humbled them before. We believe it is in the power of the Louisiana Democracy to wipe out the Democratic majority in Congress in one campaign. Their friends in Congress and out feel this to be true, and hence implore them to make no mistake. We think it will be a fatal mistake to attempt to carry out the resolutions of the Convention which were yesterday adopted. It will again divide the Democracy and make the Republicans a unit. But peace will not follow. The terms proposed are too nearly like those which the Democracy of fifteen years ago attempted to force upon Lincoln. They failed, and there was profound peace.

WILL CONGRESS INTERFERE?

The letters put in by Congressmen Gibson and Levy differ materially from the political situation as intimated by Congressman Ellis in his address before the Democratic Convention.

The letters of the two first declare emphatically that Congress will not unsettle the compromise of 1875, as it affects the authority of Governor Kellogg. Here is what these gentlemen say:

The leaders of the Democratic party, and notably Hon. Samuel Randall, with the aid of the more moderate Republicans, achieved one of the most signal victories in the history of constitutional government against the encroachments of executive power. Having defeated this policy, they voted against the resolutions of the Republicans with regard to Louisiana, but at the same time they gave positive assurances that they would regard them as a final disposition of the Louisiana case. They just-

ly themselves somewhat after the following manner: "We had just saved you, by an extraordinary struggle, from martial law. The Legislature of Louisiana, elected by the people, has declared their acquiescence in Kellogg, as Governor; the Democratic party had a majority in the Legislature, and therefore control of the money of the people, and quiet and peace resulted from the adjustment. We thought it best then to accept the situation as it was, and to agree not to agitate the election of 1872, but to let it drop out among the many dead issues of the past."

"Moreover, the country has made its mind up against any further agitation of the Louisiana case; it may give the President another pretext to invoke military power, and do harm to the Democratic party in the next election."

Mr. Gibson says:

These are the views entertained by nearly all the leading Democrats here from the South as well as the North—and they express them, or similar ones, with great frankness and firmness. No candid statement of the Louisiana case could be made that did not give these views prominence.

And he adds:

It might sound better if I were to make a flourish of trumpets and indulge in pleasing illusions. But it is wiser for us to realize the truth as it is, so that we may not deceive ourselves.

Hon. Mr. Levy gives similar testimony. He says that, during the debate upon the Louisiana credentials—

It was charged on the Republican side, and admitted by many of our Democratic friends in the House, that at the last session of Congress there was an implied understanding and tacit agreement, though not formally expressed, that the proposed Wheeler compromise should operate as an acquiescence in the Kellogg government, and further action or discussion on that subject by Congress should not be had.

"I feel it my duty to state that many of our friends in Congress indicate an unwillingness to reopen the Louisiana case. The apparent and superficial quiet in the State is misinterpreted by them as the result of the 'Wheeler compromise,' and as manifesting tacit acquiescence in Kellogg's government; and hence they contend it is our best policy to abstain from agitation of this question, but rather to bend our energies toward carrying the election in November, 1876, and thus effect the installation of the government of our choice."

Mr. Levy says:

The issue on the certificates did not and could not arise. There is but one way in which the election of 1872 can be brought before the lower house of Congress, and that is by memorial or petition.

From these quotations it is evident that the Democratic majority of "nearly seventy" consider the status of our State government among "the dead issues."

The Democratic leaders have determined in their caucus and in the House that the Wheeler compromise shall "operate as an acquiescence in the Kellogg government," and that "further action or discussion of that subject by Congress should not be had."

The substantial argument is used that further agitation of this question may "do harm to the Democratic party in the next election." Both these members quoted express the opinion that a memorial from the people of Louisiana can alone bring the question of executive legitimacy before Congress.

Mr. Ellis, however, seems to differ with his colleagues in his disposition to continue a contest in Louisiana which has been foreclosed in Congress. He is of opinion that the legality of the Wheeler compromise can be brought up by a resolution of inquiry as to whether Louisiana has a republican form of government. This is true, and a similar inquiry can be raised as to New York or New Jersey. The right of petition is sacred; but when the Democratic majority of seventy has had the question before them, when Congress entertained jurisdiction over it, and it has been determined not to reopen the question, we would ask what chance of solution a resolution of inquiry into a question postponed by agreement of both parties can have before such a body? Messrs. Gibson and Levy have answered the question.

