

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1876.

French ladies ignore false hair.

Mr. John E. Owens is starting with "Our Boys."

This is leap year and old bachelors are on the lookout.

All the Mexican forces we know of are a raid against us.

Bates says a father like William B. Astor is worth living for.

After seeing Oakey act the managers do not care to hire a hall.

Montana is happy. Snow is six feet deep and the bears are asleep.

If we must hear lectures our choice is naturally a humor or lecture.

Girls wish they were boys until they like some boy and feel contented.

Nevada will send a white fox and a black eagle to the centennial menagerie.

The investigation of the Pacific Jockey Club will show some racy developments.

A new Pennsylvania paper is called the Jenkinstown Peetle. What a pest 'll be to mortal foes.

Thomas A. Hendricks, as pictured in the Graphic, does not look like a man who will ever be President.

Spring, after all, is the most convenient time to turn over a new leaf. There are more leaves then.

Miss Jennie Hardy has been singing in Chicago. "Why beats my heart so loud? Perhaps she is a loud girl."

Max Muller insists upon the necessity of compulsory and gratuitous education among all the nations of the earth.

The total income of the Prince of Wales, from all sources, is about \$75,000. The Princess receives, besides, \$50,000.

Gail Hamilton, in the Independent, has taken up infant baptism as an subject for discussion. Now, bring on your infants.

A bald-headed man may go wild when flies light on him, but he will never be called a hair 'em scars 'em sort of a chap.

Fanny Davenport will stand much better as an actress when Mrs. Burnham-Fiske writes less familiarly of her wardrobe and beauty.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it wholly. Nor go to church in the morning and to the theatre in the evening, as some young men do.

Charles O'Connor beat the doctors when he refused to take their medicine, and so got well; but if he should ever break a leg, let him look out.

The right to sell chewing gum on the centennial grounds has not yet been disposed of. The chance is open for any spruce looking young man.

The mayor of Buffalo has passed into history by saying, "The city's dollar should go as far as the citizen's." The dollars of our city go a deal further.

A Paris author has had the good fortune to have a novel of his suppressed. It will be printed in England and become very popular in France.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has written a letter vindicating General Schenck in the Emma Mine transaction. That ought to settle the mines of all.

Lord Derby says that no man in a public position can adequately discharge the duties that devolve upon him without female sympathy and co-operation.

Brigham Young is a great favorite at Salt Lake. He has been sick, but one of the local papers says, "We are glad to notice an improvement in the old fraud's health."

It is probable that Governor Tilden will make a Southern agricultural tour, in opposition to Hendricks. Jeff Davis will yield the field to men who expect to be President.

A Nebraska paper, bragging on its townsays, "Wahoo sports a literary club." Is that of Wahoo's a thought? We know a schoolmaster who used to sport a club, more literal than literary, however.

A Chicago man has not been bothered by his wife to get worked for her, since the morning he appeared pleased to do such an errand and incidentally spoke of the engaging young lady who tended the worsted counter.

The last installment, about seventy-five in number, of the Southern refugees who emigrated to Brazil at the close of the rebellion, have reached Port Royal, South Carolina, in the United States steam frigate Swatara. They are doubtless glad to get "home again."

We have been requested to say that the delegates and alternates to the National Democratic Convention (whenever and wherever it may be) will meet at 10 A. M., to-day, at the office of E. H. Marr, Esq., No. 27 Carondelet street, to arrange for the proper representation of the State at the convention.

The Bulletin says: "There are a number of persons who have business around the State House who want to know where the hat store of the Hon. Mr. Murrell, of Madison, is." We are not sure that the honorable gentleman keeps a hat store, but believe that the Bulletin man will get his hat if honestly won.

Mr. Carlos, delegate to the Democratic convention from the parish of Webster, objects that the shorthand report of his speech in the convention did not convey the meaning he intended. He was not prepared to vote for the resolution of Mr. Lewis, complimentary to Messrs. McEnery, Penn and others, until he had heard every word of it read distinctly, so that its full purport could be understood. He was not disposed to follow any leadership blindly, no matter in what direction, and the tumult that prevailed in the hall prevented him and most of his neighbors from hearing the resolution when first offered.

