

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NOVEMBER 8, 1876. The day was fair enough for a fair election.

A pay up policy insures a man's credit. The day was fair enough for a fair election.

The alms-path doctors are too fond of letters. Side issues—The byways to bar-rooms yesterday.

Doing nothing is the hardest work a layman can do. Lightning calculators are ready to turn a simple sixpence.

The scratching done yesterday was worse than the itch. Englishmen, looking for Noah's ark, are exploring Anas.

There are occasional traces of the poor Charley Rose child. Who breaks does not pay, and the old proverb is reversed.

The cuts in the New York Tobacco Journal are not the cuts. Now stop down to the hat store and leave the size of your head.

This is a busy world for one having so many lay people in it. A lazier needs only two pockets in his clothes—one for each hand.

Vanderbilt improves each shining hour. That is what the doctors say. Boston proposes to have gas commissioners and gas manufactured by the city.

Never go to bed after a hearty meal. The dining-room is the place to go to. The bathers are three-ing pearls before swine by shipping live hogs to England.

Indiana look with contempt on infantry soldiers, whom they call "Walk-a-beep." Cologne is to have a memorial statue of Prince Bismarck. There is sense in that.

"Ebbes-ee-om" is the title of Max Adler's new book. Everybody wants it. To the oyster it makes no difference which side of the shell it is laid out on.

It is strange that the meter writers of the gas company never suffer from the gastric fever. A colored woman took the premium at the Alabama State fair for the best jar of pickles.

When asking for money enough to buy a barrel of coal it is hard to receive the coal shoveler. The London Times finds that printing paper made in America is the best in the market.

Joachim Miller's new play, purchased by McKim, is called "The Shadows of Manos." Tennesseeans are anxious to know how many votes General Maney received for Governor.

The political stamps ought to feel easier. They have had much to bear during the campaign. Jules Verne has made a comedy of his "Doctor Ox." It would make a better opera than "U." William Davidson has written a comedy called "Our Circle." He should get a round of applause.

The Boston Post has discovered that the equatorial statue of McPherson represents the General on horseback. Old A-hilles did not have young Kealey's motor, but he had iron-plated heels, and was invulnerable as a back-kicker.

"Dan Rice gives an entertainment entirely honest," says an exchange. Mr. Rice has been frequently abused by sheriffs. Paragraph cribbing has its compensations. There is satisfaction in seeing your worst joke credited to another paper.

The candidate who got the most stripes with his name on them patted on tickets, outstripped his competitors in the race. Louis Fyfe Bodd's, for some time in retirement, has appeared Bodd's before the public lately at a London concert room.

Wood's Museum, in New York, is now owned by Mr. W. E. Barnes. He will lay wages have an opening for Barnes' storming tragedians. A South Carolina paper says that apples are plenty in Aiken, where they are selling for 11 per bushel. Let no one bid Aiken as a fruit market.

Two enterprising Californians who planted 1000 acres of walnuts and almonds four years ago have raised a crop this year worth \$250,000. Voters had been warned so much against scotch that the Democrats generally voted both "for" and "against" the proposed amendments.

Irene House, who shot her husband, has decided to lecture. The worst of the lecture business is that it allows crime to climb to the platform. Colonel Lee Crandall, who has been the centennial editor of the Graphic, is about to commence the publication of a new illustrated paper in Philadelphia.

Weston has been lecturing in England on "What I Know About Walking." He knows more than he can do when matched in a foot race against a better man. When election day comes, and the bar rooms are all closed, it is strange that a wife should suddenly discover that his wife put all of the brandy in the house in her last batch of mince pies.

"The boys as our pull need a little more soap," said a dirty looking fellow as he approached a reform candidate. The candidate had on a small roll of small bills, but no one was made cleaner by the reformer's generosity. As a rule the voter who takes money will not walk.

THE REBELLION.

From the mass of election returns published on another page the reader may form some idea of the results of yesterday's election throughout the Union.

There is no doubt the Republicans have carried this State by ten or fifteen thousand majority, and elected four out of the six members of Congress, being a gain of two. The First and Second Districts are in doubt, though it is certain that Darrall, in the third, Smith, in the fourth, Leonard in the fifth, and Nash in the sixth, are elected.

The Democratic majority in this city has been reduced from twelve thousand in 1874 to probably six or seven thousand in 1876.

