

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 1, 1876.

Russia's troubles are to raise the rubles. Democrats now want something to prove an alibi. Men seldom boast of their wealth in the presence of an assessor. A forgiving disposition works best when there is nothing to forgive. A liar can scarcely be called a competent witness on the side of truth. Hat-rack-five furniture should always be placed in the hall of a house. All the world's an omnibus, and there is always room for one more in it. A crisis travels slow in Europe. It has been approaching for some years. The man who knows how to talk, but is willing to listen, is bound to please. So long as prize-fighter Morrissey lives there will be "survival of the fittest." A man is not a drunkard because he is poor; but he is poor because he is a drunkard.

Clark Potter, Democratic revolutionist, may be called a lawyer of extinguished ability. Judge Carter does not care what the papers say about him so long as they spell his name right. M. Henri de Ouaterson is his French name. He takes his Courier-Journal muffins at 2 A. M.

It is said that hurricanes are not frequent in India, but that when the wind does blow it means business.

The season is far advanced in Chicago, and the hotel keepers are advertising their spring beds for guests.

New York papers speak of "orrible ropes" for the new bridge, as if they intended to strangle every baby in Brooklyn.

Strakosch had found a place to locate his opera house, and all he has to do now is to find a million dollars to build with.

Democrats protested against thanksgiving day because it was appointed by the President. The protest was filed.

And they said unto Zachues, "Come down." His coat-tail was too far from the ground for the style of pants he wore.

There is no use asking Democratic leaders if honesty is the best party policy. They never tried it, and can not know.

A woman's mining bureau has been organized at San Francisco. The speculative ladies can put their money and things in it.

If Chief Justice Waite had not had business at Washington, he might have gone to South Carolina when ordered by Abe Hewitt.

Time effaces much of the foolishness common to mankind. The bald-headed man cares little for the latest style of parting hair.

The New York Herald says Clarkson Potter's letter lacks common sense. That is hard, after a man has thrown himself away for his party.

Betting men are withdrawing their funds from the custody of Morrissey, allowing the Hon. John a commission for placing and displacing the money.

An error having occurred in our report of the proceedings of the Returning Board of Wednesday, we republish them in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

A fruit preserving concern in California has dried fifteen tons of prunes this season. Now let small boys keep their pruning hooks off from the precious fruit.

Men who say they have been hunting generally buy a few birds to take home. When the birds smell as if they had been two or three days killed they are not calculated to deceive.

Colonel Samuel Colt, although he made revolvers, was himself a dignified man. Professor Sumner would never have dared to slap him on the back and say, "How are you, old hoss?"

And now the Louisiana States rights men say: "Our rights shall not be forced upon us. We must be nationalized, and Congress must determine the results of our State election."

Zachues was a man of very small stature, and he offered a protest against standing on the ground. His protest was put on file, and Zachues was allowed to climb a sycamore tree.

A subscriber having promised to pay his subscription to a paper at a certain date if he lived the editor subsequently felt authorized in publishing an obituary notice of the subscriber.

The talk of fighting appears to be all on one side. The motto of a secret society of Baltimore roughs is, "Tilden or blood." The same gentlemen were first to kill a Union soldier in 1861.

Simon P. Hanscom, a former Washington correspondent ("Spike") of the REPUBLICAN, died in that city last Friday. He was a native of Maine, about fifty-six years of age, and entered newspaper life at Boston.

An exchange says: "The Yale faculty allows the base ball nine to leave town for match games." Professor Sumner should send them down here for the purpose of seeing nothing. The Yale faculty has a wonderful faculty on the blind side.

The philosopher of the Mobile Tribune says: "There is much raceality in New Orleans—not among honest people, but the 'tramps' and other fellows who are not willing to work." Reducing this to the essence of an idea, we conclude that honest people are not raceals.

Mr. Barrett is not King Lear at Booth's Theatre on Monday night, and the New York papers are saying he has never acted the part. Mr. Barrett, since he became a star, played Lear two or three times in this city without attracting much attention. He first appeared in the character here.