THE NEGRO LABORER UNNECESSARY.

The Bourbon organ states this proposition:

As for the senseless and false inference that the negro is the "worker," and the white man not, in the Southern States, it is as thoroughly hollow and baseless as most other Radical propositions.

And then employs the following stumpy speech to prove that "the white man is not": By their energy, intelligence and labor, Southern men, notwithstanding their changed social habits and relations and loss of property, calculated to drive them to "business and despair, have made since the war, by actual statistics, \$2,600,000,000 in pure gold, in the staple of cotton alone, which, if it had not been stolen from them by the most atrocious combinations of Congressional laws and alien State governments, would have served to have ennobled over our overtaxed and bankrupt communities with this precious metal.

We rather like these specimens of rhetoric. They remind us of our people many months since. It was discontinued by act of the sheriff, because such long sentences confused the mind and affected the lungs of our people. People must draw breath in our climate every five or six minutes, and these long and exciting sentences were deemed dangerous to persons of pulmonary weakness. When one begins to read such a harangue as we have last quoted, the most indifferent can not pause, since it may at any moment recommend a war, a riot, or the end of all political things. It was thus that this grasshopper logic was deemed unsafe, and the aid of the sheriff was invoked as stated.

1. That the white man is "a worker" we know very well. He is a worker all over the North and West. In the hill country of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, and small parts of the South where the white people could not buy labor, there was a proportion of the cotton crop, estimated by Hon. A. H. Stephens at one-sixth, produced by white labor.

In the angry paragraph we have quoted the inference is affirmed that the "Southern men" have made two billion dollars. As the question is whether the Southern white men are workers, it would not be logical to assume that these values are the product of white labor alone. Assume that the weight of cotton produced for ten years before the war was no greater than that produced since the war. The slaves are admitted to have produced five-sixths of that crop. To assume that the whole weight of cotton produced since the war is the result of white workers alone would be to suppose that the negro had ceased work entirely. The culture of sugar was effected almost exclusively, before the war, by negro labor. It has been reduced to about one-third of its former weight, and if the white workers are entitled to the exclusive merit of its production, it appears strange that the crop is still made by negro labor. Under the theory that the white worker creates all these billions, we do not see why the white worker does not fetch in and bring sugar back to its former figures, as it is claimed he has done with regard to other Southern products.

We know the white man at the South has done a great deal since the war. He has worked as the Saxon always has done in the whole fishery, in the mines of California, in the cotton fields of the South. He has employed other agencies to aid him. Steam fertilizers, improved implements and process have done much to aid in the production of cotton, sugar and rice. We will startle ye billions Bourbon. The non-slaveholders before the war could not hire sufficient labor. The slaves were held by purchase. The former non-slaveholder can now go into the labor market and hire as much labor as he needs. Whatever other interest may have been injured by emancipation, the interest of the enterprising non-slaveholder has been promoted. Slave labor was a monopoly. Free labor is open to the employment of all. Many a one-armed Confederate who could never have bought the labor of one man can now hire the labor of fifty men. It is this combination of enterprise and labor that has produced the billions. To assume this product, even by inference, as the exclusive crop of the white workers, would be to contradict fact and controvert logic. We do not say that "Southern men" have not made all these billions "by actual statistics," but there is no evidence that they have made them by actual hard labor.

2. The proposition that all these billions have been "stolen" from the Southern men "by the most atrocious combination of congressional laws and alien State governments," is not exactly relevant to the thesis of an exclusive crop production by white workers. All these billions stolen? How, then, has the South paid for all those other billions of merchandise imported from Europe and the East? In what manner have the white workers become possessed of all those mules, wagons, plows, steam engines, sugar mills and trains? Did those who stole all these statistical billions send all the flour, corn, bacon and whisky as a donation and gratuity to the plundered white workers? Or did the railroads, steamboats, barges and ships carry those products for nothing?

