

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 24, 1876.

Lawrence Barrett writes for the Galaxy One is picked out of a dozen for an egg-sample.

When doctors agree, how can coroners disagree?

Daniel Drew found more than he could bear in Wall street.

Robbins is marked on the head like an ale barrel—XX.

Mistaken identity—Taking an old hen for a spring chicken.

There are cords of fugitive poems that never should have escaped.

From his position on the fence, Hendricks is not altogether defenseless.

Mr. Pendleton is not a penny less man, and will again travel in Europe.

March came in like a lion, went away like a lamb and comes back like a sheep.

The monotony of life is wearing. Any change is better than an empty pocket.

Age before beauty is something many homely young persons are likely to realize.

Calob Cushing wants to come home. Mrs. Gaines has had a suit decided in her favor.

Democratic highwaymen sit in investigation, and say, "Deliver up your office or your reputation."

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts is to meet in Boston on the twenty-eighth of April.

The Democrats of Rhode Island have nominated Cooke for Governor, and they will be kitchen mischief.

The strength of old writers was in the simplicity of language. There are now more words than can be used well.

An exchange says: "Proctor Knott looks like a fat parson with pink cheeks and a white mustache." But who ever saw such a parson?

Twenty-nine railroad passes were recently found among the effects of a vagrant in New York State. He had hidden himself into the poorhouse.

More than \$5,000,000 worth of pictures have been shipped from England to Philadelphia. Five paintings have been sent by Queen Victoria.

Senator Bayard voted against decreasing the President's salary. It was very kind in him, considering that Mr. Bayard will never be in a position to draw it.

The St. Louis Republican says, "Frank Leslie is the greatest literary pirate living." That is too bad, for Mr. Leslie publishes pictures for the Democrats, and gets well paid for it.

A man can not run himself in this world by any fixed rules. He should always try to do what is right and best under all circumstances.

An article on sheep raising, found in a Texas paper, is sentimental, and worthy of Lamb. It says: "Go into sheep as a matter of business. The increase of lambs is the increase of wool, mutton and money."

William C. Price, a student of Harvard College, died recently from physical injuries received while wrestling with a fresh man. He might otherwise have lived to become the stroke car of the champion boat crew.

An important feature of the centennial will be an exhibition of woman's work. All good men might be exhibited there, and they would scarcely begin to show the good work woman has done for the world.

Mr. Clymer was promised evidence that a Congressman had sold a cadetship. He was holding it back to carry Connecticut with, when it turned out that the only Congressman who had ever received money for a West Point appointment was a Democrat, from Pennsylvania.

It is said the Democrats in Congress have used up \$90,000 of the contingent fund investigating carrying Northern elections and paying the traveling expenses of Marsh; but those stern patriots will not flinch from party duty while there is a rump of mud left to throw. They are reform, even if they rob the treasury of every cent.

Dr. Hall says: "Many persons have brought on serious sickness by holding on the knob of the front door while standing in the draft, and speaking 'last words' to friends or visitors." After such a warning, from the highest medical authority, it is believed that thoughtful people will learn to say "good-by" without touching the death dealing door knob.

Mr. M. A. Montejo, civil engineer, has issued a pamphlet entitled, "American Central Sugar Factories," in which the author discusses the feasibility of establishing sugar mills in central planting locations, for the benefit of small farmers who are not able to own the expensive machinery required in sugar making. He contends that such factories would become paying investments, that poor men would be encouraged to raise cane on rented land, and find it a merchantable article when ready for grinding. Such establishments would undoubtedly assist small farmers and cause an increase of the sugar crop.

Mrs. Roberts, in her "Sketches of Hindoostan," mentions facts not altogether unlike the rescue of the woman and the interference with antismell illustrated in Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days," now being acted at the St. Charles Theatre. The private life of Governor Charnock, of Bengal, presented a romantic incident not very uncommon at the period in which he flourished (1692). Abolishing the rite of suttee in a more summary manner than has been thought polite by his successors, he, struck by the charms of a young Hindoo female about to be sacrificed for the eternal welfare of her husband, directed his guards to rescue the un-lucky victim from the pile. They obeyed, and, conveying the widow, who happened to be exceedingly beautiful and not more than fifteen years old, to his house, he took her under his protection, and an attachment thus happily formed lasted until the time of her death, many years afterwards.

DEMOCRACY AND DISUNION.