THE "APPEAL" OF FIVE CLERGYMEN. Whenever Democrats in a Southern State are badly worsted in their attempt to screen their political system of murder they straightway invoke the "benefit of clergyman" and a published absolution. They did this a few weeks ago in South Carolina, and some three years since here, when even old Bishop Wilmer was led by political Deacons Marr and Ogden before a congressional committee to account for turbulent partisans as meek and pacific citizens, who only lost their temper once in a while. The clerical gentlemen who subscribed a card yesterday, entitled "An appeal to the nation," are respectable by their calling, their personal character, and in several cases by their talents. But it must be borne in mind that they are the last persons in the world who are apt to know the facts which they attempt to disavow, except, indeed, the bank and insurance presidents, a few of whom likewise subscribe the "appeal." A clergyman lives in other than a secular atmosphere, and is environed with it when he moves among the laity. Much of his time is spent in his closet and upon his homilies; the residue is especially devoted to those within his clerical charge and not to the world at large. In this intercourse his garb and bearing publish the minister wherever he goes. Scores of men and women in his flock who daily indulge in unchristian and malevolent terms against Radicals forbear such expressions in his presence. In no city in the Union is the household more envenomed than it is here against the "nigger" and the "Radical," but its cumulative conscience forbids intemperate utterances while the person is within earshot. There is much ribboned and kidded piety for Sunday display in New Orleans—of course, it feels under spiritual bonds to keep the peace when the visiting parson crosses the threshold and improvises a moral pulpit from the easy chair. In fact, wherever he goes between Sundays, there is a hush upon the lips that are busy at a political rubric of hatred during the six days. The ethics of a Modoc are so inconsistent with Sabbath professions that to vindicate one's moral integrity, one is loth to admit even to one's own person that one accepts the ten commandments only with certain liberal reservations. We see then that neither in the clergyman's intercourse with the world nor still less in his closet, can the inner temper of the aggressive element in our local politics be well known to him. The clerical subscribers to the "appeal" remark, indeed, that they have "consulted with none of the class known as politicians." But unfortunately for their claim, we note several co-signers who, while not politicians in the sense of being permitted to lead the Democracy and occupy offices here, have exhibited a lively interest in politics. They have now leaped from their comfortable presidential cushions in a few banks and insurance companies, constituted themselves not only sponsors for a State they have not traversed for years, but a moral Returning Board of an election the results of which they know nothing about; and then called upon their respective credulous pastors to certify to a statement which all of them, presidents and pastors together, can not verify in any wise whatever.

Rev. Mr. Palmer had the same "conviction that Louisiana is loyal to the Union" when his fiery utterances stung thousands of men to rush with their rifles to the field of war to vindicate the constitution by destroying the Union whose charter it is. No clergyman in the South was so valuable a lieutenant of the Confederacy as he. Rev. Mr. Thompson, who has just returned from Europe after an excursion of several months, and who first entered Louisiana barely a year ago, can certainly know little of "the people of Louisiana" save as he has been advised by his Democratic co-signers. He certainly knows nothing by observation of the "bulldozer," the "good-faith" of the acceptance by the whites "of the status" in which the war left the colored people, nor that "large numbers of colored voters changed their political convictions." He has either been cruelly imposed upon or has surrendered himself as too many Northern men surrender themselves to win social favor. If the latter be true, with what respect will his political masters and congregation regard him henceforth? If the former be true, as we hope and believe, it becomes him at once to examine the issue for himself, and to sign no more cards that a few rickety old politicians may thrust under his nose. We have never impeached the entire Democracy of Louisiana as being disloyal, but we have declared, and now declare that it is so disciplined by a factious and aggressive element that it dare not renege against the crimes and cruelties of that element. Eliza Pinkston's story of wrong is more eloquent than a thousand "appeals"—they may plaster and hide her wounds to the Northern eye, but they do not make them less wounds. They do not restore to her her murdered husband and babe. The signers of the "appeal" call from abroad for "such moral force as will, if possible, secure honest action in this grave crisis." They need not ask for the "moral force" of more Hewitts, Tildens, Morrisseys, Waterasons & Co. Even the Northern Democratic visitors now here have quite sufficed the local Democratic yearning for an increase of their number. When Mr. Julian veils his wet eyes with foolscap during Eliza Pinkston's story, and ex-Governor Palmer denounces the wanton cruelty to which she and hers had been subjected, the Democratic counsel look less with gratification than with apprehension at the hint of other Democratic visitors from the North. The "moral force" should come from pulpits like those of Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Palmer, as ministers of God should speak at the signs that render life so insecure in Louisiana, and personal opinion

