

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

OUR CIRCULATION.

We have never devoted much time and space to boasting of the circulation and bragging of the ability of the REPUBLICAN. But when our pressman yesterday informed us, in his quiet way, that he had been for some time working off a heavier morning edition than a certain neighbor of ours has, who boasts "the largest daily circulation in the Southwest," we thought it best to mention the fact. The circulation of all the city papers put together would not satisfy the ambition of any editor of pride and spirit; so we make no great boast when we declare that the circulation of the REPUBLICAN is exceeded by only one other paper in the city. If any interested party wants facts and figures, names and dates, they will be furnished on demand. One thing is certain: Every business man and woman in this city sees and reads the REPUBLICAN every day. Certain political nobodies sometimes profess they never see it. It is unimportant to the advertiser whether they do or not, as they rarely have any patronage worth soliciting.

Witty men are far from being funny.

England wants some American apples.

Peter Cooper is not harassed by doubt.

The pool sellers are no clearer than mud.

Never make torchlight of a man's opinion.

Good-bye, continental. The exhibition is over.

The third river in Scotland is called the Forth.

Pauline Cushman keeps a hotel in California.

The romance of politics is a story to be continued.

The friendly Indians are most friendly to themselves.

There was a run on General Banks, but he did not fail.

Hamlet gave a great sigh when he spoke of his mind's eye.

Coddish aristocracy is not recognized by the lords of the sea.

Cold weather will bring an Indian summer to a dead fall.

Four Worth dresses made for Mrs. Florence are worth \$2400.

The solid South is not so solid as it was, nor the North either.

Thanksgiving, all the same, will come on the thirteenth instant.

The dry "Proverbial Philosophy" of Top per falls in a dry time.

In Wyoming they chase the antelope over the plain solely for his hide.

A motto in political business—"Quick elections and slow returns."

Little Norway boasts of being the third maritime power in the world.

General Jackson was an old man when he came back to the Hermitage.

A farmer considered that day well spent which was spent in digging a well.

The reason more men do not think is because they do not know what to think.

Wood sawyer said to a housekeeper, "I saw your coal and did not stop for a job."

There are eighty three uncles in Boston with whom young men can leave their jewelry.

In the language of Bulwer and Patton, to the national committee, "Rough, Hewitt, how we may."

Beecher has been indorsed by his church conference beyond a doubt, and he is once more a solid man.

A per capita tax of \$10 on liquor dealers has been imposed in Missouri to pay for a State insane asylum.

It is good to have a man stand by you in a storm, even if the rain from his umbrella does run down your back.

Northern travel toward Florida has already set in. The Democrats are going down to see about the election.

They have found the clerk who ran away with Sabbitt's soap money. He did not have such a soft thing of it as he anticipated.

A Democratic candidate in Missouri issued cards marked "Good for one drink"; but his men said, "What is one drink good for?"

Mr. Hartzell, editor of the Southwestern Advocate, of this city, returned with his family, this evening, from an extended trip in the North.

The man who drank port wine freely in the morning became portable before night and was transported home in a wheelbarrow.

We have just received a portrait of Hon. Peter Cooper, accompanied by campaign documents from his headquarters. Mr. Cooper is slow, but exceedingly sure.

The white whale captured in New York cuts half a barrel of oil every day, and it is thought 't'll do for a rich man's pet; but before long the owners will feel like giving him J. China.

In Japan water carriers must bow to fruit sellers, fruit sellers to tin peddlers, tin peddlers to merchants, and merchants to constables. Thus is society kept constantly in a bow-wow state.

New York hotel keepers display signs, "No checks cashed; no money loaned," and the question arises, if a landlord will not loan money, how can a poor traveler expect to pay his bill!

BATTLE ARRAY.

The apparent election results in this or that little State will neither satisfy the American people nor assure their submission to the results which each party will believe due to force or fraud. We say this in the interest of peace for our own community whose action can count little in the event of any military decision. The tone of the Democratic press is more violent than we have ever before known it. The determination to resist any formal declaration of law is more pronounced than heretofore. It is admitted by the Picayune that the Democracy—

Says that it would be highly impolitic to mar the chances of a Conservative triumph in the general election by permitting themselves to be goaded into deeds of violence. It adds that the reason for suppressing this wrath has passed away—

The general election has been held, and that self-restraint is no longer so imperatively necessary.