Really, we should have thought an economist would have explained that the price of Southern products having been increased, a less weight of crop would bring much money. It would seem that an occasion would have arisen to impress the value of a mixed industry by which even the white workers would have been enabled to keep their earnings at home. But, no. The crop money of the South has not been expended at all. It has been stolen. The negroes have not labored at all. The white workers are credited with the whole crop product of the South since the war. The claim is yet defective. There has been a considerable amount of menial services performed since the war. All the food of several millions of people has been cooked. All their clothes have been washed and ironed. The habitations of these millions have been daily swept

and garnished. This has been all, we suppose, done by the white workers, the colored ladies sitting in their rocking chairs and receiving company.

We can see one effort of this chopped logic and ill temper. It is to prove that the crop product of the South being the exclusive product of the white "workers," the negro element is useless. Useless, it is a nuisance. A nuisance, it may be abated. To abate it only requires to un-muzzled the White League and arm the Ku-Klux. We do not charge this to be the purpose of the very bilious Bourbons, because their partisan malevolence clouds their logical acumen; but we affirm that the logical consequences of these premises, fired by the zeal of their declamation, would be: The negro—unnecessary, and may be exterminated.

THE RIFT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The late convention of Bourbons at St. Patrick's Hall has visibly disclosed, if it did not materially increase, the split which is known to exist in the Democratic party. The most hopeful and plausible "anti-Radical" can not shut out from his eyes the fact that the majority of the Conservative elements look with coolness if not absolute disfavor, upon this last attempt at office snatching. The mercantile interests require a more settled condition of affairs than has heretofore existed or is promised for the future if this agitation is to be kept up. The Democratic party will therefore be more positively divided than it has been heretofore. Up to the time of the adoption of the Wheeler compromise the two factions stood about thus: The Bourbon wing demanded all the political control and patronage of both State and city in consideration of their quiet behavior. The Conservatives wanted peace and the opportunity to pursue the useful occupations on almost any terms, and formed a sort of temporary alliance with the office snatchers as the easiest way to effect what they so much desired. The compromise was carried, and a season of comparative good order prevailed in the city, which is quite satisfactory to everybody except the seedy politicians who live solely upon strife. The late convention was inspired and controlled solely by this class of persons. The people of Louisiana really had no part in it. The delegates—at least a majority of them—have no great influence in the financial affairs of the State. There were a few planters, but many lawyers. The former soon found themselves subordinated to the latter, and hurried on by all the means which experienced wire pullers so well know how to employ, to support the whole of the cut and dried programme as it was concocted by a coterie of less than a dozen men in this city. In the petition to Congress which has been prepared, the mercantile interest has had no voice. It had no representative in the convention. The laboring classes were also carefully excluded, while the resolutions, speeches and the address teem with absolute hostility to the colored people. Those excluded from the convention, therefore represent more than one-half the actual population, two-thirds of the manual labor, nine-tenths of the capital, and probably four-fifths of the native inhabitants. And yet the petition to Congress is introduced with the lofty and sounding prelude that it emanates from "the people of Louisiana." Not one-ninth of the people was represented in the organization.

The Conservative elements in the anti-Republican party see and appreciate these things. They do not approve the spirit of the resolutions or the agitation sought in the petition. They occupy at present a passive rather than an active ground of opposition. But this apathy will prove to be fatal to the success of the schemes of the plotters against the peace. All that is asked of the Conservatives is acquiescence in what is done, and the means to defray the expenses. Neither will be accorded. The day of successful subscription lists has passed away. Those who have money fairly earned by their labor or gained in business have grown tired of giving it away every year to keep up a baleful agitation. They see the bad effects. So long as the idle, the shiftless and the dissolute can prey upon the fears of the business community they will not go to work. Enough money has already been squandered in the vain effort to upset the legal government of the State and install the Bourbon Democracy that was necessary to defray all the legitimate expenses. Taken together, both directly and indirectly, this State has spent more money to get McEnery and those associated with him into office than has been collected and paid into the general fund since Kellogg has been Governor. There must be an end to folly at one time or another; and we believe that the end of this superlative folly has arrived. It came about the time of the meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, last spring. It died out, ingloriously, with the adoption of the compromise. When the Wheeler adjustment was finally agreed to, the merchants gave a sigh of relief, buttoned up their pockets, and addressed themselves to their legitimate business. Subscriptions have been nipped in the bud, and one of the most flourishing branches of the business of small politicians languishes. This defection of the chief partners in the Democratic firm will break up the establishment, unless they can be cajoled or bullied back again. It is not likely the temper displayed by the majority of the late convention will afford much encouragement to our moneyed men to resume their onerous task of making pecuniary sacrifices.