so hazardous. God made Eliza Pinkston, and His commandments assert her rights as well as duties. Yet not a syllable of wrongs under which hundreds of Henry and Eliza Pinkstons, Ben Jameses, Cora Williams and Eaton Logwoods yearly fall in Louisiana. Will Mr. Thomson admit that men may be killed, babes murdered, and women outraged without question? Does he not see that the "appeal" to which he has lent his name practically condones these extreme offenses? Does he not see that when a "people" are so obtuse to these crimes against the blacks as neither in practice or sentiment to demonstrate wrath at their commission, such a people exhibits meagre desire that white and colored should live together in peace and harmony? If aggrieved black men and women are to be assaulted, ravished and murdered, and even clergyman be dumb save to plead the cause of the murderer or of his social bondsmen, there is a God in Heaven who will see that His code is expounded in better wise. On the Sunday evening, September 14, 1874, Rev. Mr. Markham, one of our "divines," extolled the White League and its murderous work. It is about time that a minister in New Orleans should be something more than an apologist for the passions of murder and lust.

A FURTHER SHAME. The attorney-at-law has a high public duty to perform—it is to make the most favorable defense of the most infamous crimes. This duty tends to abate the popular horror which always attends the commission of such crimes, and sometimes hurries people beyond justice into wrong. This defense of a criminal is not held to be immoral in the attorney. It is not his oath sworn by a false witness; it is not his deception forged on a court or jury. Justice winks mercifully upon the attorney from under her bandaged eyes, and mutters as she dismisses the criminal from her presence: "It is better that many guilty should escape than that one innocent should be hung." The attorney may thus, without being himself subject to indictment, employ all the engines of law, argument and evidence to place his client favorably before the tribunals. It is with these professional characteristics that we regard the astute advocates who have for some years past vindicated Democratic defendants upon indictments for having committed murders and other criminal deeds. We have seen such offenders provided with bail, or made comfortable in prison, defended with ability, and sent home in triumph upon a judicial decision that their undignified act was not a violation of Federal law. The same adroit spirit still actuates the attorneys who appear for the Democratic bulldozers. When the horrible details of mendacious cruelty were made known to the world by the testimony of Eliza Pinkston, the attorneys were for a moment mute. The irrepressible indignation of all—even of their own party friends—was such that the attorneys could merely mutter something about cross-questioning, and with true professional cunning let the matter for the moment go over. Some of the Last Ditch press stopped short at the testimony of this woman. They so headlined their reference as to intimate its sensational and "dramatic" character, and even dared to ridicule the miseries of a human being who had suffered untold indignities. The attorneys rallied. The next day they were on hand with what they call rebutting testimony. They introduced evidence that the woman was of violent temper and of bad character. It was alleged that she did not charge white men with the outrages committed.

