

New Orleans Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 3, 1878.

The Herald recommends people to burn their silly letters in advance.

A village newspaper in Iowa wants a good, well-behaved boy to make a devil of.

A "scab" in the manufacturing districts in England means a traitor to one's country.

"Speaking of the dead languages, professor," inquired a new student, "who killed them?"—Exchange.

An infidel is generally one who wants to get God out of the way, so that he can live a good time all to himself and no questions asked.

"I don't see no 'zula," said Bambo, from dat ar day of prayer. My family has all bin sick wid de fever ever since, and Lord knows we's fasted a plenty."

Theological students are unable to agree about the Pool of Bethesda. Some of 'em say it was the fifteen hall game, while others think not.—Boston Post.

"God help the poor!" exclaimed a benevolent lady the other day in conversation with a friend. "Why don't you help God to help them?" was the pertinent comment.

In the make-up of the modern small boy there is altogether too much whistle for the amount of boy. It is met too much like using a two-quart funnel in a three-ounce vial.—Bridgeport Standard.

"Oh! you satirical creature," said Miss Simpkins to a critical old bachelor, "you do love to pick the ladies to pieces." "Not at all, madam," was the reply, "but I do sometimes like to take them apart."

"How is it, Miss, you gave your age to the census taker as only twenty-five, when you were born the same year I was, and I am thirty-nine?" "Ah! you have lived much faster than I, sir."—Exchange.

Gossip—"They say that Mr. Blank is getting to be a very hard drinker, is it not?"

Friend of Mr. Blank—"On the contrary, sir, he drinks easier than ever."

A book is a soul disengaged from matter, a fountain that flows forever. Some poisonous tendency, are kept on the shelf, as the anatomist preserves monsters in glass; but they ought to be as accurately labeled.

To her husband, returning at 2 "My dear, where have you been?" and, gravely: "Falmeging, my love, and I warn the boys against the news of the world unless I know 'bout it?"

A talk, such as that indulged in by Irving Harriet in "The Jealous," is now fashionable in English society. "Aw! introduce me to that little standing beside the old oob in black, please well."—Exchange.

A St. Louis schoolboy gave his teacher an illustrative definition of "responsibility." "Boys has two buttons for their spenders, so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why there is a good deal of responsibility on the other button."—Exchange.

Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska all preceded New Hampshire in giving school supervision by vote to women. As to Kansas, a writer says: "I believe that the very general interest shown in educational matters in the State, and the high efficiency of our public school system, is in a measure owing to this provision."

"Mamma," said a seven-year old, on returning from church the other Sunday, "is Parson Funder very intimate with God?" "My child, why do you ask such a question?" "Why he told us to-day, that God couldn't do one thing, and must do another, and would certainly do something else, and talked as if God had told him everything he meant to do."

Professor Lewis Swift, the Rochester planet discoverer, is not appreciated in that city, his lectures failing to draw a paying audience. Let the Professor give the planets a rest, and discover a plan whereby a family of six persons may live on fifty cents a week without denying themselves any luxuries, and if the Rochester folks don't appreciate him we are no Elijah.—Norristown Herald.

The barkeeper handed out the box, and a cigar was selected, but the customer did not appear to be very much pleased with it. "Where's the corned beef?" he inquired. "Corned beef?" the barkeeper repeated. "Why, what do you want with that?" "Well," was the response, "corned beef and cabbage always go together. I've got the cabbage, and I ought to have the beef to match it."—Galaxy.

Here is a shoe shop. One man in the shop is always busy at work during the day—always industrious. In the evening he goes courting a good, nice girl. There are five other men in the shop who don't do any such thing. They spend half of their working hours in loafing, and their evenings in dissipation. The first young man by-and-by puts out from these others and gets a boot and shoe store of his own. Then he marries this girl. Soon he is able to take his wife out to ride on a evening. The five loafers, his former companions, who see him leading a comfortable married life, then take neighboring saloon and pass a resolution that there is an eternal struggle between labor and capital.—Colonel Robert Ingersoll.

