DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.

Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

Office, 109 Gravier Street.

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J. HEARSEY.....EDITOR.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 3, 1877.

Those who have read Marryat's laughable story of "Japhet in Search of a Father" will find its exact counterpart in the story of Rown and his baby now filling the New York papers. While Rown was in California attending to some business there, Mrs. Rown, who was in New York, gave birth to a boy. Little, the mother-in-law, who, after the fashion of all mothers-in-law, did not love Rown much, took the child from its mother on the night of its birth and conveyed it to a foundling asylum, where she left it. This was two years ago. Rown having got through with his business in California returned to New York last week and is now searching for the missing child. There is but one clue to it; it was entered at the Foundling Asylum in New York on December 21. It unfortunately so happens that a number of boys were entered in the asylum on that identical night. Rown is, therefore, called on to step up, prove property and pick out his child from among them. This, however, he finds no easy task. The only named "Eddie" was selected by the father as the probable Rown baby; but Eddie is a blonde and Mr. and Mrs. Rown are brunettes. His unfortunate blonde hair puzzled the father, and he declined emphatically to accept Eddie as his. The whole lot of babies were then brought up before him, and it was resolved to test that parental instinct which, in the minds of all mothers, at once becomes omnipotent. Any one who has seen a popular foundling melodrama, "Kit," for instance, or the "Sea of Ice," knows how strong and powerful this parental instinct is, and how mother and daughter naturally and instinctively feel love for each other, and rush into each other's arms on the very first opportunity. Everybody who has been to the theatre knows all this, and Rown resolved to settle the question as to which of the babies belongs to him by this test of "instinct." But, despite melodramas and novels, it did not work. Not a single one of the many babies on exhibition displayed the least partiality toward Rown. In vain he sought to find out one among them that seemed startled at his presence, that embraced, that smiled on him. The children looked naturally disgusted at the whole scene, burst into tears, and muttered something about "geolly." Rown in disgust gave up the job, pronounced the paternal instinct a humbug and declared that parents should claim their children simply because they claim them to be theirs. Rown has, therefore, given up any idea of finding his lost child by instinct, and, like Marryat's Japhet, must establish its identity by the color of its hair and the shape of its nose. And he is looking for that hair yet. We are sorry that this unfortunate affair has shown the delusion of parental instinct, the resource of the dramatist and the fond belief of every mother. It was something worth believing in, even if not true. "A mother always knows her own child," they say. But neither mother, father, nor mother-in-law for that matter, can tell which is Rown baby.

Russia has finally concluded to go to war, and to help her friends, the Turks. She is willing to risk her money and her men against the Russians, and has selected a far more suitable antagonist, Kreli, than the Galekas. The causes of this great Galekan war are as difficult to give as those of the Schleswig-Holstein trouble. The immediate cause is a row that sprang up at a native feast in Caffraria the other day between a Galekan and a Fingo over a piece of beef. The former was badly beaten, whereupon the Galekas turned in and slaughtered their Fingo dogs without mercy. Now, Russia has contracted an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the nation of the Amazulus, she felt called on to assist them in their emergency, and an English force was accordingly ordered from Cape Colony to the seat of war. Since then battles have been numerous, and the allied army has been victorious in every contest. Not satisfied, however, with driving back this Galekan foray, Great Britain has resolved on bolder measures, and an invasion of Kreli's dominions is promised.

The Galekas are surrounded on three sides by tribes friendly to England, and on the fourth side by the sea, so that, as the English force is to be not merely military but naval, it seems hardly possible that these African barbarians can escape. Their only defense is in their country, which is a reef, unbroken by a bay, rugged country, which is thickly wooded, swampy and very unhealthy. The war is reported to have aroused considerable enthusiasm among the Cape Colonists and volunteers are numerous. If Great Britain is successful in this great enterprise it will redound immensely to her glory. She has in the past half dozen years waged as many successful and unsuccessful wars. Abyssinia, King Coffee, the Sepoys, the Transvaal Republic, and now the Galekas, have all alike been compelled to acknowledge the prowess of her arms and the extent of her power. While her two rivals in her last great war, France and Russia, were being shattered and broken by minor powers, the English troops were too busy in Dahomey, Abyssinia and Caffraria to render any assistance. It looks very much as if England had finally concluded to keep altogether from European wars and quarrels, and devote her energies and her troops to African victories.