It openly intimates that the Democratic organization may resist the formal decision of the law.

The people of the State can no longer be persuaded to submit calmly to the loss of their dearest civil rights in order to carry a presidential election, and thus in the end the more surely to escape the yoke of tyranny and usurpation.

We are then openly told—

The importance of that election is now a consideration which induce them to take just the opposite course, and they are prepared for anything rather than submit themselves for another gubernatorial term to the tender mercies of the carpet-bagger and the scalawag. No treatment which can offset the horror excited by the prospect of such a consummation. It were far preferable that the State should be remanded to a territorial condition.

This anticipation of popular violence is strengthened by several dispatches. The Democratic headquarters in Indianapolis telegraph Mr. R. H. Marr—

Telegram received and read. Democratic headquarters answer: "Fear not your Returning Board." The popular heart is a quarter of a million majority is with you.

This would indicate an inquiry whether there will be Democratic volunteers to aid the Democratic committee of Louisiana in defying the law. This view is strengthened by the testimony of a Democratic editor in Evansville, Indiana—

Colon J. W. Patton: Democrats of Indiana will fight Kilgore and his party if they cheat us on the count. We shall have fair play or blood.

In addition comes the extraordinary information that a number of leading Democrats—among whom are Senator Thurman, with two prominent Kentucky Representatives—

Leaves for New Orleans to-night, to endeavor to prevent by their presence and efforts the fraud which, it is claimed, are likely to be perpetrated by the Returning Board.

This dispatch is endorsed: "Leading Democrats coming to New Orleans with the purpose to look after the Returning Board."

This avowed intention to disregard the laws of Louisiana, and this intimidating intervention, renders the situation very grave, and presents evidence that the Democratic party will not acquiesce in any adverse decision of the ballot. On the other hand, the national Republican party look upon the election as a grand conspiracy to reverse the decisions of the war, and the constitutional confirmation by the amnesty. They believe that this conspiracy has been based upon the nullification of the negro vote by massacre and terror, or the expulsion and proscription of the white Republicans.

The national Republicans are convinced that this whole political force thus organized at the South has been offered to the Northern Democracy on condition that they will furnish the comparatively few votes necessary to constitute a majority of the electoral college. We may add as a comparatively unimportant consideration, the belief that the success of the Democracy will imply a large addition to the national debt, with the arrest of an internal and industrial policy, settled by the successful practice of many years.

The open assertion that the Democratic party at the South will not submit to what they consider fraud will be met by a similar declaration on the part of the Republicans at the North.

With this calm statement of the grounds occupied by each party, we repeat our first statement, that neither will submit to the election results if either party shall believe them to have been produced by force or fraud. If the election of Lincoln, admitted to have been fair, was "an overt act against the safety of the South," then the election of Tilden, by a vote believed by the Republicans to have been fraudulent, may be regarded as an "overt act" against the Union, and may, in the opinion of the Republicans, justify efforts to preserve the Union. Precedents are sometimes dangerous to those who furnish them. This one will undoubtedly operate against the Southern Democracy.

With an array of battle thus standing in plain view, only separated by the time and place which precede its delivery, we will offer, for the benefit of our own fellow-citizens, an estimate of the comparative forces to be engaged.

1. On the Democratic side there is a South standing as solid as a flock of sheep at bay from ravenous foes. There is a Democratic force of numbers and wealth prepared to co-operate with the North in the restoration of the Democratic State rights policy. We have taken the pains to present the comparative numbers represented in the several sections of the congressional representation and Federal numbers of 1876.

Rejecting fractions, the approximate result will stand as follows:

Table with 3 columns: States, Numbers, and Votes. Rows include Democratic strength North, West, and South, and Republican strength West and Pacific.

The hostile array of these sections assumed, it becomes important to analyze the comparative ability of the two combatants in the event this political difference should culminate in war.