DEMOCRACY VOTING FOR RADICALS. That very independent bird of Minerva, the Pigeon, hops down from its somnolent perch and pecks away right and left at the Know-nothings and Republicans. It would be natural for an owl in daylight to mistake an illusion for an actual object. The Republicans and Red Warriors are "twins" upon whom all the evils attributed to the Ku-Klux are saddled. The persistent denial of all four of the anti-Democratic and reform parties now in the field, with the acceptance of all these parties of Republican votes, without promise of compensation, shows that the charge of the Pigeon is without foundation. If, however, it be such a reproach to vote or be voted for by a Republican as to exclude the individuals so implicated from all political and social intercourse, how is it that we have found the Democracy themselves nominating and voting for Radical Republican candidates for the highest office in the government? In 1872 Horace Greeley was a Republican candidate for the Presidency. He was nominated by a Republican convention at Cincinnati and endorsed by a Democratic convention at Baltimore. In Louisiana he was adopted, endorsed and voted for by the most prominent Democrats, who were then and now leaders of the party, three of whom are now on the Democratic ticket for election to high municipal offices.

Who was Horace Greeley? Let the Democratic ex-Governor, Wickliffe, of Louisiana say. He affirmed in a letter that Horace Greeley was the worst enemy that the South had ever known; that he did not entertain one opinion in common with Mr. Greeley, and asked why should "I vote for him as President?" Horace Greeley said that in accepting the nomination he recanted no opinion and apologized for no act. And yet this abolitionist—this protectionist—this journalist, the pulsations of whose vindictive press had diffused for twenty years, the doctrines which culminated in the shout: "On to Richmond!" was taken up, yes, under the shadow of the great White Hat, suspended in one of our principal streets, there met Henry C. Warmoth with McEnery, D. B. Penn, George Sheridan, E. A. Burke, A. B. Sloanaker, with others more obscure at that day, but who have now risen into eminence as the Democratic candidates for the highest offices. We will give the names: E. A. Burke, John Fitzpatrick, J. D. Houston and Wynne Rogers. What will be said if we show that the Pigeon herself declared for this Radical Greeley? In its issue of eleventh July, 1872, we find an editorial leader under this head: "The Result at Baltimore." In this article the whole reasoning of political interest is balanced pro and con, and at the end we have this characteristic conclusion:

With this understanding of the reason, above indicated, and many others, we are for Greeley and Brown!!! [Our notes of admiration.]

How when the Democratic leaders voted for the Republican Horace Greeley and were represented by the Radical ex-tax collector Sheridan with what face can these very leaders reproach any other party for accepting the votes of Republicans when it is not pretended that there is any contract or other advantage to the Republicans from the success of the Nationals?

Nor was it alone in regard to the voting for this Republican Greeley that the Democracy are most vulnerable and most culpable. H. C. Warmoth was long the by-word of the virtuous Democracy for political fraud. He was taken into the fusion combination, and received assurances of support for the Senate of the United States. He claimed that "these [Radical] fingers" were worth 20,000 votes, and to render their use more efficacious to his Democratic friends he signed, against Republican opposition, the late returning board law. Do our people know that the first returning board appointed under the late law were such Democrats as Dupont, Hatch, Mitchell, Forman?

If this recorded history shows that the Democracy of Louisiana voted for a Radical Republican for President, for a Radical ex-tax collector for Congress; that they united in a fusion with the Radical Republican Warmoth; that he signed his returning board law, and that the first predecessors of Anderson, Wells and Kenner were leading Democrats at that time, it will be obvious that they can not cast the most minute pebble against a party which accepts the vote of the Republican citizens without promising them anything in return. The Citizens' Conservative and National parties then must either be absorbed into this charge, or admit the existence of a lofty class who can do with impunity any political

act the repetition of which by others would overwhelm them with obloquy and exclusion from social intercourse. Vote as you please, fellow citizens, or surrender the charter of your freedom to your Democratic masters.

AMNESTY AND SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Everts, in his Cooper Institute speech, refers very lightly to the subject of paramount importance to Louisiana Republicans. He recalls the fact that by a persistent policy of suppressing suffrage adopted by the Southern Democrats, twenty electoral votes were lost to the Republican party, and twenty more called in question. He dismisses this subject with the remark that the one (amnesty) was given on the occasion and for the sole reason of the other (franchise).

