

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 5, 1876.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

- For President, RUTHERFORD B. MAYES. For Vice President, WILLIAM A. WHEELER. At Large - WM. P. KELLOGG, J. H. BURCH.

First District - PETER JOSEPH. Second District - LIONEL A. SHELDON. Third District - MORRIS MARKS. Fourth District - A. B. LEVINE. Fifth District - O. H. BREWSTER. Sixth District - OSCAR JOSEPH.

For Governor, STEPHEN B. PACKARD. For Lieutenant Governor, C. C. ANTOINE. For Secretary of State, EMILE HONORE.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, GEORGE B. JOHNSON. For Attorney General, WILLIAM H. HUNT. For Superintendent of Public Education, WILLIAM G. BROWN.

For Members of Congress, First District - HENRY C. WARMOTH. Second District - HENRY C. DIBBLE. Third District - CHESTER B. DARRALL. Fourth District - GEORGE L. SMITH. Fifth District - EDWARDS LEONARD. Sixth District - CHARLES E. NASH.

The Idler boat run best in a yacht race. Chicago has some very common councilmen. Sitting Bull carried a rain-in-the-face umbrella.

The latest river intelligence is the new Lee arrived. It is expected that Greece will manage to slip into the Eastern war.

The lunch fiend will stuff his stomach so long as he can stomach the stuff. When Boston is in a melting mood 2000 tons of ice are consumed in a single day.

Don Carlos says a concert by Gilmore's band is better than a Spanish bull fight. It is said that Dom Pedro, the rapid traveler, took in Belgium before breakfast.

When a bad man comes to his sober second thoughts he generally takes another drink. The most brilliant imagination can not light up the streets with a moon behind the clouds.

In the little election at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the Republicans made a gain of 500 votes. In surf bathing, where the breakers come in, ladies are particularly cautioned to keep their mouths shut.

Dirty scientific men are again spreading the report that many diseases are caused by the use of soap. Speaking of a Democratic majority, Morrisey says he shall roulette up as high as possible in his district.

Governor Pinchback addressed a colored Republican mass meeting at Saratoga, New York, last Tuesday night. A campaign song commences, "Come all ye honest Democrats." It is a comic song, and makes everybody laugh.

Dogs poisoned by the city should jump into the river before they die, to save the expense of dead dog hauling. Peanuts are forbidden fruit on the centennial grounds. The regulation is a direct blow against the industries of Georgia.

No former friend of Tweed thinks enough of him to deny that he was very intimate with Tilden in the good old times of Democracy. Tilden and Hendricks can not vote for each other, on account of opposing principles, and they are to pair off on the day of election.

Samuel Jones, of Virginia, has had his political disabilities removed by Congress. He is now qualified for a Cabinet position under Samuel Jones Tilden. Never mock a policeman. You might make the boys laugh by taking of a peeler to the life; then again he might make them laugh by taking you off to the stationhouse.

The Boston Traveler notes the return of a Massachusetts Congressman after the Tilden Tammany meeting: "Tarbox comes home sick. He will be worse next November." Hendricks has always been a reform man. About the time Tilden declared the war on a failure he said: "I am ready to compromise at any time. If there is any man who desires to continue fighting and spending the people's money, I do not sympathize with him."

Mr. P. P. Jackson has commenced at Vidalia the publication of the Concordia Republican, a weekly paper. The inside is what its name indicates politically. The outside is a patent, and judging from the mishaps of the Eagle, is liable to express conflicting opinions.

Tilden says "Silence is golden," and he keeps mum. Hendricks thinks it is greenbacks, and he keeps mum. "Let us contract," said Samuel. "Let us inflate," said Hendricks, and arm-in-arm they went into Morrissey's barroom at Saratoga, agreeing on the main points.

A straw vote in Auburn State's prison was unanimous for Tilden. That, however, was hardly a fair expression of public opinion, for many of the voters were waiting to be pardoned by the candidate, and the vote under such circumstances was more complimentary than otherwise.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "I there had been no Sumners and Mortons, backed by Grant, there would have been no Hamburg riot." No, and nowhere in the South would colored men have dared to celebrate the fourth of July. By the way, Mr. Sumner is dead, and Mr. Lamar, who denounced the outrageous conduct of Hamburg Butler, pronounced an eloquent eulogy for him in Boston.

A CONFIDENTIAL DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR.

