

New Orleans Republican

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

The picnic season is about over. France is going crazy on parlor ekates. The balance of pow-wow is held by the Indiana. Sitting Ball is looked upon as a caper-ball man.

The elevated railway in New York city has gone up. Sitting Ball is ready to make terms for more ammunition. The man who bet his pay, felt bad when he had to pay his bet.

The "Buffalo Fine Arts Academy" is an institution in New York. Mormons testify that the Prince of Darkness was a Gentle man. A prominent dentist is announced as ready to take the stump.

White illusion bonnets are calculated to deceive the pocket book. There is nothing like the "Song of a Shirt" for a Singer machine. South Carolina ladies carry powder with them when they go to parties.

Dr. P. Chew, of the North Louisiana Journal, is an editor not to be sneezed at. When a man is about to make a personal appeal he commences by peeling off his coat. A Democratic paper would make an advance in the right direction by going backward.

There will be no side shows at the Paris Exposition to attract from the main exhibition. General Butler is a self-made man, and was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. A case in which a jury failed to find an indictment is referred to as a case of jury's prudence.

When a man has come by a thing honestly it is supposed to have passed without stealing it. New Jersey is supplying a great many foreigners for the opera troupes made up in New York. Husbands, who once traveled for Barnum as a lightning calculator, is now a Methodist preacher.

The attempt to bail the stock market by reporting the death of Vanderbilt proved a dead failure. To add to the sadness of autumn comes the thought that base ball clubs will fall with the leaves.

THE KING OF TERROR

We may infer that the committee which last week had in charge to give public expression to the deep discontent with which the Democratic city ticket has been received, must have had some reason to expect the acceptance of nomination by some of those whose names they submitted for Republican endorsement.

The rapid and precipitate withdrawal of the names renders the strictures of the Times in its article, "Sentiment Under the Surface," very reasonable. The dictatorial Democracy has brought all its batteries to bear on the persons honored by the Independent ticket, and unless their names had been used without authority, they have yielded to the fearful pressure.

To the Republicans it can make little difference since the Independent ticket was no ticket of theirs. It was undoubtedly an improvement in capacity for public service over that which has now the Democratic monopoly, but it afforded an opportunity to prove that while the Republicans are willing to abate even political antagonism for the sake of local government, the Democracy will seize on every salary in the gift of the people and employ it for the most intolerant proscription and persecution of all who do not surrender the right of opinion to the White Line clique which rules alike the Conservatives and Republicans.

We can not forbear to say that if the White League Democracy shall gain control of the city and State, the right of suffrage and of business will be practically abolished as far as Republicans may be concerned, and that while white Republicans will be closed out of all social intercourse, the colored Republican will find himself in the same political condition as before the war. He will be represented in Congress by Democrats; he can never represent himself nor be represented by those who express his sentiments. Impressed with the extraordinary arrogance of the White Leaguers, in forbidding their candidates to accept the support of Republicans, amazed that these candidates should themselves deprecate the votes of their fellow-citizens, we feel authorized to predict that those who call themselves Conservatives, and who were formerly Whigs, will find the party line drawn on them also. So soon as the White Leaguers should get the reins of power they will commence a scrutiny into the faith and deeds of their followers. The offices and honors will be monopolized by the most violent antagonists of the Union, and the moderate conservatives and reformers will be relegated to the same category of political outlaws with the Republicans.

All who have read the history of Hayti found that when the whites had been driven to death or exile, those who were of mixed blood, though leaders in the liberation of the country, fell under proscription for even an innocent and qualified responsibility. The analogy will show the same in Louisiana, and the same intolerance which has vowed the political extermination of the Republicans will be visited upon their political next of kin, the Conservatives.

The Republican party, however, is libeled from any connection, even questionable, with the Democratic nominations, but it sees with concern that prudent men of business do not deem it prudent to permit their fellow-citizens to vote for them, lest they thereby shall be brought under the tremendous displeasure of the White League Democracy.

THE DILEMMA OF THE NEGRO. Our correspondent in East Feliciana, "Cris," has stated the case very vividly in a few words. The Democrats are offering the negro the "Koran or the sword," which, in modern phrase, means they are offered their choice either to accept and vote the Democratic ticket, or the pistol, the rope or the bull whip. The torture has been applied with great vigor for many months—years, we may say—and the skill and effectiveness of the assaults improves with age.