Amnesty and colored franchise were twin measures. The first was eagerly accepted by the Southern Democrats. The other grudgingly and sullenly acquiesced in, on the ground, we suppose, that it would not be prudent to ignore the consideration for which amnesty was given by the very first vote which it enabled its recipients to cast. But lapse of time is a sore enemy of gratitude, and a knowledge of even the most substantial favors scarcely ever survives two political campaigns. No sooner had the Southern Democracy worn off their fit of sulks which succeeded their severe castigation, than they set about to defeat by force the new given right of the colored man to exercise the franchise. How well they have succeeded the twenty lost electoral votes and the like number of disputed ones; a Democratic majority in the lower branch of Congress; a diminishing majority in the Senate; Democratic Governors in the truly Republican States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Alabama only show too well. Deceived in the field and the cabinet; worsted in every fair and open fight for eighteen years, the Democracy have at last fallen back to first principles to corrupt and turn aside the sources of sovereignty—the franchise. They have greedily, arrogantly, thanklessly accepted amnesty, and murderously repressed colored franchise in every State in the South.

Southern Democracy can not be made to let go its hold upon the political power it has seized by its persistent practices—by any other than heroic treatment. It can not be lectured out of it, it can not be shamed out of it. So long as the negro will allow himself to be ignominiously driven from the polls or made to vote at dictation under penalty of death so long will the Southern Democracy dominate in this section. So long as Mr. Everts and gentlemen of his high character confine their resentment of such outrages to polite complaints that such things are wrong, without suggesting a remedy, so long will the negro remain a chattel in the South and the two fifths "of all others" give the Southern Democracy a representation of twelve or more members of the House to which they are not entitled.

Amnesty and franchise as practiced now have made the South sufficiently solid, while Mr. Everts' immediate constituents are divided upon the very principle which makes the cohesive power. Northern Democrats belong of right to Southern Democrats, and never dare to vote against them in essential controversies. Northern Republicans rely altogether upon what they deem should be a sense of gratitude for amnesty. They moreover expect the negro, non-combative by nature, and cowed into submission to the white man by many generations of misery and slavery, to assert his manhood in mass and in detail against those whom they have always been taught to regard as their superiors in conflict. The negroes are neither armed nor accustomed to the use of arms. They have neither the habit nor the ability to form themselves into hostile parties for the purpose of conquering their neighbors in riots, rencounters and scuffles. The Southern Democrats, on the contrary, have great numbers of men of all ages and various fortunes, who are at home on horseback, skillful in the use of arms and made perfectly bold by the harmless character of their non-combative colored neighbors and fellow citizens.

We trust to the wisdom of our Republican friends in the North to devise some legitimate and proper means to perfect the half done work of emancipation, or else recall a franchise which is made to count against them by giving a preponderance of Federal numbers to the enemy. The plan of interference by military force in the South, always

liable to objection, has been virtually abandoned. It will probably never be renewed. The guarantee in the Constitution that the franchise should not be abridged is and will probably remain a dead letter so long as the North sends every two years men to Congress who will vote members in whose only claim rests upon a suppression of the suffrage of more than half their constituents. Let a few of these Confederate brigadiers who offer their empurpled certificates be refused admission, and we shall soon see a marked improvement. Those who have so greedily accepted amnesty will then concede its corollary, franchise, and the political troubles of the South will either cease altogether or be of such a mild character as not to be heard beyond the limits of the States in which they may exist.

LIBERTIES AND FRANCHISES.

We can not suppose Senator Euseb capable of indulging in unmeaning clap-trap and senseless jargon when he addresses his constituents. When, therefore, he gives expression to ideas incomprehensible to us, we charitably conclude the fault lies in the understanding of the auditor rather than with the speaker. We venture however, to ask in the most respectful manner that the Senator or somebody else who understands him well to explain what he really meant the other night when he had just arrived from Massachusetts, fresh from a wordy tilt with Gen. Butler, by such a statement as this:

"So long as a Republican President and a Republican administration exist, I care not whether the chief be Rutherford B. Hayes or any other, so long will our liberties and franchises be endangered. The only possibility of securing liberty and the privilege of freemen is to stand by the National Democratic party and present an unbroken and undivided front to the enemy on election day. [Applause.]