We must remind the adroit attorneys that there are no special pleadings in the court of humanity. It was a sad necessity of their profession when they had to defame this poor mutilated and outraged creature to defend, not even their clients, for no one is on trial for the offense, but the Democratic party, for which alone they appear against this helpless woman. Were she even a person without character, these outrages are not against her personally, but against the peace and dignity of the State. Would the attorneys say that even a convict in the Penitentiary may be maltreated with impunity? We tell them, no. Every human being has rights which can not be forfeited by any personal misdeeds. We say, then, that even if the futile defamation of the witness was true, it would not affect either the enormity of her wrongs or the credibility of her words. But the adroit attorneys will answer that this sort of testimony is proper to render it probable that the woman has not spoken the truth. They thus introduce testimony that she had given a different version of her wrongs, immediately after the occurrence.

most by miracle that she might disclose the untold horrors of political crime. Would it have been natural that she should commit the suicide of a true disclosure? This, we say, not deeming it at all necessary to the vindication of the fact to impugn the testimony introduced to destroy the character of a witness to vindicate that of a political party. We have headed as a further shame this attempt of the attorneys and the press to weaken the national effect of these terrible disclosures by ridiculing misery as a dramatic sensation and refuting truth by an imputation upon character. We do not say that these devices may not have such an effect here. Our committees have followed this attempt to regain control of the Federal government by all the means employed in Mississippi, Carolina and Louisiana, until violence has insensibly lost its force in the zeal of party success. When the storming of Fort Pillow or the explosion before Petersburg was known, each party to the war forgot the scenes of human misery in the encouragement of success. It is, perhaps, thus that the revolting crime of which this woman testifies may not fall upon the hearts of the Democratic party here, as such an offense would ordinarily do. The hearts of the whole American people are not, however, subject to this countermarching excitement. They have done their duty at the polls; have returned to their affairs, and await the action of the lawful authorities.

The testimony of these wretched and ruined witnesses will strike horror to the heart of man, woman and child. They will exclaim, with the Democratic Governor Palmer. "This is a question of humanity," and the further shame of attempting to palliate or vindicate the outrage will deepen the indignation with which it will be received by all humane people.

OUR COTTON EXCHANGE. We take great pleasure in advertising to the excellent administration of this institution, and to the service rendered in giving system to the sales and integrity to the shipping of our great staple. As a labor saving organization it is a successful illustration of associated resources. The cotton factorage of a past period was a separate and isolate business. In the old days of steam ships and market circulars, the factor was a prince among merchants and an oracle to the planter. He then called his bills receivable and payable his "portfolio," and his customers his "constituents." Then the factor had his special correspondence, and predicted prices with all the authority of a trade autocrat. Then his business depended upon isolation, secrecy, with, it may be, a slight affectation of superiority. Then his dependents might have, without his knowledge or approval, gathered to themselves crops for which they had neither plowed or picked. The spirit of the age is, however, concentration. The small sovereignties of the States have been crowded into a nation. The little principalities of Germany have been consolidated into an empire, and the merchant princes of the cotton trade into one of those cozy, comfortable, economical, unpretending, energetic and successful commercial corporations which have exercised so much influence, from the League of the Hanses towns, the royal company of the Indies, to the common and innumerable trade combinations which, existing throughout the commercial world, are now being adopted here. The factorage interest has seen that all pretense of superior commercial knowledge in each one of two or three hundred ordinary men is absurd. That the expense of separate telegrams of the same facts, not to mention the time and shoe-leather, and that rents, intelligence and labor is saved by combining the efforts and expenditures of all in a common fund and a common building. In view of the numerous lines of direct transportation to the Atlantic seaboard the Cotton Exchange has done well to repeat some ancient privileges of the warehouse and levee cotton pickers. This reform has been, we learn, attended with some difficulty, and will no doubt show a salutary reduction in the figures of the pavement cop. It is well. Any established disadvantage of our market is certainly attended with a tendency to seek others, and the toll of the cotton hook or inspection augur might have that effect.

