

New Orleans Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

Cleanliness is the deadly enemy of vice and crime. Few men commit murder while attired in a clean shirt, and still fewer would think of voting the Democratic ticket after emerging from a Turkish bath.

Good deeds have no Sabbath.

Pride goeth before a fall—so does a hot summer.

Dogmatism may be called puppyism full grown.

Queen Victoria has now twenty six grand children.

Industry always finds something to do. So does a mosquito.

Forty preachers are in the field as candidates for political office.

No man was ever truly great without divine inspiration.—Socrates.

Lady Thornton and daughter leave Washington for England in November.

Folly is a bad quality, but never to endure it in others is the greatest of follies.

All good thoughts, words and actions are from the celestial world.—Zenodesta.

Characters never change; opinions alter; characters are only developed.—Diercke.

Those who aspire after what is holy and pure shall have assistance from above.—Garnett.

The new Pope, being fond of quiet, has ordered all the females to be removed from the Vatican.

It's easier to tie a knot in a bull's horn than to make your wife believe that every other night is lodge night.

Envy is a malady for which the only remedy is work; pleasure is only a palliative.—Vacation Days.

I am convinced that men do more harm to themselves than ever the devil could do them.—Lord Byron.

When men grow virtuous in their old age they are merely making a sacrifice to God of the devil's leavings.—Swift.

There is no sound science without philosophy; as there is no pure reason without an element of intuition.—Inde.

Mr. Slater, the new Democratic Senator elected in Oregon recently, is a hard-money anti-national-bank Democrat.

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THE NATIONALS.

The party assuming this comprehensive name seems to be daily growing in numbers, power and importance, and gradually making itself felt all over the country. What it can do when well organized is sufficiently shown by the result in Maine; while the semi-capture of the Democracy by the Butlerites in Massachusetts opens a chance in the Bay State for the progress, if not the success, of this growing young party. Indeed, it is confidently predicted by many that it will hold the balance of power in the next Congress. In this State, the Nationals seem to be composed mostly of upright and intelligent citizens who have for years past formed an unwilling, but acquiescent, portion of the so-called Democratic party. Never sharing in its tyrannical and intolerant spirit, never submitting completely to the party lash, always galled by the degrading alliance, these men have still acted with the Democracy as a choice of evils, as something not so bad, in their opinion, as Republicanism. The time has now come, however, when they can stand the connection no longer. They have quit the Democratic camp, shaken its dust from their shoes, set up a new banner, and, under the name of "Nationals," undertake to rid the State and city of the crushing evils of Democratic rule. These evils need not be enumerated. They are the theme of every tongue, the burden of every complaint. Even the scourge which is now desolating our homes is not unjustly laid at the door of our incapable or unfaithful city government, which has misapplied the people's money and left untried that simplest preventive of infectious diseases—cleanliness. But it need not be this to drive this better portion of the Democratic party to the steps they have taken, the need for governmental regeneration was too pressing to be longer disregarded. The depression of business, caused by Democratic management, has driven enterprise and capital from our midst, the rule of social ostracism enforced by Democratic intolerance has caused the departure of thousands of public-spirited citizens who had come here intending to remain, and so paralyzed and degraded the minds of others, that the patriot considerations of pecuniary profit have caused them to belie their political connections; the system of intimidation in politics, practiced by Democratic decree, has not only deterred the immigration of laborers, but had a tendency to expatriate even the native laboring class, on whose steady industry the welfare of the State so greatly depends. All these evils, and many others, the offspring of Democratic rule, have incited this large, dissatisfied adjunct of the Democratic party which, acting with it, has never been of it, to take the step of organizing the National party. The object of this step being the regeneration of the State and city government, it is to be expected that in their selections of candidates for the various offices to be filled, the Nationals will fix upon upright, intelligent, broad-minded men. This they have done in the two nominations already made; the gentlemen chosen to represent the First and Second Congressional Districts being such as any good citizen would be willing to support.