When we remember that the gentleman himself and hundreds of thousands of other men of his political faith have been annulled and restored to the franchise which they voluntarily and contemptuously surrendered, by a Republican Congress and Administration, we are puzzled to come at his meaning. It does not aid us in the search to recollect that the same Republican party conferred liberty and suffrage upon about four millions of people whom the Democratic party enslaved and fought to maintain in servitude. Nor does it throw the least light upon the remarkable statement to call to mind the fact that by adding two-fifths "of all others" to the representative population by the same party. Democracy has gained about a dozen members of the House of Representatives.

The efforts of the Republican party, to suppress liberty and franchise, as recorded in history, may thus be briefly summed up:

- 1. More than half a million white Democrats have been annulled and given back a franchise which they voluntarily surrendered.
- 2. About eight hundred thousand colored Republicans have been clothed with the novelty of suffrage and given the key of liberty into their own hands.
- 3. About one million six hundred thousand colored people have been added to the representative population of Federal numbers, thus giving the South enough additional members of the Congress to dominate the lower house.

When we come from national affairs down to the details of State and municipal politics, we find all the most bitter and determined contests between the Republican and Democratic parties have originated in an attempt on the part of the latter to suppress and stifle the right of suffrage, as a means of electing their candidates with only a minority vote.

It must be that there are two distinct and antagonistic ideas of liberty and franchise in existence. The one asserting the universal freedom of mankind—the other, solicited only for the success of the Democratic party. And when the honorable Senator boldly sets up a claim on behalf of Southern Democracy to the championship of franchise and liberty, he does well to select a partial, if not an intelligent audience. If he had uttered such sentiments before a Massachusetts meeting, on the recent occasion of unhorsing General Butler, Democratic, through it might be, he would have been greeted with suppressed hisses rather than applause.

THE DEMOCRAT'S WALL.

A popular superstition among Celtic nations teaches that a spirit called the "Banasher" announces the approach of death by wailing and moaning around the house of the doomed individual. If the South of a party may be foretold in the same way, the pitiful cry in the columns of

last Thursday's Democrat surely predicts the approaching dissolution of the party from which it takes its name. The burden of this premiss is the fact that respectable men such as those composing the Citizens ticket should have the hardihood to come independently of the democratic party and seek the welfare of the community in spite of that corrupt organization. "As a force within the democratic party" the Democrat considers that the Citizens Conservative Association "served an excellent purpose," but now, that, finding all the promises of the democracy to secure the reform of abuses and the suppression of oppressive monopolies, delusions and snares, this Association seeks to accomplish these objects by other means and with other help. The "representative citizens of New Orleans" composing that association, their course in so doing is denounced as "perilous and extraordinary." The Democrat sadly and indignantly complains that a large and formidable division of the democratic forces "has raised a new banner, marched off with beating drums and words of defiance, and now threatens to unite with the enemy; and that Radicals, Citizens, Native Americans, Whites and negroes, Red Warriors (wherever they may be) Workingmen and Property Holders all unite in a crusade against the Democracy"—a most significant and important admission. For, all these classes, many of whom have formerly worked with the Democratic party and some of whom have formerly been arrayed against each other, can have no other principle in common than the intention in the interest of retrenchment and reform to secure the overthrow of that same Democratic party. Its blunders, its corruption, its utter inefficiency for good has disgusted all its most honest and intelligent adherents, and driven them to the ranks of the enemy. Well then may the Banasher wail of coming defeat sigh through the columns of its devoted but dispirited advocate.

HON. MR. GIBSON'S DEMOCRACY.