The returns from the country parishes and from many of the States are too meagre to afford a satisfactory basis for calculation. It appears, however, that New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and Connecticut are all very close, with hopeful indications in favor of Hayes. It will be seen, however, by the dispatches that the Democrats claim the advantage in these doubtful States, which the Republicans do not concede.

The result of the presidential election depends upon the votes of these four doubtful States, or a majority of them, and until something more definite than anything yet received comes along we shall continue to hope that the American people have not been so far wanting in patriotism and good sense as to prefer Tilden to Hayes. It will require about twenty-four hours more for the canvassers to get the returns into such a shape that they can be depended upon. In the meantime we must wait with patience, hopeful of the final result.

THE PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION.

The Democracy posted a handbill yesterday in which the Cubans were made to protest in English against the Republican party. We had supposed Cubans in this country were merely resident until the result of the war of independence should be known. In such case they could have no more right to protest against our domestic policy than the aliens from France or England, who have manifested so much more interest in our affairs than in those of their own country. Cubans who may have taken the oaths of American citizenship are entitled to the same rights with ourselves, and their opinions as American citizens deserve respectful consideration.

To such it will be amusing to read the Democratic indignation at the failure of the United States to emancipate the seven or eight hundred thousand slaves in the island. It will occasion them surprise to see the Democracy appear in the new character of Abolitionists, and profess to be better friends of freedom than Republicans. Such would be the inference when Cubans, if they had votes in this country, were advised to give their votes to the Democracy as the competitors of the Republicans. The Democracy should, however, have remembered that there are more Spaniards of old Spain than Cubans in this city. A great many of them have been naturalized, and they all sympathize with the Spanish government. In the attempt to excite the Cuban refugees who can not vote against the Republican party the Democracy ran up against the old Spanish citizen who can vote. The trick of making a Cuban refugee address his friends in a tongue foreign to them, must have counteracted itself.

Though no longer of any effect upon the election, we can not refrain from remarking that the only efforts made in this city to secure sympathy for Free Cuba have originated with the Republicans, and chiefly with those of the colored race. These Republicans are impatient that the blessings of emancipation should be extended the whole length of this continent and its islands. They do not feel so safe in their rights as if they were universal. They are entirely familiar with the history of freedom in San Domingo, and know that after it had been achieved the French Emperor repudiated the liberty, equality and fraternity of the revolution, and sent an army to reduce the colonists to practical bondage. This power the Republicans of San Domingo resisted, and the second war of independence confirmed the decrees of the first.

The colored Republicans of the United States see danger of a similar attempt to nullify their freedom and reduce them to the condition of serfs bound to service. It would be unusual for them to co-operate in prolonging the bondage of their fellow-creatures in Cuba. To suppose that the Democracy, which has employed the acquisition of power for the purpose of restoring the dependent relation of the colored race here, should be animated with a love of negro freedom elsewhere, could not certainly impose upon any Cuban if told him in his own language.

The Republican party is committed to the recognition of Cuban independence at the earliest moment compatible with the law of nations and with our own treaty obligations. But there are obstacles which no nation may disregard, to gratify its own abstract sentiment. Cuba is a colonial dependency of Spain, and the United States is bound to Spain by a solemn treaty of amity, as well as by the continental doctrine of Monroe, permitting European powers to hold their ancient colonial possessions upon this continent, but prohibiting them from acquiring additional territory. Its hands have been thus tied from intervention by the international jurisconsult. What we know to be a revolution of men determined to be free, means the rebellion of a province. The government of Spain holds the autonomy of the island; its ports, its revenues; the richest productive districts, the larger part of its private wealth and population. No private or ex parte connection could authorize our government to disregard these patent facts. The REPUBLICAN has presented to the representatives of Free Cuba a plan which might relieve all foreign governments from the restrictions

to which we have adverted. It was to mark and proclaim the freedom of Cuba within prescribed and defended boundaries. To take the name among nations of Free Cuba, or the State of Lopez, or any other descriptive or patriotic appellation. With a separate autonomy maintained so long against the attempt to reduce it to subjection, Free Cuba would have the same rights with any other State which has striven for its independence of a mother or a mistress country.