The legality of the Kellogg administration, which has been thus decided by Congress to have been established by compromise, is, however, to be continued as a State issue here. It is a moot and mischievous issue. It is urged by a Representative who accepted a commission from what he now calls the "usurpation of the Kellogg government."

What else does this state of facts mean but that "a dead issue," cast out of Congress as threatening "harm to the Democracy in the next election," shall be kept alive and rankling here. Congress will let it "drop out among the many dead issues of the past." The Democracy will continue to agitate it as paramount to all other local questions.

We approve the candor of Congressman Gibson, who does not "choose to make a flourish of trumpets or indulge in pleasant illusions," rather than the exhortations of Mr. Ellis to overthrow an administration which can not be legally displaced until the end of its official term.

AN EXPLANATION.

Hon. E. John Ellis called at this office, desiring us to state, regarding his speech of Wednesday evening, that our reporter was in error in regard to his statement that Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, had suggested that it was better that older and more experienced members than the Louisiana delegation were, were to take charge of the matter, i. e., the contest upon the rival credentials of Morey and Spencer. The statement Mr. Ellis now makes is as follows:

"Mr. Morrison made no such suggestion. The interview between that gentleman and the Democratic Representatives from Louisiana was very brief. It was held in the presence of Mr. Kerr, and he simply agreed with Mr. Kerr that the contest might be made upon the double certificates filed from the fifth district. The understanding that the Louisiana Representatives had been silent in the debate arose from suggestions of other members, as well as from agreement between those Representatives."

EVASIVE.

When John Randolph was asked his age on the presentation of his credentials as a member of Congress, he replied, "Ask my constituents." Mr. Ellis repeated this reply on being asked from what authority he held his credentials. The evasion was applauded. It was neither original nor responsive. He subsequently said he would have demanded his seat upon the certificate of Mr. McEnery alone. As no member has been seated upon this last

mentioned certificate, it would have been equivalent to staying at home until the Louisiana question has been decided. The fact remains that Mr. Ellis holds a seat upon credentials given by a government which the Democratic convention pronounces illegal. It is thus that hundreds of Democrats hold and others solicit commissions from a government which their party denounces as a usurpation.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, AT NEW ORLEANS, IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

At the close of business, Friday, December 31, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, gold, \$16,866 80

Loans and discounts, currency, 52,997 67

United States bonds to secure circulation, 50,000 00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, 33,646 87

Due from approved reserve agents, 41,893 53

Due from other banks and bankers, 29,032 56

Real estate, furniture and fixtures, 49,324 81

Premiums paid on bonds and gold, 2,228 07

Exchanges for Clearing House, \$112,970 67

Bills of other national banks, 22,859 60

Fractional currency, including nickels, 1,483 79

Specie, gold coin, 123,600 00

Legal tender notes outstanding, 12,282 41

Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, 2,220 00

Total, \$1,076,549 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, \$300,000 00

Surplus fund, 125,104 24

Legal bank notes outstanding, 45,600 00

Individual deposits, gold, 14,405 94

Individual deposits, currency, 516,939 63

Due to banks and bankers, 2,718 69

Old dividends unpaid, \$353 63

Dividend now declared, four per cent, 12,000 00

Total, \$1,076,549 18

JOHN T. COOPER, President.

A. W. BOWEN, Vice President.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

At the close of business December 31, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, \$1,812,700 76

United States bonds, 98,000 00

Other bonds, 232,642 71

Banking house and other real estate, 21,422 45

Due from reserve agents, 77,698 35

Due from banks and bankers, 170,145 54

United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders, 40,000 00

Five per cent redemption fund, 27,500 00

Legal tender and national bank notes, \$43,094 81

Gold coin, 42,000 00

Checks for Clearing House, 377,698 92

Total, \$5,430,697 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$1,000,000 00

Surplus fund, 200,000 00

Net undivided profits, 113,986 11

Circulation, 737,221 60

Individual deposits, 3,132,315 58

Due to banks and bankers, 195,649 04

Dividends unpaid, 1,405 00

Total, \$5,430,697 33

J. H. OGLESBY, President.

A. LURIA, Cashier.

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