The Republican party of this State approves many of the objects proposed by the Nationals; and should the other nominations of that party be such as we have indicated above, men who will permit free speech and established unimpaired polls, men who will free the State from its present vassalage to prejudice and incompetence, it is not unlikely that the Republican party, uncertain of its ability to succeed in the coming election in carrying through a ticket of its own, may be willing, through its nominating convention, to lend the Nationals a helping hand.

EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

We have no fancy or philosophic theory about the education of the colored race. They have been admitted to political equality, and the nation seems disposed to leave to them the making and maintenance of their own social and industrial position on the same terms with their fellow citizens. Our observations are not, therefore, applicable to a people of peculiar color or theology, but to an unprejudiced element, which it is alike the duty and interest of society, to elevate to utility and redeem from temptation by inspiring them with intelligence.

It is assumed as an indisputable fact that an ignorant man can not create for society the same value as an intelligent man; and that an educated man can better appreciate the value of morality and order than an ignorant man.

any such prejudice may be borne with philosophy by those whose accumulation of capital, or command of indispensable service, will render them perfectly independent of the malignant or narrow minded.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

The business of every city should make a living for its inhabitants. That New Orleans does not redeem this duty is shown by the fact that its population is stationary and its receipts of imports and exports, with the exception of cotton, on the decline. It stands now as the only principal city in the Union which presents this stagnation and decline. Why is this so? Because the theory on which New Orleans was founded gave its factors and merchants the monopoly of more than half the territory of the Atlantic and Western States. This monopoly of trade has been utterly destroyed by a railroad system which conducts more than twenty parts in weight, value and numbers, by direct rail between the valley of the Mississippi and the Eastern Atlantic cities, to one part carried by way of the city of New Orleans and coastwise to and from the same cities. Our merchants thus have lost the monopoly of Western trade, but the profits of our merchants are kept down by the superior and unlimited facilities of access which the merchants of other cities have to our natural customers. This will be painfully evident at the close of the epidemic now upon us. Western exports and imports by rail have been uninterrupted, and the demand of our natural customers for goods or provisions has been supplied by orders and drummers from the Eastern and Western cities. It should also be known that no outpost city is permitted to make the same profits on factorage and forwarding as formerly. The tendency is to export and import direct. Interior shipments are consigned direct to ultimate ports, and imported goods are taken by bonded carriers to interior ports of entry, where they may be appraised bonded and liquidated at the home of the importer.

New Orleans then suffers from this diversion of her trade as Venice when the passage around the Cape was discovered, or as Cape Town must have done from the reopening of a canal across Suez. She has been injured by the changes in the rate of profit and mode of trade. The theory upon which New Orleans was built, and to which she owed her extraordinary rate of progress has been modified by events. We desire to strip the decline of the city of all other assignable causes. We may grant all that has been said about Republican misgovernment of the State and city, yet it must not be forgotten that the crops raised throughout the State have increased under Republican administration, while the decline has been confined to the city, which has been in part under the rule of the Democracy. The declension that an alleged official misgovernment of the State has arrested the progress of the city is illogical, since the robberies and increased debt imposed by Tweed and his ring did not arrest the growth of New York. If, however, it should be insisted on that misgovernment has caused the decline of the city, then the reform Democracy should have arrested that decline, or they must admit themselves no better than they represent their predecessors to have been. Like the unfortunate patient of many physicians, the commerce of New Orleans has grown "nothing better, but rather worse," under the Democratic administration of the past four years. Under both party administrations of the last eight years the assessed value of real and personal property has declined twenty-six per cent. Let us assume the Republican Mayors and administrators of having the capacity to destroy the commerce of the city. Let us acquire Messrs. Witt and Pillsbury, the Democratic Administrators, of the ability to restore the progress of the city.