We present in another column two "confidential" Democratic circulars, one which betrays a most sinister purpose, is subscribed by President I. W. Patton, of the Democratic State Central Committee, and especially challenges attention. It may not gratify him that it should have come into our hands from the country, but as the public interests merit greater attention at our hands than the partisan committee of Mr. Patton, we are impelled to furnish the document to the public. His proem is the usual Democratic groan as to "misrule," and an appeal to "patriotic impulse." Then he comes down to practical matters, and in a way that is as grotesque as his purpose is reprehensible. After urging the subdivision of a parish into districts under the superintendence each of a "director," he proceeds to caution his correspondents that a cheerful deportment is a valuable element in a political canvass. We admit that many Democrats in the country exhibit very bad manners, and might extend their solemn determination for "reform" in that direction, but Mr. Patton seems to be indifferent to murders and violence at their hands, and to be particularly anxious "that in conversations with each other no gloomy forebodings shall be indulged, and that the result of the coming election shall be spoken of as a foregone conclusion." There is obviously a grand, gloomy and peculiar mingling in the average Democratic mind that the Republicans are about to discomfit the noble Democracy again. Mr. Patton has shared this doubt, has felt the convulsive pulse of his party, has noted the grimace on its face, and the quail of its stomach, and has been constrained to prescribe by circular. The advice is rather odd, has never profited the Democracy during the past eight years, but Mr. Patton now imparts to it a comforting pungency, that may persuade the party to try it once more; to wit: "We have the means of carrying the election, and intend to use them." In our issue of yesterday we showed what "the means" were in Richland, Morehouse and Tangipahoa parishes, and the Democratic cavalcade there have perhaps prematurely announced the central committee's "intent to use them." We imagine the mounted Tangipahoa, who last week rode wildly through the town, yelling and firing guns, must have just received the Patton circular with their fresh ammunition. The vehemence of their demonstration denoted no "gloomy forebodings" and a very cheerful satisfaction with the "means." And why should they environ a graveyard there during the internment of a colored man and alarm the mourning friends, had they not been cautioned from the central bureau here, "You can not convince a negro's reason, but you can impress him by positive statements continually repeated." A positive statement punctuated with a bullet from a repeater drawn from the belt, is a fruitful instrumentality of the Democracy, and as "a negro's reason" can not be convinced, and as his vote, not a concurrence of his reason is sought by that party, the cavalry are expected to persist in "positive statements." It will be noted that in section three of the Patton instructions "ward clubs should form at their several places of meeting and proceed then on horseback to the central rendezvous." The advantages cited in this regard are "amusement and interesting ceremonies" and impressing "the negroes with a sense of your united strength." Colored citizens will doubtless find more amusement in being abused from the "ceremonies," but the object is less to provide them with diversion than that the "sense of your united strength" may intimidate them from exercising their reason, to which Mr. Patton pays the highest compliment when he confesses it is not plastic to Democratic methods of conviction.

But something else is necessary to the Democratic campaign plan. On the day of election, these "negroes," whose reason is so stubborn, and whom even the "interesting ceremonies" on the cross-roads will not deter from voting, will assert their right at the polls so resolutely, that the cavalry may be constrained to find some "amusement" in dispersing, killing or maiming some of them. The riders can then dismount, help themselves to a ream of blank affidavits to the effect that they have been no intimidation, and fill them out to suit the exigency. This is the sixth section of the instructions. Mr. Patton remarks further on "there are some who will object to this plan as involving much trouble." They reasonably may - any combination of men who propose to prosecute a canvass in such wise will involve themselves in very serious trouble. If political gangs start new to disquiet Louisiana, and they have already begun in some quarters, they may suddenly collide with a national authority that esteem such "gentlemen" pests and public nuisances to be roughly abated.

Circular No. 2 comes in to emphasize circular No. 1. A Democratic parish committee has determined on "an active and aggressive campaign," and it wants two things; first, moral support, and what is of more consequence to a Democracy that flourishes quite prosperously without moral support, it wants "moneysaid aid," and therefore, makes "an instant appeal." President Patton declares from the central chair of his party, "We have the means of carrying the election," and here is one of his subordinate commands passing its circular around like a Lat for money. It is obvious, therefore, that the "means" required are something beside money, and this construction serves to exhibit this circular in the most unfavorable light - in fact, as a deliberate menace to the public peace of Louisiana. This pledging by platform "acquiescence in the will of a majority," and then taking precious good care so violently to intimidate colored citizens that a Democratic minority of citizens shall be a majority of voters, will not

work. The Democracy can not thus lay its finger beside its nose and dupe any body into recognizing its honesty or even its claims to success. Hereafter, when we see our journalistic neighbors dealing in timid predictions as to November, and hear Democratic processions tramp by with fluteful brass bands, and a Democrat desperately earnest to convince us that he has reason to be sanguine, we shall know that Patton circulars are in their pockets and that they must "indulge in no gloomy forebodings."