There are several solutions to the difficulty, which necessarily suggest themselves to the intelligent observer, for that there must be an end to the existing disorders, one way or another, nobody can doubt. These persecuted negroes must either be protected by the power that conferred the right of suffrage upon them, or fight in their own behalf as the galled and persecuted race did in South Carolina. The most desirable alternative is, of course, the assistance of the general government, which is able to silence all the enemies of the tillers of the soil in this State by a frown. It does not need to strike, as the fame of its vigorous blows, struck in the cause of these same negroes some years ago, is yet fresh in the memory of the Confederates. And unless this powerful protection can be secured, or the negroes taught to defend themselves when attacked, they will be forced to leave the localities infested and infested by the bulldozers.

The time for appeals to the reason of the most unreasonable riders has passed. They have made it a matter of open war, and the case must be met by a show of force. It is not the duty, nor is it proper that the negroes should take the fight upon themselves. It is the very object of the organization of a government to protect the weak against the strong, the peaceable against the turbulent. It is no doubt primarily the duty of the State to defend the sovereignty of its jurisdiction. In our complex scheme of government, enough of sovereignty has been left to the States to exercise police powers, but a wise provision for outside assistance has also been reserved, and is an essential guarantee of the constitution. Under this guarantee, a State that finds itself without the physical power to quell domestic violence may call upon the Federal government, when the United States laws make it the duty of the President to send force enough to keep peace. This power has often been invoked, and is even now present in South Carolina, where a very unfortunate condition of affairs

had sprung up. It is a notable circumstance in connection with the appearance of troops in that State that the very party that protested most vigorously against their coming was the first to call upon them for help. The telegraph informs us in the usually biased fashion of the Associated Press reporters, "the citizens" appealed to the military authorities to protect them from "the negroes." The case, as it stands in the Felicianas, is reversed as to the colors. There the colored people need assistance, and we hope they will get it before they are forced to strike for themselves.

There seems to be some doubt as to who has the legal right to call the great power of the United States into action, but whether it be the Governor, the marshal or the commanding General, we hope it will be done before there is more mischief wrought. MAHOMETANISM AND CHRISTIANITY. In the far East the air is becoming densely sulphurous. A long impending conflict between two civilizations and two religions appears likely to be fought out to the bitter end, with the possible overthrow of at least one of the civilizations and a check to the spread of one of the religions. But truth to say, neither the civilizations nor the religions involved are of the highest type. The Russ, still clinging to the traditions of despotism, demands the sympathies of the world as a champion and defender of the Christian faith, and that in this character he has achieved a large measure of success is proved by the fact that even in England the people have risen in violent protest against their own government for its passive toleration of Turkish barbarities.

That the Moslem faith is favorable to war can not be denied. It was first propagated by the sword and carried so far into the heart of Europe as for a time to threaten Christianity itself. But for the indomitable spirit of Charles Martel and his invincible followers, the Rhine or the Baltic, instead of the Danube or the Black sea, might have marked its present boundaries. To the Moslem soldier death upon the battle-field, especially if met in the cause of Allah and the Prophet, was a paradise suited alike to the passions of the depraved and the hopes of the devout. Christianity was, on the contrary, averse to war. Its God was the God of gentleness, and its Prophet the Prince of Peace. An article in the Pall Mall Gazette recently observed: "If the sacred books of a religion had really the permanent influence which is sometimes attributed to the Koran, war among the Christians ought to have ceased long ago, since the New Testament, reflecting the deep peace of the Roman empire has so little of the warlike spirit in it that it has been charged with scarcely recognizing the patriotic, masculine and military virtues. But as soon as Europe again became barbarous it began again to fight, and when the Bible was brought to popular knowledge after the Reformation, the examples of the Old Testament were far more influential than the precepts of the New. The story of Agag among Protestants and the story of Judith among Catholics have perhaps caused more slaughter than the Sermon on the Mount has arrested." Our English contemporary then refers to the sacking of Ismail, with all its incredible horrors, less than a century ago, by one of the most devout people of Europe in the name of "God and the Emperor," and enforces its logic by recalling the fact that all historical records tend to prove that the Mohometans of Spain were gentler, more humane, more civilized than the Christians who expelled or exterminated them.