"WE, THE PEOPLE." As a sample of special pleading for a client who is contesting for office, the memorial read in the Democratic convention by Mr. Marr is not a badly drawn paper. There are four paragraphs commencing, "We assume that," etc., "We further assume as a fact," "We also

assume," and "We furthermore assume," etc., and then comes, "We assert," so and so. This makes up the Democratic side of the Louisiana case. It is one of assumptions and assertions, of which those who are considered as not "the people," have grown somewhat weary in other States. Here the thing is an old story. We do not object to the body of this address to the President and Congress; it was expected, and it can do no harm. What we do object to is that portion of the opening sentence which says, "We, the people of the State of Louisiana, assembled in convention." Had we lived in London when the tailors of Tooley street called themselves "the people" of England, we should undoubtedly have been perverse enough to have objected to the wording of that petition. In the style of argument adopted by the Democratic convention, we assert and assume that a majority of the voting population of Louisiana are Republicans. We also know that the anti-Republican minority in the State is divided by a conservative element not in sympathy with the purposes of the last-ditch convention which has just adjourned. In the election of delegates there was seen a strong opposition to the delegates themselves, which rivalry further sub-divided a divided minority. This convention, then, only fairly represented the small number who voted for candidates who were elected; but it can be assumed that it represented the Democratic party; nothing more. The memorial represents the sentiments of all who voted for its adoption in the convention. Judge Merrick, Mr. Leonard and many others opposed it; but not being much of "the people," they could not stay it. John Jones or Smith have the right to petition Congress and to tell who they are. They have no right to assume to be "the people" of a State in any cause, much less have they rights to call themselves "the people" when they entertain peculiar views at variance with the views of the majority. The memorial read by Mr. Marr will go forward as representing a Democratic convention in the State, and not as speaking for the people of the State. The egotism of those who framed the memorial flattens the edge of the instrument itself, makes it absurd and impotent, and worth as little as any ordinary application for office.

THEY DECLINE JUDICIAL HONORS. It now appears to be definitively settled that several of the more prominent candidates for the position of United States district judge have withdrawn from the contest, for reasons which are probably satisfactory to themselves and friends. Among others, we hear that the following are considered out of the race: George M. Williamson, E. D. Craig, William Grant, R. H. Shannon and C. S. Kellogg. A few more may decide upon the same course within a few days, but the above list comprises all that have been announced up to this date.

It may not be generally known that a remedy for the present embarrassed condition of city finances exists, and is actually in the hands of the Mayor and Administrators. A vigorous application to some of the tax resistors, who hire halls to hold tax resisting meetings, for a prompt discharge of their long neglected duties would no doubt produce the happiest effects. There is now due the city more than four million dollars for back taxes. A small per cent of this amount, it is quite likely, can not be collected, but the bulk of it is due and owing by men amply able to pay. Thousands of men of small means have paid up; hundreds of those much better able to pay have not, but have either loaned the money out at from two and a half to four per cent a month, or spent it in pleasure-seeking abroad. It is no uncommon thing to hear men of large means boast that they have not paid a dollar for taxes for years.

We think it will be a highly popular move, on the eve of an important election, to move against those delinquents. It is not fair to make those who have paid suffer for those who have not. Every dollar which the city is compelled to pay on account of depleted treasuries is properly chargeable to delinquent taxpayers. The burden, however, has to be borne by innocent parties. The small properties of the city are freighted down with taxes, because those who have enough to make it worth while stand off the tax collector in one way or another every year. If these professional tax resistors really feel the regard for the poor oppressed people which they profess, let them manifest it by discharging their own duties, and thus render it possible to reduce assessments.