SHALL WE STAND FOR THE INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY OR THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES? The chief staple product of the soil of this State is sugar. The culture of this staple in Louisiana has always been fostered by a moderate duty imposed upon the introduction into this country of foreign sugars sufficient to protect our planters against the strong competition of foreign producers. It is of vital importance to the Louisiana planter that this protection should be continued. The State, from a high condition of prosperity, was reduced to one of ruin and devastation by the late civil war. Its energies and resources were exhausted, and for recuperation and reinvigoration time is required. In considering this subject we must look to the future as well as to the present to see the importance of supporting this great branch of our agricultural wealth. Within the limits of this State there are immense areas of virgin soil peculiarly adapted to the profitable production of sugar, which is becoming more and more an essential element in the world's commerce. On the lower districts of the rich alluvion of Red river and Atchafalaya, in the large parish of St. Landry, and in all the Atchakapas parishes, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the very best lands yet to be brought into the cultivation of this staple. In time this State will be unsurpassed in the production of sugar. With the capital and labor that will be invested in this product, and with the energies that will be brought to bear in the manufacture of the articles of sugar and molasses, all impediments will give way. These articles will be afforded cheaper, and at remunerating prices. The principle of protection will have done its office by building up this great interest, which will become independent and self-sustaining. Such would be the legitimate result of a judicious government protection, continued under the present crippled condition of the resources and capacities of Louisiana in this policy of support and protection, in the hour of her utmost need, the casting of her electoral vote in favor of the national free trade ticket would indeed be anomalous. The principles of the Republican party, touching the protection and sustaining all the great industrial interests of the country, are identical with those of the old Whig party; principles by which the American people were put upon the high road to independence of foreign nations, to the rapid development of their immense resources, to wealth and prosperity, and upon their proud career of improvement and progress.

Give Louisiana "a fair election," and she will triumphantly sustain these sound and well established principles.

THE LAMB-LIKE BULLDOZER.

We may suppose Mr. Lamar entirely sincere in his assurances that his constituents are a harmless and law-abiding people. He no doubt thinks it absurd that the negroes should fear the bulldozer, or that Northern people should be afraid to explore the Southern States, lest they should be killed or mutilated for a non-conformity of political opinion. To Mr. Lamar the freaks of the bulldozer mean nothing. Such deeds have been familiar to him and to the negroes, and betoken no extraordinary condition of affairs. These bulldozers are harmless fellows. He can put them on the head, open their jaws and pass his fingers over their sharp incisors. It sometimes happens that a timid visitor is hallooed at the gate when the man of the house comes out and says, "What! You're not afraid of the dog?" Then he will pull the ears of a savage bull dog, and even give him a kick in the ribs. These events would have cost the visitor the seat of his pantaloons, or a month's pontificaling.

Why, were any popular advocate of the Lamar strategy to call any bulldozer from the crowd, and putting his hand familiarly on the bulldozer's shoulder he would say:

"Joe, old fellow, let me look at that six (or sixteen) shooter." It would be handed him with the guileless confidence of childhood itself. "Joe, how far could you hit a man's hat with this rifle?" "Well, if his head was in it and he didn't have another rifle, a good way off. I have done that thing two hundred yards, and him a runnin' at that-but it was a nigger."

"Well, Joe," as the cock is let down again upon the nipple, "be careful. Don't let it go off accidentally in your hands and kill any more niggers. You must be careful. They are telling terrible stories about you among the Yankees. If any accident should happen, and they should happen to hear of it, I shall be very sorry. We are running a man on what they call the Quaker plan. When we get him in we can have our own way, and it is more than we dare do to interfere with us. So be careful with your gun."

"Yes, Cap.," says Joe. "You mean for us to lay in ambush as we used to do for Yankees, and must not shoot before the time. I will be careful, and if this gun does go off in my hands they can't hear it at Washington."