The Republican party is pledged to favor universal freedom. It has, like its own Jefferson, sworn upon the altar of its country eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man. It is the party of liberty, regulated by law, and even in its horror of slavery, and not depart from its own principles and its own pledges. All attempts, therefore, to convert men from the support of Republican principles to that of Democratic principles as a means of thereby liberating the slave or punishing the oppressor, will meet the same fate with the Democratic effort to convince Cuban refugees in a tongue foreign to their own, that they ought not to give a vote, if they had it, to the Republican party.

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.

Both sacred and profane history show that man is as prone to evil as the sparrow is to fly upward. The decalogue has never yet met with exact observance, and the new commandment, "Love ye one another," provided by the "Author and Finisher" of the Christian faith, finds its highest human expression through corrupt and selfish media. From the first murder to the last there runs a record of blood-guiltiness which neither kinship nor religion has been able to avert. Indeed, family feuds are not unfrequently more bitter than those of strangers, even as religious persecutions are fiercer and more bloody than the issues of conflicts arising from other causes.

But while man is essentially a ferocious, he is at the same time a religious being. He will have a religion of some kind and indulge in a worship, no matter how degraded. His god he may fashion in his own likeness, or in that of some inferior creature, and when fashioned his sacrifices may be of the most revolting and inhuman character, but he nevertheless vindicates his sincerity on all occasions, and will fight to the death in support of his peculiar views.

The troubles in the far East, which just now threaten to involve the great powers of the world in war, find their peculiar bitterness in religious antagonisms, and the atrocities of which all Christendom complains, are the normal results of human vengeance enlisted in the maintenance of a chosen creed. It must, however, be remembered, in this connection, that sincere belief sanctifies, to a very large extent, all forms of religious faith. The Turk is no more to be blamed because he is a Mahometan than the Spaniard is for being a Catholic, and the Englishman for being an Episcopalian. Then, say what we may of the religion of Mahomet, it is superior to all creeds ever invented or presented for human acceptance, except that of Christianity itself. Byron once wrote concerning the Mahometans of Turkey: "They are not treacherous; they are not cowardly; they are not thieves; they are not drunkards; they are not assassins; they do not burn heretics." But notwithstanding this negative certificate on their behalf, it can not be denied that licentiousness and intolerance have been marked characteristics of the Turk during the more than four centuries of his national existence, and that in many respects his civilization and religion have hindrances to all healthy progress.

It is, however, humiliating to observe that within the limits of Christendom all the vices of the Turkish civilization and religion can readily find their counterpart. Slavery has been vindicated by devout Christians as by no means incompatible with a saving faith; Mormonism and Moslemism do not stand far apart in the matter of polygamy, nor, indeed, are they essentially different from the practical polygamy too common in Christian countries; while as to honesty and sobriety, the average Turk takes higher rank than the average Christian does.

But it is in the matter of merciless barbarity that the respective followers of the cross and crescent confront each other with dire accusations. In all the elements of charity and loving kindness the follower of Christ should occupy a far higher plane than the follower of Mahomet. The creed he accepts is one of peace; he must love his enemies, do good to those who despitefully use him, and if smitten on the one cheek turn the other also. But in practice the Christian obeys neither the letter nor the spirit of the Evangel he fights for, and to the rigor of human laws, rather than to the vital influence of religious observance, he looks for protection to his person and property. Admit the Bash-Bazook an inhuman fiend, and the Bulgarian horrors to be of the most fearful character; still that fiendishness and these atrocities find no higher sanction in the Koran than similar acts on the part of Christians find in their Book of Books. There is no more of practical similarity between the religion of the mountain bandits of Turkey and that of the mild Mahometans of India, than there is between the Christianity of Melancthon and that of Jack Shephard. As a teacher and lawgiver Mahomet united the wandering tribes of the East, and raised them from a condition of gross idolatry into one of power and comparative well-being; but he opposed the spread of Christianity and inaugurated a civilization which is found in practice to be inherently defective, and as he failed to build on firm foundations his works must eventually be swept away. The Christian, however, is taught to judge not lest he be judged. He should not be too severe in a condemnation, which may skirt along the edge of his own shortcomings, and leave him no place upon which to stand. If the tree

is known by its fruits, what great fruits have the Christian nations of the world to show for these glorious privileges of which they have been the trusted missionaries and exalted beneficiaries? Much, indeed, which would be to them a source of gratification, if not of pride. But they have achieved comparatively little in the way of "peace on earth and good will toward men," and even less in converting the native heathens of this country from the error of their ways.