2. This may be disposed of by advertising to the wealth and warlike resources

of the Republican States, East and West; to the fact that the Northern Democracy are a minority in their own section. The South, with whatever of gallantry she may wage war, is without the means or numbers of war, nor could their Democratic allies furnish them with adequate supplies. There is an apparent majority of numbers upon the concession of a solid South. Among these numbers, however, is an element which deducted and added to the Republican numbers—as it is contended by the Republicans would have been but for the alleged fraud and terror—would have placed the Republicans in an electoral majority. This element would not be neutral, nor would it occupy the same position as in the last war. The great power of the Republican party would lie in the warlike and stalwart sons of the West and of New England, in the support of domestic capital and industry, a powerful press circulation in Europe, with the possession of the government and the sacred arc of the Union, which will never be abandoned.

It would be useless for us to sketch further the inequality of that conflict which intolerance and resistance to law may bring upon the country. The threats of the dominant majority in this city are alone to be regarded. Whatever life or property they may destroy in the paroxysm of defeated purposes will make little difference in the result, which will undoubtedly contribute to promote. The purposes foreshadowed by the quotations above, with other indications of the same fact, may give a temporary and local victory, but the slogan of the nation will come and peace will be restored, we may hope, without other retribution than that of justice. The territorial government which is so rashly invoked would complete the commercial and industrial depression of the city, and while a few might subsist upon their sense of wrong or their accumulated property, the sufferings of the poor would be intensified. We wish neither martial law, a territorial government nor the commercial blockade of the city. They are all warlike measures, and are all within the possibilities of the future.

We speak in behalf not of a helpless handful of Republicans, not of the unoffending race who have inherited their freedom from the principles which gave it, but for the State and city, which we love and to which we wish prosperity. The utter inability of the State or city for military defense will, we hope, impress the dominant and violent men who rule the Democratic party, with some prudence. Let them commit whatever violence they may, we assure them it will not intimidate the national Republican party, nor will it affect their purpose to see that the late election has not been an "overt act" against the Union.

PATIENCE—FRIENDS ARE COMING. It will be seen by our dispatches that the President has already realized the reasonable expectations expressed by the REPUBLICAN yesterday morning. General Angur is instructed to be vigilant, to preserve peace and good order. General Sherman is directed to send him all the troops he may deem necessary to insure a peaceable count of the ballots actually cast.

In addition to the troops a large number of the prominent men of both parties are on their way to New Orleans, including a picked posse summoned by Mr. Hewitt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Let them come. They shall be welcome. We desire nothing better than that enough Northern men come here to get something of an insight into the true inwardness of Louisiana Democracy, as exemplified in Ouachita, Morehouse, the Felicianas and East Baton Rouge.

Thus New Orleans promises to be the grand rallying point for the physical and intellectual forces of the nation. In this grand congress we hope the Northern Republicans will take care to be fully and ably represented. Louisiana is the fort that holds the key of the situations. Our local Republicans have done their best with the means at their command. It is not necessary to pause now to consider what more we might have done, had we received timely and more efficient aid in East Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Morehouse, Grant, DeSoto, Lincoln and other parishes which have been overrun and terrorized by ruffians to the extent that a Republican has scarcely dared to show his head in either for many months. Our Northern friends must help us to hold the hard won advantages we have already gained. Our cause is theirs. Their hands and forces are freed at home, where victory has made them secure, and plenty of both can be spared to save Louisiana from threatened capture by the Democracy.

Let all the delegations come—Mr. Hewitt and his ten or twelve picked men, and twice that number of gentlemen from other parts of the country. The road is open to all. Mr. Hewitt does not enjoy the monopoly of giving invitations to visit New Orleans.

THE REPORTED TRAGEDY IN FAYETTE. The Times true to its assumed obligations to conceal everything that is likely to be damaging to the bulldozers, pretends to discredit the report of the killing of twenty-four negroes at Fayette, Mississippi, and turns its anger upon a gentleman who, "it is thought," brought the information to the city. If diligent inquiries be made among the passengers who came down the river on the Frank Fargod it will be found there were a number of people who heard the rumor at Natchez, but neither Mr. Harris nor any other planter of Concordia is suspected of having a hand in the tragedy. But that would scarcely be thought an offense by the average New Orleans apologist for the barbarities which have been committed in the interests of the Democratic party. It seems to be perfectly proper to murder Republicans. The offense consists in saying anything about it.