Then there goes around the ring of revolvers and bullwhips, a laugh that signifies the popular comprehension of such a dialogue. It is perhaps added, "Joe, you mustn't shoot loud." Then the crowd

unites in the Democratic doxology, "Let us drink," and turn to other topics.

It is then an understood policy that a protest of respect for law and life is to be made on behalf of the lamblike bulldozers. But the admonition not to shoot loud enough to be heard at Washington deceives no one. It neither diminishes the violent mortality of the negroes, allays their fears, nor impairs their conviction that their sole safety of right and life consists in the just administration of Republican principles.

The Times gallops away after an idea, when it happens to find one. It is taken in its inference that Delknap was put on trial for robbery. If he had robbed the public treasury, which he did not, the Senate could only try him for misdemeanor in office. The charge of robbery would have to be tried by the judicial tribunals. His actual offense, and a grievous one it was, consisted in using his official position to grant, for money, special privileges to post traders. As he was not charged by the House with robbery, we presume his offense was considered one unworthy of an officer of the Cabinet, and hence the proper course was pursued to evict him. According to the decision of the Senate, his resignation barred conviction. He is, however, still liable to prosecution under the criminal laws, and we hope he will receive his full deserts. Now, will our neighbor tell us what ought to be done with a Democratic Cabinet officer, under whose administration the public treasury was made to bleed to the tune of about five millions? We should like to hear some organ of the Democracy "speak for the party" on this question. Surely, millions taken from the public treasury as a matter of as great public importance as a hard bargain driven with a campstool. We surrender Delknap to the wrath of the avenger, but would like to see worse offenders brought to account also. Let us have a homily on the unpurged offender.

GOVERNMENT HABEAS CORPUS.

The persons arrested upon a charge of a murder committed in Feliciana, have been committed to the sheriff of that parish, under assurances that they shall be taken in safety and committed to jail for trial. We hope the safe conduct will be respected. There is, indeed, little danger that the prisoners will be bulldozed, because the effect of their arrest will be to convince the colored voters that they have nothing to apprehend from the vengeance of their own color, and that Democratic protection amounts to a policy of life insurance. The Pioneeer reproached these prisoners with undue solicitude for their lives, and censured those who advised them that the writ of habeas corpus was not confined to white people. We clip from the "special to the Pioneeer" a notice that:

B. J. M. Briscoe, held by the sheriff under a court process by New York creditors, was ordered by the Governor to be surrendered on a requisition from the Governor of Georgia, on a charge of misappropriation of money in Fulton county. The New York sheriff refused to let him go, and the Georgia sheriff had the prisoner before Judge Westbrook on a writ of habeas corpus to-day for discharge from civil arrest. Novel questions of jurisdiction arising, the case was adjourned.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MONTROSE'S WAREHOUSE, No. 121 Poydras street, New Orleans, August 1, 1876. Notice is hereby given that from and after this day the business of the above warehouse will be conducted by the undersigned, for his own use and his own accounts, and will hereafter be known as United States Bonded Warehouse No. 1, class first.

CHARLES A. THIEL.

DISCOVERIES.

GOTTON PLANT. CURE GRANTEE OR MONEY REFUNDED. KERMINE - Certain specific for chills and fever. SORDINE - For female diseases.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL. IS OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

TEGARDEN HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI. General improvements added to this hotel enable the manager to offer guests greater facilities than heretofore.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY ASSESSORS, No. 159 Common Street, New Orleans, La., August 1, 1876.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF HENRY GUTMAN, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the late firm of Gutman & Brothers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. G. F. WALKER, M. D. Has removed to No. 930 Magazine Street, NEW ORLEANS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WENZEL'S GARDEN. Largest Ball in the city. Best European American Journal on file. Three fine rooms for rent with separate entrances. Best moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK. Does not discount commercial paper. Continues to strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. 156 Canal Street.

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. P. P. CARROLL. ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL AT LAW.

G. BRAUGHAN. ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL AT LAW.

OFFICIAL NOTICES. SPECIAL NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

THE ATTENTION OF RESIDENTS OF THIS CITY AND OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. JOHN V. CHEW.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. JEAN CANNON.

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SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

James J. O'Hara vs. Sarah Elizabeth South et al.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. P. V. Schwegler.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

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