Every day renders it more probable that the Southern Democratic leaders had determined to divide the Union if they could no longer govern the Union. The masses of Southern people engaged in the war formed a determination not to lose a valuable investment which they had inherited or acquired. There were others who owned no such investment, but who dreaded the effects of emancipation, and entertained a determined hostility to the idea of political and social equality. The Democratic leaders took command of the Confederacy; they monopolized its honors and emoluments; they instituted a system of administration so despotic as to excite the vehement opposition of Governors of States and of the Southern people.

The acquiescence of the Southern masses in the results of war proves that they prefer a republic to any other form of government, and they will welcome the centennial with as much sincerity as others. There have been in fact results of capital and industry secured by the war, which have satisfied laboring classes that after all they are better off than before. Lands are very cheap and of easy acquisition. Labor, once held in monopoly by those who could purchase, is now open to any who can hire. Under this fact thousands of ex-Confederate soldiers who could never have aspired above the grade of an overseer, can now rent plantations and hire labor, and send to market larger crops than the magnates of the land. The demand and reward for merchandise and mechanical services is, of course, much better where the colored laborer now purchases clothing, furniture and other articles of a superior cost and quality to those purchased for him by his master. Then there came the general amnesty, which reinstated these people in the exercise of all their rights, political and of property; relieved them of fears from emancipation and having actually succeeded to the possession of that labor once held in exclusive possession by their wealthy and powerful superiors, these voters, toilers and warriors of the South are contented to remain in the Union which their fathers had done so much to create.

These men have had, besides, an example of what their leaders intended. The Democratic despotism at Richmond was by no means calculated to incline these men of Republican stock to a dictator, to select foreign protection, nor relapse into the condition of a colonial dependence of a European government. That the Democratic leaders of the South have what the great Republican, Patrick Henry, called a "squinting toward monarchy" may be inferred from their vindictive abuse of the Republican administration, without the admission of a single act of justice. If the advocates of monarchy should try the American experiment by the Democratic testimony, it would be set down as a fraud upon humanity which should be at once set aside for a European prince of the blood, the government of a *legis a latere*, or other ecclesiastical agency from the seat of all wisdom and piety.

We have no proof, and, therefore, do not charge a systematic endeavor on the part of Southern Democracy to bring the republic into disrepute, to render the people discontented with the Union, and thereby dispose them to seek refuge under the monarchies of Europe. To avow such a purpose would shock the patriotism of the Northern Democracy and defeat such a movement. If, however, European governments choose to intervene for the disgrace or destruction of the American republic, as England did when she sent her emissaries into New England, or Spain, when she fomented the secession of the West, no course could more effectually promote such an object than to organize a party on the principle of opposition to the Union of the American people as settled by the late war.

Corrupt and incompetent officers are a curse and a disgrace to any country. Waste and extravagance are evils which pain any patriotic heart, but the overthrow of a republic founded with the blood and the prayers of the best men the earth ever produced, would be a crime for which repentance can not atone, and for which justice has no adequate punishment. Every true Republican should, then, labor to reform any proven abuses in the government, lest the Democracy enter and overthrow the form of government, which constitutes the sole hope of humanity.

DEMOCRACY PROPOSES TO "BURY THE UNION PROMPTLY."

We may suppose that the Democratic administration at Richmond constitutes the model which its members and advocates desire to restore at Washington City. The first step toward this object must be to destroy the respect of the American people for the Union as it at present exists. The attempt at the substitution may, then, be anticipated. In pursuance of this system of disparaging the Union at home and abroad, we submit an instance in which it is held up to the detestation of the Southern people. The Democrat of a late date claims that the Union as it now exists is not the Union founded by the American people. It says that the Supreme Court of the United States decides "that the South now belongs to the Union by conquest." We deny any such doctrine. The people of the several States in the Union have accepted the amendments to the constitution, have renewed their allegiance, accepted the amnesty, elected a full representation to Congress, have voted for presidential candidates, asked for federal appropriations for levees, railroads and canals, claimed the refunding of the cotton tax and the return of confiscated property, appealed rights and titles to the supreme federal courts, and demanded protection of federal troops on the frontier of Texas. Who, then, can say that "the South belongs to the Union by conquest?" Such representations tend to spread abroad a

belief that the Southern people are dis-

contented with the Union, and would revolt at any moment that a foreign power would furnish them the force to do so. But the Democrat, having denied that the restored Union is the same as before the war, says:

Equally conclusive is the inference that its restoration, the merit of which the Republican party claims as a sufficient offset against all its derelictions of state-manship and morals, is a manifest fraud and cheat of the wooden nutmeg order. So the Union is "a manifest fraud and cheat of the wooden nutmeg order." This open avowal of contempt and hostility is followed by this unqualified denunciation: For a Union instant with life and breathing love it has substituted a festering and disgusting corpse, the best use that can be made of which is to bury it promptly, in the hope that something of beauty may spring from its grave. The new Republican Union, destructive to liberty and corrupting to morality, can only be a source of ruin and misery to the country.