Patriotism rather than religion furnished the ruling passion among the Christian nations of Europe down to the period of the Crusades. Then came a sudden reaction. The Crescent and the Cross changed places as a medium of inspiration. The peacefulness of Christianity became aggressive and warlike, and the fiery zeal of the Moslem, softened into patriotic fervor, was seldom exercised except in defense of his fatherland. In their results, this change may still be observed. The Moslem, notwithstanding his Tartar origin, has been gradually growing more and more effeminate, as well in India as in Turkey, in Persia as in Africa, and the present cry of the bearded Russ, "On to Constantinople," is but an echo of the old Crusader's cry, "On to Jerusalem," and the greater portion of Europe cries, "Amen." The sympathies which the Bulgarian atrocities aroused in England seem of late to have been tamed down by questions of State policy, and a more considerate regard for the influences which determine the action of the British government in its relations toward continental Europe.

This change may be observed in the patriotic refusal of Florence Nightingale and the Baroness Blandford Counts to attend meetings of protest against the conduct of the British ministry. The baroness claims to be tolerably familiar with history, but while condemning the execrable deeds perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks, declares that they are not wholly unmatched in warfare and scarcely take precedence over cruelties legally inflicted on a dominated people even in our own generation. She therefore advises her fellow-countrymen to await what she confidently believes will prove at once a just and politic course on the part of her majesty's government, and not provoke an interference which in the end may result unfortunately.

The Eastern question has long taken rank among the vexed ones with which English statesmen have had to deal, and whether a peaceful solution, coupled with the integrity of the Turkish empire, stipulated by the treaty of Paris, and ample protection to the Christian subjects of the Sultan, or the forced issue of a warlike arbitration, is a matter which can not much longer be postponed. Though an Eastern war may be regretted, we can not under the circumstances see how it is to be averted. The "sick man" has done

much to provoke his fate. His civilization is not the least advanced approval in this progressive age, and his religion, though not greatly inferior to the Christianity of Spain, is certainly as needful of a radical reformation as any that ever existed. The interests of humanity and a high civilization are therefore united in desiring such changes in Turkey as would secure equal protection to both life and property and freedom of religious opinion alike to Moslem and to Christian.

We do not pretend to forecast the future in this matter, but are satisfied that ere the end comes, material changes will be effected in the map of Europe, if not of Asia. Constantinople may again become a Christian capital, and the effete lion of the Crescent, succumbing to the lamb of the Cross, may aid in the achievement of a common destiny greatly surpassing all the achievements of his historic past.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE HAS REBELLED AGAINST THE DEMOCRACY. That ferocious Confederate, the Pic, has discovered that one of its ancient comrades who, not satisfied with the aid in the liberation of Cuba, is now a commissioner of streets, or something, in Brooklyn. So it declares "he has forgotten all his chivalry and his pretended noble impulses," and the bull of Democratic excommunication is thundered against him. This is an unwelcome exposure. This "so-called General Jordan," seems to have periled life in the Confederate cause. He may be, perhaps, unwilling to fall in under the banner of a candidate who was "born north of Mason and Dixon's line," and who was rated on the Union side during the war. Does the ferocious Confederate find the failure to support a New England attorney who claims to have been a good Union man a cause of insult to a Confederate champion, who did and suffered and sacrificed so much for the South? Come, come, neighbor, wash off that war paint. Don't whoop so fearfully. Do not, like General Bonn, exclaim, "Where is the enemy! Bring out the enemy! I wish to fight the enemy!" Why, we had the unamiable Pic supporting Horace Greeley, the synonym of all that the Confederates condemned, will it not allow a comrade—perhaps a subordinate—to vote for Hayes, who is a man of the West, favoring everything the Southern States need, and the friend of amnesty to all those desperate Confederates who owe their freedom of suffrage, and safety from confiscation to the forbearance and magnanimity of the Republicans. His, poor Confederate Jordan, denied his right to exercise the privilege of political choice; deprived of his commission, and called a pseudo General by the highest military authorities of the Confederate cause; where shall he hide himself? where seek protection? We rather suppose that when those who, with Longstreet, and Forrest, and Mosby, and Jordan, exposed their lives and lost their all in the war against the Union, shall find themselves ostracized by those who never risked the same consequences, it would be very hard to get them into another war, with the same prospective results. We should think a little less ferocity against ancient comrades in arms would dispose them more favorably toward future revolutions. In the meantime, as it has been found that the Union is more magnanimous and forgiving toward its enemies than the ferocious Confederates are toward their friends, we see no Republican objection to any amount of abuse and proscription which may be showered upon the ex-Confederates by those who commanded them.