In this connection it may be proper to say that additional advice received from Fayette confirm the report of the killing of the negroes, but it is now claimed that previous to that occurrence two white men had been killed, as it was thought, by the colored people. This, however, was no legal excuse for retaliation upon twenty-four presumably innocent persons. At all events, it would not be thought so in any place where there is enough law to give civilization even a nominal foothold. As the occurrences took place in Mississippi, it is not so easy to settle the ethics of the case.

By way of caution, perhaps it would be as well for the Democratic papers to say as little as possible at present about hanging the members of the Returning Board to lamp posts unless they decide in favor of the Democracy. Strangers are coming, and they may take a hint from these threats. If the officers of the law can be thus openly intimidated, how would a poor unprotected colored voter in Ouachita or East Feliciana be likely to fare? The "long suffering and forbearing of our people" had better be kept up until our visitors leave—especially the troops.

The Democrats did not appear to like the order of the President to the Generals of the army. Peace and good order are not what they want. Why, they were already threatening to hang the members of the Returning Board, and we understand one enthusiastic German editor went so far as to decree a Republican dangling at every lamp-post unless the whole Democratic ticket were counted in! It is high time something were done to put a stop to such doings.

Little Florida is sound as a new silver dollar. Her electoral vote is sure for Hayes. Everything depends upon Louisiana now, and a great nation is sending its witnesses and representatives here to see fair play. We feel confident of the result. It may even be doubted whether such decent Northern Democrats as Senator Thurman will sustain the Ouachita and East Feliciana frauds.

MILLINERY. MME. ROSA REYNOLD, 9 Chartres Street.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from Paris, PATTERNS BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of ZEPHYR WORNEDS, ETC.

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 first publication of this notice, a final dividend distribution of the remaining assets of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in liquidation, will be made by the undersigned.

A NECESSITY. In order to make room for stock of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, soon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMOS, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.

THE STEINWAY. THE BEST PIANO IN THE WORLD. Received the HIGHEST AWARDS. At all the Exhibitions wherever exhibited.

PROCLAMATION. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, October 20, 1876.

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS, PICTURE FRAMES and KINDRED WORK. Promptly and neatly done at low prices.

ECONOMY AND FASHION COMBINED. The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in FALL DRY GOODS.

B. & W. CRONER'S, 147 Canal Street. New Stock just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, Choice DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, FRENCH CORSETS, White Goods and Domestic, etc.

GREAT REDUCTION. Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHADERS, CORNICES, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CUPBOARD GOODS at greatly reduced prices.

HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, 220 2d St. N. O.

ANOTHER RARE OPPORTUNITY. NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL. SPLENDID CRANCE. A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. WILL BE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876. A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$50,000!

WENGER'S GARDEN. Largest Hall in the city. Best European American Journal on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrances.

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AMUSEMENTS. VARIETIES THEATRE. CHARLES POPP. The management have the honor to announce that the favorite resort of the citizens of New Orleans will open Monday, November 13, 1876.

GLOBE THEATRE. Saturday, November 11, 1876. GRAND GALA NIGHT. Positively the last appearance of Madame Henry's Famous Minstrels.

REGULAR FAMILY SATURDAY MATINEE. A Grand Phalanx of NEW AND STARTLING NOVELTIES. An inexhaustible repertoire of merit.

WENGER'S GARDEN. Largest Hall in the city. Best European American Journal on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrances.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. For Four O'clock P. M., November 10, Class No. 268.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. For Twelve O'clock P. M., November 10, Extra Class.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. For Four O'clock P. M., November 10, Class No. 268.

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BUSINESS CHANGES. NOTICE—HAVING SOLD OUR SHOP TO MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO., all persons indebted to us will please call on the same.

CONSTATABLES' SALES. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. John W. Foster, Judge of the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on THURSDAY, November 17, 1876, at twelve o'clock P. M.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. John W. Foster, Judge of the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on THURSDAY, November 17, 1876, at twelve o'clock P. M.

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SHERIFF'S SALES. Mrs. Julia Develle, widow of Henri Develle, late of New Orleans, and her husband, M. V. Verges and Verges, her husband.

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LEGAL NOTICES. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF SIMON COHEN, BANKRUPT.

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