We have chosen impartially to admit the irresponsibility of both these partisan administrations. They were as innocent of the decline of the city, or the means of its restoration, as the clerk of a steamboat of a leak in the boiler. We are willing to add to the causes of decline the rate and manner of city taxation, the enormous city debt, compounded chiefly of the funded floating debt of the extravagant and incompetent officials of half a century past. This debt bearing something like an interest of six per cent upon the whole assumed value is a dead and oppressive weight. We admit the burden of extravagant salaries, perquisites and patronage. This debt should be repaid, and the

no convalescent city can carry such burdens. The decline and stagnation of our city is not due to political, but to material causes. The remedy and arrest of this decline can not be expected from political agencies, but material measures. Those to whom the value of property and the wages of industry are of more consequence than the prejudices or profits of parties must see that some change in the business pursuits of our people and in the commercial policy of our merchants, is indispensable to the support of the present population. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest for the consideration of such citizens the following schedule of measures:

1. The separation of questions of abstract national politics as far as possible from the consideration of local and municipal interest. The election to municipal office of men of sense and character, interested in the prosperity and business of this city.

2. To organize manufacturing and maritime employments for the people by the co-operative contributions of property holders to workshops and factories, and by encouraging a shipping interest to be conducted by acclimated officers and seamen of our own people.

3. The adoption of a sanitary system to preserve the health of the city without the total destruction of its trade. To place all business upon the basis of acclimated employees, so as to give an all-year trade, and close our port and suspend our institutions for as short a period as may be possible.

4. To press our railroad to the Pacific; procure a change in our treaty relations with the tropical States and colonies, and demand postal subventions for making our commerce with those countries practicable and profitable.

LOOK THE PART IN THE FACE.

New Orleans is a city subject to the recurrence of one or more varieties of febrile disease identical with yellow fever either in its symptoms or effects. Of these complicated types there have been already 9000 cases, with a mortality of 2700 or thirty per cent. There has been an immense exodus from the city which has scattered the seeds of the disease throughout the whole climate liable to it. We may then anticipate the same panic next year as has quarantined our passengers and packages this year. We may apprehend the withdrawal of capital and enterprise, or the cessation of that constant flow of cash, which alone maintains the progress of any city.

We accept this state of facts, yet we derive from them a certain encouragement: 1. The number of cases and the rate of mortality in New Orleans is small in proportion to the whole population. 2. The number of persons acclimated to tropical disease is greater than in any other city of the South. 3. The preparation, both in hospitals and in private families, for the reception and treatment of yellow fever, is more prompt and attended with less panic than elsewhere. 4. The mechanical work of building and repairing houses, with the transfer and delivery of freights has not been suspended, nor has the domestic services of families been disturbed.

We need not elaborate our ideas with the hope that this tropical epidemic will not recur. So long as mail transit may be made from Havana to Detroit in a hundred hours; so long as the railroads receive the material of infection in a cunning and unconscious passenger; so long will this disease be disseminated throughout the land, to take hold wherever the atmospheric conditions are ripe for its agencies. To suppose all the cities and villages of a country existing in a state of non-intercourse with each other, or with other countries abroad, is to suppose a state of things in which no inducements can be presented to capital or industry to inhabit communities subject to such destructive interruptions.

While, therefore, New Orleans stands as the coast guard, against the introduction of tropical disease, she is better prepared to withstand the disadvantages of such intercourse than any other city of the South. She is, therefore, so organized her sanitary system as to close her port as little as possible to the commerce in tropical goods, so that while protecting the public and the common health as far as possible, still preserve an intercourse with foreign countries almost indispensable to the existence of her population. With this New Orleans should expand her commerce into Mexico and to the Pacific by railroad. She should implore the government to

modify its treaties with the States

and colonies of this continent, so to increase our trade therewith, and should never cease to demand from Congress the establishment of steam postal service with all these countries, so that the whole intercourse between them and the valley of the Mississippi and the upper West, shall be conducted through our port.