Great is Democracy! It covers its disciples with dispensation and indulgence as with a blanket. It is death—in some parishes—to doubt its orthodoxy, and it is sufficient that the most abject political leper should touch the hem of its ample garment to rise purified from every political inferiority and proof against any political contagion. Mr. Gibson "first supported the banner of Democracy" in 1874. The party did not go by that name. It had supported the Republican party as a liberal movement. It had formed the fusion and reform party under Mr. McEnery. It had assumed the title of Democratic-Conservative under Governor Nichols, but it had never succeeded in gobbling up all its associates and raising the name of Democracy as the sole head of the concern until a much more recent period. Indeed the conservative member of the concern is now suing for a dissolution of the articles which bind it to its dictatorial and rapacious associate, and demanding an account of put in capital and accruing profits. By virtue, however, of his Democracy, strengthened by a subsequent appeal to the shade of "the immortal hero of Chalmette," Mr. Gibson stands impregnable to any impeachment of inconsistency to which he proves himself liable on every proposition of his discourse. We will subsequently show: That he departs from the doctrines of the Democratic fathers; that he denounced the national party for the precise doctrine which they profess in common with a part of the Democratic party, and that he takes possession of and monopolizes the Republican platform without recognizing the occupation thereof by the Republicans at all.

Mr. Gibson's advocacy of the protective principle is shown by his open advocacy of the duty on sugar and rice, with his faithful opposition to the doctrines of free trade as proposed in the repeal of those duties in respect to the products of Hawaiian Islands. He even intimates that the "Republican tariff on sugars" does not sufficiently protect our industry. So this Democratic candidate is a protectionist. Can any one reconcile this doctrine with that of Calhoun, McDuffe, Hunter, Nathaniel Macon.

In regard to internal improvement we have the following:

We have not yet secured a Southern railway to the Pacific. Many difficulties and complications impede legislation to this end. The representatives of States equally interested with Louisiana—States not distracted by domestic questions, but long and ably represented with full delegations, in both Senate and House, by men of experience and culture, and acquired influence at Washington—have pressed this matter upon Congress with commendable force and eloquence, but so far without success.

The ironclad resolution of the De-

mocratic House of Representatives effectually disposes of this measure. It is a little singular that Mr. Gibson should not have mentioned this insuperable Democratic obstacle. Yet it exists, and the people know it. We fear Mr. Gibson does not deal ingeniously with his constituents in encouraging hopes for the passage of this bill: In like manner the national levees, though not a work of internal improvement or warranted by the creed or code of the Democratic party is defeated.

A committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river was for the first time constituted one of the great standing committees of the House. It was thus that the interests of the Valley of the Mississippi were first brought in an authoritative manner to the just consideration of the government. The Hon. E. W. Robertson, from the Fourth District, an experienced and able man, was placed at the head of this important committee. It has produced good fruits already, in having reported a wise and comprehensive bill now pending, which, if adopted, will at the same time improve the navigation of our great "inland sea" to its head waters, and give ample protection against overflow. Having been agreed upon after long discussion, and warmly advocated by the committee, and warmly advocated by the Speaker of the House (Mr. Randall), I regard its passage at the next session, or the next Congress, as almost certain. Will our friends rally to its support?

In the advocacy of a currency convertible into specie at the will of the holder, Mr. Gibson plants himself squarely on the Republican platform as almost to elbow and expel that party off it. What will the reader say when he compares this language, understood to convey the doctrines of Mr. Gibson and General Jackson—

Following with unequal but unflinching steps the honored leaders of the Democratic party, and the great men of our country and the lights of financial science, I have voted steadily to bring our currency to par with gold and silver, and I shall adhere to this course. It is best for all, but especially for the laboring and farming classes, the real producers. When the currency is at par and maintained there, it does not matter greatly whether it is issued by the Federal government exclusively, or by the government and national banks.

The Republicans of Louisiana announce that with regard to national finances, they favor a bi-metallic and national currency, interchangeable at par, and adjusted to meet the demands of the business and industry of the country. We maintain that every promise given by the nation, during the peril of the civil war, should be faithfully kept. We believe, as our party has always believed and asserted, that the money of the nation must rest upon an ultimate basis of coin, having an intrinsic value recognized by other civilized peoples.

Are not our people aware that the currency doctrines of many Western Democrats are identical with those of the National and Greenback? Is it not notorious that the Western Democrats united wherever they could, with the Greenbackers in the late Congressional elections? There is no word of censure for such flush money Democrats as William Allen or Mr. Thurman. If Mr. Gibson sincerely wishes to enlighten his fellow citizens why does he not tell them that a Democratic Congress has thrown every impediment possible in the way of a Republican law fixing January next for bringing "our currency to par with gold and silver," as Mr. Gibson himself desires shall be done?