NOT MUCH INDEPENDENCE LEFT. Following the example set by Mr. O'Connor, the Independent candidate for Administrator of Improvements, and the respectable gentlemen on the Democratic ticket who permitted themselves to be intimidated by the Parish Committee into declining to receive Republican support, Mr. R. S. Howard, Independent candidate for Administrator of Commerce, Mr. E. K. Converse, candidate for Administrator of Assessments, and J. A. Letten, nominee for Administrator of Police, have published cards declining their respective nominations.

All of these gentlemen took this action reluctantly, having previously agreed to accept; but the threats of social and business ostracism brought to bear upon them were too much for them to hold out against. The gentlemen are entitled to all credit for their attempt to withstand the tyranny of the local Democracy, and their withdrawal proves a great deal more than possible triumph at the polls would have done.

The crack of the party lash has driven the Democratic candidates for places on the bench, who were endorsed by the Republicans, into a very humiliating position. They can no longer hold up their heads as members of an independent judiciary. If elected at all, they go upon the bench self-confessed partisan judges, owing everything to their party and nothing to the people.

NOTICE. DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN LIQUIDATION. All parties in interest are hereby notified that at the expiration of thirty days from and after the date of publication of this notice, a final dividend and distribution of the remaining assets of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in liquidation, will be made by the undersigned. Persons having any claim against said company are hereby required to present the same duly and within the said thirty days.

JOHN BRUNASO, A. BALDWIN, Commissioners of Liquidator. New Orleans, October 23, 1876. ACTS OF LOUISIANA FOR 1876. For Sale at THIS OFFICE. Also, M'PHERSON'S HANDBOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1876.

SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. THE VERY BEST OF GOODS AND LOWEST OF PRICES. H. T. WALSH'S, 110 Canal Street, New Orleans.

MRS. F. R. HARDON, 37 and 29 Chartres street, between Canal and Customhouse at cor.

FALL OPENING. French Bonnets and Hats. ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD. W. M. P. KELLOGG, 100 Canal Street, New Orleans.

GREAT REDUCTION. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 209 3/4 So. 7th St. DE. JOHN G. ANGELL, DENTAL SURGEON, 106 1/2 Canal Street, New Orleans.

MILLINERY. MME. ROSA REYNOIR, 9 Chartres Street, New Orleans. FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, ETC.

ECONOMY AND FASHION COMBINED. FALL DRY GOODS. B. & W. CRONER'S, 147 Canal Street, New Orleans. RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! SEVEN GRAND MASS MEETINGS.

AMUSEMENTS. WENGER'S GARDEN, 11 Bourbon Street, New Orleans. SUCCESSION NOTICES. Succession of James Neger. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

LEGAL NOTICES. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. JOSEPH S. GARCIA VS. HIS CREDITORS.

RALLY, RALLY! WIRE CLOTH SCREENS, PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 209 3/4 So. 7th St.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY SIXTH DISTRICT. GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT JEFFERSON MARKET, CORNER NAPOLION AVENUE AND MAGAZINE STREETS, Wednesday, October 23, 1876.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth District of the City of New Orleans will take place on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1876, at 7:30 P. M., in JEFFERSON MARKET, in the Sixth District.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA. COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA. ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.

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RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 124 Canal Street, New Orleans, October 18, 1876.

Until further notice, TRIPS ON THE GAMBIA STREET, GAMBIA AND LAKE ROAD WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: From the city to the lake, 7:10 A. M. From the city to the lake, 10:10 A. M. From the city to the lake, 1:10 P. M. From the city to the lake, 4:10 P. M. From the city to the lake, 7:10 P. M.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO ROAD. Trains depart and arrive as follows from New Orleans, street depot: DEPART ARRIVE

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. COGNAC, CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1859. Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$1,000,000.

REMOVALS. G. F. WALKER, M. D., No. 250 Magazine Street, New Orleans. AUCTION SALES. By Roy & O'Connor, FURNITURE AND MOVABLES.

By Macon, Millon & Co., SALE OF THE REVENUES OF THE PERU MARLBOROUGH. BY MAISON, MILLON & CO.—AUCTIONEERS.

By Belle & Maloches, SUCCESSION OF LOUISA WESTPHAL, DECEASED. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

By Placide J. Spear, MOST VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

By Placide J. Spear, AUCTIONEER. SUCCESSION OF SARAH GEORGE, WIDOW OF THOMAS ALONZO. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.