Unless this commercial intercourse, with the establishment also of manufacturing industry, can be effected, our city may reduce its population to a number which may be subsisted upon its winter factorage or commerce, but we can not see how it can regain the rate of progress which had been attained before the completion of the railway system across the Mississippi valley. This has placed St. Louis within perhaps forty-eight hours' travel, or six days freight time of New York when formerly it must have been six days travel, or thirty days freight time by way of the river and coast route. The telegraph has also substituted instantaneous intelligence for the mail time of former days. When we, therefore, look the facts square in the face, it will be found that certain positive and physical disadvantages wait upon the future of New Orleans, but that she possesses qualities that will enable her to obviate some of these difficulties, and that by a readaptation of her resources to her situation she may regain, perhaps she may surpass, the rate of her former progress.

THE FALLACY OF SPECIFICITY.

Dr. Kibbee, of Cincinnati, came to New Orleans with an invention—a cot bedstead—which he was assured in his own mind would be useful if not infallible adjunct in the treatment of yellow fever. About the same time appeared Dr. Thomas Morley, of London, with a medicine of his own preparation which he believed to be an infallible specific for yellow fever. He established a place on Camp street for the sale of his remedy, and for a few weeks enjoyed the confidence of certain people who think our local physicians do not quite rise to the occasion in yellow fever times.

Both these heroic men have fallen victims to their own credulity in their own inventions. Dr. Kibbee died a week or so ago at the Hotel Dieu, on one of his own cots, etc. Dr. Morley died on Sunday. The last named victim refused to see a physician, but relied on his own medicine to the last.

The best physicians of New Orleans have said that no medicine known to them has any effect on yellow fever. They have tried everything without positive success. They have decided that the disease known as yellow fever is, like small-pox, produced by a specific poison, for which no remedy has been found. When a person is attacked, a struggle for life or death takes place between the constitution and the disease. If the poor patient is not over freighted with debilitating or injurious nostrums, his system may throw off the disease and he may recover. But great care is necessary lest the treatment he receives be not turned into an ally of the yellow fever, and thus cut off his chance of recovery.

It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of the two physicians who came here to illustrate their theories. Dr. Kibbee believed in his water cot, (and who shall say that it may not be a useful auxiliary), Dr. Morley believed his medicine was an absolute specific, and refused the advice of any local physician. Their melancholy fate may, however, serve as a warning to those who believe that there is such a thing in nature as a specific remedy for any disease.

Second Congressional District Convention.

Mr. Henry Dennis, chairman of the Second Congressional District delegation has issued a call for the delegates to meet at Hahnville, parish of St. Charles, on Saturday, October 5, to nominate a candidate for Congress in that district. The parishes and parts of parishes entitled to representation in the convention are: St. James, St. Charles, St. John, Jefferson, and the First, Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the city of New Orleans.

Our United States Consul at Liverpool, Mr. S. B. Packard, has sent a conditional request to Mr. F. A. Woolsey, of this city, to contribute fifty dollars to one of the local funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers and look to him for reimbursement. This is hardly consistent with the statement of one of the English letter writers who pretends he and his friends wanted to send an immense sum here, but Mr. Packard persuaded them not to do so. Perhaps Mr. Conrad Kressner and his benevolent minded friends are easily persuaded sometimes.

A man is better for having two sides to his brain—see to imagine all sorts of foolish things—and the other to laugh at them.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. SPEECH OF SENATOR CONNOR. TEXT OF THE PLATE.

We copy from the New York Times following speech of Senator Connor before the New York Republican Convention, which met at Saratoga, Thursday, September 26:

We have met in a year likely to bring on which much in the future turn—a year, which, in its political results, will leave a deep and lasting impression on our years. America, man with every land in Christendom, been passing through a period of depression and commerce. Labor capital has both suffered much. Hard times have fallen upon us; not on all alike, because less on ours than on others. Great Germany, Russia, France, and other countries are passing through depression. We have overpassed the and restoration, gradual, but complete, unless want of wisdom and clemency block the way. The matchless enterprise and activity of our people will not fail to cure our ous disorders if three things are assured.