The Democrat seems to be laboring under an error in regard to the Boston correspondent of the REPUBLICAN. For its information we will state that the correspondent is not a female, but a gentleman well known in the South. He is a native Southerner, was a wealthy slave owner before the war, and during that exciting period drew his sword at the head of a gallant Confederate regiment—thoroughly in earnest in a cause which others, no less in earnest, perhaps, served as faithfully, signing Confederate money in a department up in Richmond.

MRS. S. LIBERMAN, 200 Canal Street, 200. The balance of the MAGNIFICENT DRESSES Exhibited at the fall opening, cut 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 Mardi Gras, 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. MME. S. LIBERMAN, 200 Canal Street.

MRS. CHARLES BROWN, DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 176 Canal Street. Superior fitting dresses and first class workmanship at reasonable prices. MRS. CHARLES BROWN, No. 176 Canal Street.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION of Washington Artillery, New Orleans, January 1, 1876. I. In honor of the day this battalion will parade in full uniform, as dismounted artillery, on SATURDAY next, January 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. II. The several battalions will assemble at the Arsenal at 2:30 P. M., punctually, in order to report to the Adjutant at three o'clock, at which hour the line will be formed. III. A national salute of thirty-seven guns will be fired in the evening immediately before the dress parade. Captain Richardson, Battery C, will command the salute; he will detail two detachments for two twelve-pounder Howitzer guns. By order of Colonel J. B. WALTON. Jsd 7 8 2p W. M. OWEN, Adjutant.

IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU WANT, ASK FOR IT.

CARPETS—in great variety and choicest styles. OILCLOTHS—The best goods at the lowest prices. UPHOLSTERY GOODS—A full stock of all descriptions. WINDOW SEEDS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, MATTING, WALL PAPER, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, FRAMES, etc. The prices and qualities will sell them. HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, del 2 2p No. 39 Camp street.

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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, Louisiana and discounts, currency, United States bonds to secure circulation, Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, Due from approved reserve agents, Due from other banks and bankers, Real estate, furniture and fixtures, Premiums paid on bonds and gold, Exchanges for Clearing House, Bills of other national banks, Fractional currency, incl. silver nickels, Specie, gold coin, Legal tender notes, Redemption fund with United States Treasury, Total, LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, National bank notes outstanding, Individual deposits, gold, Individual deposits, currency, Due to banks and bankers, Old dividends unpaid, Dividend now declared, four per cent, Total.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to declare to the stockholders, out of the earnings of the past six months, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the amount of their stock, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, twelfth of January next. Jsd 10t JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES. OVER 1,600,000 Have been sold and are in daily use. 243,679 SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY MACHINES Were sold in the year 1875, which number exceeded that of their highest competitor 148,552 machines. The sales of the SINGER COMPANY show an INCREASE year by year, and the sales of other companies show a DECREASE, which can be attributed only to the IMMENSE POPULARITY OF THE SINGER IMPROVED MACHINES. They are SIMPLE, DURABLE, and ALWAYS RELIABLE, and never fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION ON ANY DESCRIPTION OF WORK. No family can afford to be without one. Every machine of our manufacture is FULLY WARRANTED. In order that there may be no excuse for not purchasing one of these labor-saving machines, we will arrange to furnish them ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN To those to whom it may not be convenient to raise the full price. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent, No. 91 Canal street, corner Chartres, NEW ORLEANS.

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IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD! 20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize \$100,000, 1 Prize \$50,000, 1 Prize \$20,000, 1 Prize \$10,000, 2 Prizes at \$3,000, 4 Prizes at \$2,500, 30 Prizes at \$1,000, 50 Prizes at \$500, 1200 Prizes at \$100, 2000 Prizes at \$50, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100, 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75, 7500. TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All.

AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS \$50.00, HALVES 25.00, TENTHS 5.00, TWENTYFIFTHS 2.50. For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

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