What does the invocation to "bury the Union promptly" mean? What can spring from its grave except such a provisional government as that of Richmond, or a retrocession to the European powers to which the territory of the Union previously belonged. This should be a warning to the people, and especially the conservative people, not to deliver their destinies into the hands of a party which proposes to "bury the Union."

We ask the attention of the Union Republicans and Democrats to this extraordinary proposal to overthrow the government, but we will tell them that it proceeds from a source which is without the influence to carry out its impotent hostility to free institutions. We would not repress such an expression of Democratic purposes. We prefer that the above sentiment should be reprinted and exposed.

We wish the American people to see that if Democracy should succeed, the first attempt of some of its leaders and organs would be to make the Union something else than what it now is. Ceasing to be what it is the Union must perish. To reinstate the Bourbon Democracy will require another war, and whether we would come out of such a war with any republic at all must be among the inscrutable secrets of the future.

THE CROOKED AT HOME.

The government prosecution appears at last to have struck pay gravel. The *Picayune*, some days since, impatiently said:

The question is beginning to be asked on all sides, why do not the government officers proceed to the trial of the persons against whom charges have been made by the grand jury? This impatience is about to be gratified. The *Times* says:

It is now definitely ascertained that the grand jury presented between thirty-five and forty-five indictments on Monday. Yesterday afternoon thirteen of the indicted persons were arraigned, some of them on more than one count. About ten persons will be arraigned this morning, most of whom, it is said, will appear for the first time, and are therefore entirely new game.

Then follows a list of ten or twelve persons indicted on numerous counts for having conspired to defraud the treasury by putting in their own pockets part of the revenue. That these parties arraigned are persons of substance and standing, is rendered probable by the fact that each of them seems to have found security and bail in considerable sums, and upon the names of men well known in the business and politics of the city. Our Democratic Puritans who have stationed men on the look-out at Washington, and who have expressed such salutary abhorrence of the frauds alleged against crooked sultans and defuncting cabinet officers will no doubt recall their inspectors of public morals and devote their columns to the impartial scrutiny of the offenses charged against some of our own citizens. It will be by no means satisfactory to those who value commercial character if our own citizens should be whitewashed after the manner that Lawyer Pendleton and Lawyer Tilden are whitened by the same Democratic correspondents. It is due to the character of our city that these charges shall be investigated, and that the Democratic press shall evince the same laudable zeal for the punishment of crooked deals at home that they have manifested by stationing at Washington special agents to report daily the enormity of Republican offenses.

That the Republican administration is no respecter of persons is proven by the inexcusable manner in which it has prosecuted official offenders of its own party and appointment. That this impartial precedent will be continued is shown by the fact that fifteen rectifiers and distillers, comprising part of the whiskey ring of Chicago, have pleaded guilty and await sentence, and that numerous revenue officials and others are said to be deliberating between "Canada, the penitentiary and suicide."

It is probable that those Democratic journals which occupied themselves with such care of the public morals at a distance, and treated parties implicated at home with such distinguished consideration, may have misled these parties. The press first ridiculed the prosecution of the government. The agent in charge of these prosecutions had hid himself; had left the city; the government could make nothing out of the charges. This may have so misled the parties arraigned that some of them may wish before the thing is over that they had bought a through ticket to Montreal.