The savages of America are more cruelly barbarous now than they were when European Christians first settled on these shores. What our civilization has not destroyed in the red man it has degraded, and we find him now the most merciless demon that is permitted to walk God's earth. But, as a New York contemporary pertinently inquires, was ever white man or woman more savagely treated by the bestialized Indians of our plains, or Serbian man or woman more atrociously by the victorious Turks, than Charles G. Kelsey was by the Huntington Christians?

It is needless to pursue the record. Examples of barbarity may be found equally among Goths and Vandals, Turks and Christians. Spite of the ties of kinship, spite of the teachings of religion, the depravity of human nature will assert itself in foul deeds, proving thereby how little of righteousness the best of us can boast. Let us all watch and pray, lest we enter into temptation.

POLITICAL INRANITY.

We can characterize by no other name than that which heads the article, the singular indifference of New Orleans to all commercial and municipal issues which has marked the recent canvass. The REPUBLICAN has shown that New Orleans offers to her rival the entire vote of the State, to consummate the purpose of grasping the whole import and export trade of the Mississippi Valley, and carrying it to the Eastern Atlantic ports. It has been shown that the Democratic platform forbids the application of public money to works within the States, and that the present Democratic Congress has declared in the present financial condition of the country no public or private enterprise can receive national assistance.

There are local questions of scarcely less consequence to the welfare of this city. Many wealthy and a much larger number of enterprising citizens have subscribed a large amount to the construction of a railroad through Texas to the Pacific. The Legislature directed a popular vote upon the question whether the property of the city should be taxed to furnish a further sum for the execution of the work. The city administration took legal measures to postpone the decision of this question, with the possible effect of allowing the Legislature to consider the question whether the rule of universal suffrage shall be suspended and the vote upon the question restricted to the property holders alone.

Will it be supposed possible that such a question should not have been put in issue in a popular election? Yet such has been the fact. We may add the Democracy have established the issue whether a New Yorker shall be made President upon the solid support of the South as paramount to all others. They forbade their candidates to answer any other question, and this great commercial city dependent upon the Mississippi and Western railroads for its very existence attempted to throw its whole influence into the scale of its rivals, who have already diverted more than three-fourths of its natural commerce. Could any higher evidence of political insanity be given than is to be found in a leader silence upon all questions of local interest, with the unconditional surrender of its whole influence to its most deadly commercial rivals?

It is only a question of time, says the Boston Post, when the colored men of the South will vote with the native white citizens.—Piscayune. There will be little or no use for the carpet-baggers from Ireland, Germany and France when this alliance takes place. How will you like this sort of Know-Nothingism, "gallant old friend?" Doubtless the Boston Post will be gratified to see its brother Yankees virtually disfranchised in their own country; but when it comes to its foreign friends, it will be another matter. The Democracy that does not include them is an inferior article, if it is not entirely bogus.

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CIRCULAR.

OFFICE STATE REGISTER OF VOTERS, New Orleans, October 20, 1876.

To all Supervisors and Justices of the Peace, Registration, State of Louisiana:

In order to avoid dispute between the State and Federal officers, and in the interest of a fair, peaceful and honest election, I give it as my opinion, and I so instruct you, that the power to scrutinize in election matters, on the part of United States supervisors begins with the opening of registration, and continues until the vote is counted, and it should include the time of revising; that is, from the closing of the registration to the opening of the polls. On this subject, Hon. J. E. McCalvay, United States District Attorney for Louisiana, in a written legal opinion, given to the chief supervisor of the United States for Louisiana, October 20, 1873, said:

It can not be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the inspection of the registers, and it is a commencement until the date of its suits.

This opinion was examined and concurred in by Hon. S. Holden, then Attorney General of this State.

This view only carries out the policy of the Federal law (see Revised Statutes of the United States, section 3016), and is but fair and reasonable.

MICHAEL HANN, State Registrar of Voters.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 30, 1876.

A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on MONDAY, October 9, 1876, waylaid and killed FARMER JOHNSON, and dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded ETON L'WOOD, on the "Island," in the parish of Ouachita, in this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1876, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, F. G. LLOREN, Assistant Secretary of State.

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 the closing of the books of the said company, the distribution of the remaining assets of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in this State, will be made by the undersigned.

Persons having any claim against said company are hereby required to present it to the undersigned and within the said thirty days.

JOHN BETHANSO, A. RALOW, Commissioners of Liquidation, New Orleans, October 23, 1876.

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