1. Congress must not destroy the way which has been made, and the country on new seas of confusion, agitation, by wild and restless acts to control the laws of trade and to the values by legislation. Financial stability and certainty, on which we rely and calculate ahead, must not be changed for exploded theories and devices. Permanence and fixedness of the laws are often better than philosophy or even perfection.

2. We must have a frugal and economical, earnest administration, honest, constitutional, and with public credit kept high and unimpaired. The public treasury must be fenced against unfounded claims for North or South, and against all of plunderers and speculators.

3. We must have peace and order, protection, full and equal before the law, for all men, everywhere, and South.

The object of just government is to carry on business, but to protect property, and rights, and thus to every citizen free and safe in all his exertions, opportunities, and enter into which he chooses to embark. If property can not be conjured together, nor by political parties, the weight of hand can produce it. The looper's stone or perpetual debt can be discovered by legislative action, but however cunning. Property is the diet of labor; it must be hewed from the forest, plowed out of the field, dug out of the mine, pounded out of the mill, wrought out in the factory and in the workshop. The bottom of the ocean is not a mine in which there are more riches and in which labor is best cherished and cared for, must be the richest and most prosperous. Capital and labor are mutual allies. When they work together both are enriched; when hostile or rated, both suffer. To earn and to save is surely to amass wealth. This is our favor. We are seeking in the schemes of Congressional legislation put money in the pockets of the people.

The condition of the National Finances. Have the public burdens been too great? The national finances, employed rapidly as could have been hoped for, in this third of the debt inflicted by rebellion war has been paid. Two-thirds of the remaining third falls mainly on our notes, tobacco, and banks. The cost of the war has been greatly reduced. The national expenditures are \$2,000,000,000, and the interest on the debt is \$100,000,000. The interest account, the most serious and grinding of all our social ills, has been cut down more than one-half, and will, if refunding is allowed to the States, be brought to four per cent. A Lincoln million dollars of our bonds, which were held abroad, but most of the bonds held here, and instead of \$60,000,000 of gold interest being sent annually home to sea, more than four-fifths of it is at home in the hands of our own people. Instead of a balance of trade against us, an exorbitant hundreds of millions of gold advanced to pay for foreign manufactures for a heretofore, the balance of trade is in our favor. We are seeking in the value of productions of the United States and receiving hundreds of millions of them this year.

Our paper money, which was depreciated to less than half the value of the gold, has at last virtually touched par, and the necessities of life are greatly cheapened. On the thirtieth of June, 1864, for example, the paper currency of the day was worth only 35 cents for every dollar of gold. Each paper dollar was then worth in gold 7-100 cents. The total value of the paper currency in coin was then \$223,649,280. On the 30th of June, 1878, this year's paper currency of the country, on its amount to \$688,597,275. The total amount of \$688,597,275, less the amount of \$223,649,280, is \$464,947,995. Each paper dollar is now worth more than a standard gold dollar, and is worth in gold 99 1/100 cents. On the first of June last each paper dollar was worth in gold 99 4-100 cents. This lower rate the total value of the paper currency on the thirtieth last June, in gold was \$584,405,691. In other words, the paper currency, less by \$160,447,696 than in 1864, is worth in gold \$962,000,000 more, or still other value, more than twice as much. This fact teaches many lessons which the experience of mankind has proved again and again, and which have baffled every attempt, restate or vary them since the morning of time. What is the difficulty now? A must new instrument; capital is afraid and labor is afraid when labor lacks employment whenever capital is not afraid that the demand for labor. Capital is afraid and is dominant, and labor lacks opportunity and reward. This is true, and the world over. It is true here. It is true to our own country is overstated of times, however. It has been said again and again, that 3,000,000 people in the United States, laboring people, want work, are out of employ. Can men who think, credit such a statement in all the United States there are 10,000,000 people, male and female, usually engaged in manual industries—10,000,000 men, women and children. Three millions out of employment, the nearly one in every ten throughout the country, usually at work, but now forced to be idle. Every calculation shows this cannot be true. The 3,000,000 calculation allotted between 200,000,000