The Democratic press aided to found the Ku-Klux. It was thought an easy enterprise to terrify the negroes out of their right of suffrage. Affairs took a more serious turn. Congress enacted laws and sent officers and soldiers to enforce them. The Democratic press exhorted the Ku-Klux to stand fast even to martyrdom. They did so, even to the martyrdom of the State prison at Auburn, New York. Then came petitions for pardon, most of which were granted. Ku-Kluxism died out, and the Democratic politicians instituted other modes of defeating colored suffrage by intimidation

and "ablation," for which see reports

of the Louisiana election in 1872. We propose to do a better part by the arraigned and by the city. We will speak plainly: The offenses of bribing a government official, of defacing revenue stamps, or of forming a conspiracy to withhold a part of the revenues, is not a party matter at all. However the act of putting in one's pocket the taxes paid by others may be viewed in localities or by individuals, it is classed as a very serious crime by the court. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the government prosecutes or excuses offenders according to their politics. The prosecution is not political at all; it is to protect the credit of the government, for how could the government go on if the sources of revenue be cut off? Why, even the most dishonest officials would protest against the stoppage of receipts, for how could they steal the revenue if the distillers and liquor dealers were beforehand with them? It makes all the difference between the thief who stole the materials for making brooms and him who stole them ready made.

On one side of the *Picayune* we find the offense treated as it should be. In commending the admirable (Democratic) resolutions of Senator Gordon for the improvement of our revenue collection laws, the *Pic* breaks out into a strain of fervent indignation. It claims that the government has been defrauded of eight hundred millions of dollars at least by crooked dealers in whiskey alone. It then demands:

Into whose pockets has all that money gone? Not into those of the consumers. The price which consumers have paid has varied but slightly from year to year. It is plain that the whole of that immense sum has gone to gorge the greed of dishonest distillers and corrupt officials. Ward bumpers and pot house politicians, who but a few years ago were beating the streets for a free lunch and a treat, have led themselves fat on the spoils of office and take their afternoon siesta in palatial mansions, while their wives enrobe themselves in the wonders of the loom and sport the jewels of Golconda.

Natural and just indignation on behalf of the Democratic "consumer," who gets none of that money! Legitimate translation of the fraud by which the ruin of the drunkard is converted into the vicious lunacy of the manufacturers. But does not the *Picayune* see it has omitted one class who have shared in these profits? The liquor dealers are more guilty, if there be any degrees in guilt, than either the distiller or the official, because these dealers put up the money to induce the crime.

Our admission, then, is that the parties arraigned will not regard this as a trifling affair. The government is determined to put a stop to this robbery. The Republican party will protect the credit of the treasury and the character of the party. Hurt whom it may, they will pursue all who have brought either good name or credit into question. If a thief has made money out of the Republican party, as Tweed did out of the Democratic party, Republicans will not, as Democratic officials did, allow the offenders to escape. We may expect, then, the same sleepless vigilance, the same inexorable justice, in these crooked cases at home as has been shown at St. Louis and Chicago. The very public opinion inadvertently created by the press, that the charges are frivolous and the offenses venial, may constitute a reason for the change of venue authorized by law, and cases begun here may be tried and expiated elsewhere.

We pause to await the recall of the men at the masthead at Washington and the concentration of virtuous indignation upon the crookedness at home. Let the heavy batteries of the Democratic press open upon the arraigned at home, or let it open a double broadside on both the offenders at Washington and at home. We will applaud it, as our French friends say, "with both hands."

THE REPUBLIC SAFE.

The Republican administration has ruthlessly prosecuted its own official offenders. It began with the exposure and punishment of the Credit Mobilier Representatives; it expelled and exposed all the Senators and members of Congress who were implicated, and did not even intervene to protect one who had once held high station by Republican votes. It proceeded against principal and subordinate officers who had betrayed the character and principles of the American people, and is now intent on scrutinizing the conduct of every one who may be indicted on the information of Republicans or Democrats.

The Democracy have by no means shown the same zeal in the pursuit of Democratic offenders. Tweed and his suite have been defended, exculpated and finally permitted to escape by the connivance of Democratic jailers. Mr. Pendleton, a prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has, with the impunity of a lawyer, helped himself to an enormous and unconscionable share in an allowance made by the government. It is called a "fee." If it had been taken by a Republican it would have been placarded as a robbery.

Another case is that wherein a Democratic member went to the Governor to have a friend appointed recorder of his parish on the ground of personal favor. The Governor in this case quietly took down his little primer, entitled "Bourbon Faith," and pointed out to the man who had come for a personal favor that his name appeared on the wrong side in the vote on impeachment. Mr. Cheek thought a short call would be sufficient for the etiquette of the occasion, and took his leave.