We have elsewhere shown the indifference or ingratitude of mankind in the case of Major E. A. Burke, the American of redeemed Louisiana, and that his name has superseded in public connection that of the Columbus who was the real discoverer. As Mr. Burke has no immediate occasion for the appropriations for Red River, we suppose the congressional delegation may be left for the present in the enjoyment of this temporary renown. When, however, Mr. Gibson tells that they have "saved the jetties," it should be made known that if a Republican Congress had not passed the jetty bill it would have been somewhat difficult to save it. We terminate this impartial comment with the observation that Mr. Gibson the nominee of the Bourbon Democracy, has a carte blanche of doctrine while his opponent will not be allowed to express the same opinion without censure. Great is Democracy, and Mr. Gibson is one of its prophets.

GOVERNOR HAHN AND THE AMENDMENTS.

We publish in another column, copied from the St. Charles Herald the views communicated to that paper by Governor Hahn on the proposed constitutional amendments.

In this connection also we take occasion to correct an error of the Democrat as to Mr. Hahn's support of these amendments in the Legislature last winter. While it is true that the Republican members generally united with the wing of the Democracy which favored passing amendments to the Constitution, instead of calling a constitutional convention, the representative from St. Charles did not join with his party in the movement pro se. Many of the proposed articles were agreed to

in caucus and carried through the lead of Judge T. B. Feliciana. Governor Hahn some and against others examination of the Journal that he voted then very adversely now, and will a him of any imputation of tency, such as the Democrat appear to suggest.

The majority of the B party looks upon a new national convention with disfavor and misgiving. They fear that event the very valuable chieftains already guaranteed by existing constitution; while notoriety favor a conventional grounds so various that it is venient to recite them here.

There were some very visions among the proposed amendments; some which the best of the State seem to imp demand. There are others fail to find much favor v body. Notably those cha judiciary system by abolia judges. Under the op these amendments, justice proverbially slow would be defeated in many cases, as vacations of the district e prive the people in the co the greater part of the tribuna wherein to settle, ferences. In criminal cases, ly, the want of a court wo in the incarceration of a person in jail for want of an opportunity to give b amendments, therefore, dep country parishes of the of the parish judicial system offering anything to compen the loss.

It is not likely any of the ments will be adopted, and every sense desirable that them should not be. Govern has briefly and lucidly poi those of the better class, wh tain principles that, thou adopted now, will we hope find a place among our Stat

THEY DO NOT WISH TO BE

The Bourbon organ in this presses much astonishment the Citizens' Conservative party taking no active measure support the regular nominees Treasurer and members of the The truth is that the retin the common enemy, the hoir of Southern Democr Republicans, from the con deprived the party manag fulcrum for their lever. longer move the public m their crowbar resting upon "enemies of this people," the calls. Hence the better cla Democrats think the time to introduce a little decency own party so far as paroc municipal affairs are co They are dissatisfied with nations for administrators, coroners, and members of the latere, and are bent on in them. We have heard no of on the part of the Citizens' vative Association to Messrs Gibson or Ellis, but, warn case of Colonel Patton, who nominated and who was e by the short hair ticket they have feared to say a g in favor of the candida gross and State Treasur sive gentlemen do not ennobled twice in the sa paigu.

We are not, of course, is the crets of the Citizens' C Association, yet we may v prediction that any one of the named nominees who will run on the Democratic ticket at once taken up by the fo ty. Or if the Short Hair p mittee will guarantee that be no repetition of the int visited upon Patton it mig in giving Burke, Gibson a lift.

To paraphrase: Is it poss in this Democratic-Conserv there are candidates who moral courage to accept and publicly the nomination tleman whose votes they dently yearn for? We are to admit the affirmative. Messrs. Howard, O'Conno Pilabury, Denis and other were obliged to modify the day at the dictation of i dlers. This year Mr. Pa been required to snub his and political friends or b with the vengeance of the haired ward politicians who ning the Democratic machi as sure as blood is thick water, so sure will Colone remember the action of all to that wretched business.

To see ourselves as others would not be half so disgrac have others see us as we really