The report of the Cotton Exchange is properly limited to an exposition of its successful enterprise, but it will not be an improper appendix to remark that the production of a hundred millions of dollars is due in great proportion to the labor of the colored people. It is proper also to state that the maintenance of cotton receipts at this port is due to the removal of labor from Eastern fields and its employment within the trade territory of New Orleans. The REPUBLICAN again calls attention to the fact that it is only the cotton, sugar and rice receipts at New Orleans which sustain and even increase their exports. There has been no increase. There has been even a decline in Western provisions and in foreign iron. These staple crops are the product of liberated labor. The factors are valuable agents. Their systems of preparation and sale are admirable, but without the labor which cultivates the subject of their care, their association would be in vain. We remind them and the reader of this dependence of commerce upon production for the purpose of adding that any policy which protects the laborer in the result of his toil, which encourages him in the acquisition of property, and to a higher standard of intelligence and morality, and to the free and fearless enjoyment of his civil and legal rights, will enhance his capacity for production and furnish the association which conducts the market for that production with increased material for enterprise and for profit.

Feed the mule as you may he will not be happy without something to kick against.

LOUISIANA (FALL, 1876.) JOCKEY CLUB. New Orleans, Louisiana. FALL MEETING, 1876, COMMENCING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2. FIRST DAY, Saturday, December 2. FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse \$400; \$300 to first, over \$75 to second, \$25 to third. SECOND RACE—The Slocumb stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$400 added; second horse to receive \$75; one mile. Closed with four nominations. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$500, for all ages; \$75 to second horse, mile heats. SECOND DAY, Tuesday, December 5. FIRST RACE—The Orleans stake, for colts and fillies then three years old; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$400 added; second horse to receive \$75; two miles. Closed with five nominations. SECOND RACE—Club purse \$250, one mile; 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; \$200 to the first, \$50 to second. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$500, for all ages; \$400 to first, \$100 to second; two mile heats. THIRD DAY, Thursday, December 7. FIRST RACE—Handicap hurdle race; two miles weights to appear the day before the race; club purse \$400; \$300 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third. SECOND RACE—Club purse \$300, for all ages; \$200 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third; one and three-quarters miles. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$500, for all ages; \$400 to first, \$100 to second; mile heats, three in five. FOURTH DAY, Saturday, December 9. FIRST RACE—The Howard stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; entrance \$25, p. p., with \$500 added; second to receive \$100 and third \$50; winner of the Slocumb stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile; closed with four nominations. SECOND RACE—Consolation race; club purse \$250, for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting; \$200 to the first, \$50 to the second, one mile. THIRD RACE—Four mile heats; club purse \$500; first horse \$350, second \$150. In all club purses entrance free; and in all such purses a walk-over entitles a horse to first money only. All communications must be received to Lock Box 208, New Orleans. In all Club Purse entrance free, and in such purses a walk-over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse detaching the field entitled to first money only. Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street. The races will commence at 2 P. M. In case of postponement on account of the weather, a pennant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street. Quarter stretch Badges for Meeting..... \$10 00 Day Badges..... 3 00 Members to Club Stables..... 3 00 Admission to Club Stand..... 2 00 Admission to Public Stand and Field..... 1 00 Rates of Admission. No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Invitation badges for non-residents only are personal, and admit only the person invited. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand. Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch. Members are entitled to a free admission for ladies accompanying them. Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club House. Smoking positively prohibited on the members stand. Members are notified to enter all strangers' names on the visiting club book. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly Road Gate except members. Members of the club, and ladies accompanying them, only admitted at the members' gate. The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch and Orleans railroad, will leave City Race, Canal street, every five minutes during the races. Stewards. G. A. BREAUX, P. MARON, I. E. GLENN, W. C. LINSFORD, C. T. YORKS, K. W. B. MOONS, C. H. HOWARD, A. M. SICKLAND. Timers. JOHN SMITH, J. A. MORIER. Distance Judges. T. L. ARREY, W. B. KRUMHAR. G. A. BREAUX, President.

PROCLAMATION. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 3, 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 the fourth of November, 1876, shot and killed THOMAS C. WEST, in the parish of West Feliciana, in this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State this ninth day of November, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first. WM. P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. F. G. LOERES, Assistant Secretary of State. del

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OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876. In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced to the district supply by the company on and after JANUARY 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET, and a further discount of TEN PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills when the consumption of gas exceeds 100 cubic feet. By order of the Board: WM. P. VALLOE, Secretary.

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