How kind and benevolent these cheeky Democrats are toward a man who has it in his power to do him a favor. But, on the other hand, with what Roman firmness and Puritanic sternness they look upon one in need of a helping hand! The mendicants of Italy have not, all combined, more unblushing effrontery and brazen impudence than an average dozen of seedy, office seeking Democratic politicians, when out foraging for official employment.

DISCOVERIES

FOR THE COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KERING—An infallible remedy for fever, HEDIE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLOREN—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORESON & CO.'s corner of Magazine and Canal streets. j20 100 1/2

The past few months have provided and guarded against another danger to the republic. It is the avowed sectional hostility of such men as Messrs. Hill and Singleton, with a covert hostility to the Union itself manifested by the Democratic press. Taking all these incidents together, we consider the republic safe, and do not hesitate to award to the Democracy the odium that in trying to excite public hostility against abuses which Democracy has never renounced, it has aided the Republican party in effecting that official reform without which the republic would be in imminent danger.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE PROPOSED RAILROAD TAX.

Two of the city Administrators, Messrs. Burke and Pillsbury, have thought proper to place themselves on record in reference to the proposed tax to aid in the construction of the home Pacific railroad. Both these officers voted for the ordinance levying the tax, though they are opposed to the levy and announce their opposition to it. As the law which requires the Council to submit this question to the people is very clear and peremptory in its provisions, but little was left to the discretion of the Mayor and Administrators in the premises. The duty to pass the ordinance and conduct the election becomes simply ministerial, and can be enforced by mandamus at the suit of any party who feels an interest in having the tax laid. The Mayor, however, and one of the Administrators, we learn, take a different view of their duty, and hold that they may legally refuse to order the election. They base their opposition on the ground that the whole people—non-property owners and all—will be permitted to vote upon and decide a question which, in their opinion, should be left to the aristocracy alone. A prominent city official is reported to have said that he was unwilling to trust the "rabble," as he rather pointedly characterizes the great army of renters and lodgers—those who pay rents, but own no real estate—with a question involving a special tax on property. Mr. Burke must have had this undemocratic idea in his mind when he declared in his speech:

On the other hand, I am not disposed to vote against the passage of this ordinance for the reason that it places the matter in the hands of the people. We do not levy the tax, but we submit the same to the constituencies who voted us into office, to say if they will impose the tax or not; to say to them that they have sufficient intelligence to elect Administrators to office, but that they are not competent to decide upon this question, is a position I am unwilling to assume. Mr. Pillsbury replies to it in a similar strain:

It would be inconsistent to say that we would not allow those who had elected us to office to say whether or not this tax should be imposed. I think it is unconstitutional, but I do not know that the President of this Council, or any other member, have ever been appointed judge and jury, too. I think it should be left to those who are more nearly concerned.

There can be no doubt of the correctness of the positions herein taken by these Administrators. As officers they are bound to obey the law strictly, by providing by ordinance for submitting the question to the people. But when they come to cast their votes in their individual capacity, they will be perfectly free to vote for or against the proposed tax.

It looks to us like inconsistency in a city officer who owes his own position to a popular vote to say that his constituents, or any part of them, are not fit to instruct him in his duties, or take part in the decision of questions affecting the public interests. To say that the voter is sovereign only to the extent of determining the fitness of candidates to office, while denying them a voice in the settlement of financial questions, is to place property and the owners of property above even-running humanity, and separate the whole community into two classes—the aristocrats, who own property and perhaps pay no taxes which are not wrung from their tenants, and who sometimes withhold money thus obtained, and the tenants, who are compelled to pay their rents under pain of immediate restraint and ejection.

CHEEK.

The news reporters bring to light two instances in which Democratic politicians made a characteristic display of cheek. In one instance, according to the *Bulletin*, and we do not for a moment doubt it, one of the Bourbon members of the House, who was at the moment working hard to impeach the Governor, sent a note to Private Secretary Clarke, asking him to place a certain bill before the Governor for his signature at once, as he feared he might be impeached and suspended soon, when he could not approve the act. The request was promptly complied with, the bill signed, and the Bourbon proceeded in his work of impeaching, which, as we all know, resulted in failure.

Another case is that wherein a Democratic member went to the Governor to have a friend appointed recorder of his parish on the ground of personal favor. The Governor in this case quietly took down his little primer, entitled "Bourbon Faith," and pointed out to the man who had come for a personal favor that his name appeared on the wrong side in the vote on impeachment. Mr. Cheek thought a short call would be sufficient for the etiquette of the occasion, and took his leave.

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