THE DOOMED RACE.

The future of the negro race in this country has again become a subject of most intense and enthralling interest to the Northern people, and is being discussed just now with almost as much zeal and feeling as it was in that unhappy decade of 1850-1860, which plunged this country into civil war. But the negro to-day stands on a different footing from the colored brother of abolition times, a different footing not merely politically, but in the sympathies and feelings of the Northern people. These see that they can no longer build up an issue on the negro's wrongs; no longer raise a war cry throughout the land for his rights; that his vote will no longer carry the Southern States for the "party of progress and civilization," and fill the Senate and House of Representatives with Northern-born men, pretended representatives of the Southern States, but allied in every idea, sympathy and prejudice with the people of the North. Now, therefore, that nothing more can be got from the negro, he has ceased to be the Northern idol. The newspapers declare him a fraud; Gen. Ord reports against him as a soldier, while even in Boston a book on "The Negro as He Is," ridiculing and abusing him, shows what is the popular opinion of young New England on this subject.

A number of leading Northern papers, the New York *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and Chicago *Times*, reopened this question the other day, and, after having thoroughly investigated "the negro as he is," unanimously pronounce the African race in America "a doomed race—doomed to an early extinction." The *Gazette* and *Times* have collected a lot of interesting statistics on this subject. In Chattanooga, the negro death rate is fifty-seven in a thousand, which would shorten the duration of human life fully one-half; in Mobile and Richmond the negro mortality is twice that of the whites; in New Orleans it is almost the same; in Charleston, where the two races are almost exactly equal in number, three negroes die to every white person. Even in Washington, under the very nose of the government, and where there is a philanthropic effort on its part to teach the blacks how to live, the death rate among the negroes is kept at such a monstrously high figure that no race, however great its annual increase, can long exist under it.

The negro increase in a decade under slavery was 25 per cent. In the six years of freedom between 1864 and 1870 it was barely 2 per cent, and this was before the negroes were wholly Radicalized—before those vices and diseases that now prove such scourges among them had become prevalent, as they now are. After viewing the subject critically, and studying all attainable statistics, the *Commercial* comes to the conclusion that the census of 1880 will show that the negro population of the South is at a standstill, and that every census thereafter will show a decided decrease each year until the race altogether disappears. In support of these predictions it gives a description of the manner in which the negro lives in the various Southern States, of his utter ignorance of all sanitary knowledge, of the dirt and fifth in which he propagates small-pox, cholera, typhoid fever and every disease that thrives on filth, bad air and bad food.

Such is the unanimous confession of Northern Radical opinion. No one denies these facts, and few propose any remedy for the evils that Radical rule has brought on the South and the negro. One Geo. Dowling writes to the New York *Times* a wild, criminal letter, suggesting miscegenation as the hope and escape of the colored race, a doctrine that he is not likely to talk much about down here. The New York *Tribune*, on its part, suggests sending missionaries, inferentially Northern missionaries, among the negroes to teach them how to live properly, how to take care of themselves, etc.

These two absurd, ridiculous suggestions—missionaries and miscegenation—are the only remedies the Northern press and people can suggest for this mighty evil they brought upon the negro—brought, not by his freedom, but by turning the South over to him bodily to be plucked and ravaged by him, by teaching him corruption, prodigality and all the political vices in order to maintain the Radical party in political power, although they knew well that this crime would sap not only the life and prosperity of the South, but that of the whole Union.

The suggestion of the *Tribune* is as foolish as that of Dowling is criminal. Let us have no more Northern missionaries to teach the Southern negro how to live; we have had Northern missionaries before to teach him politics, and, thank heaven, most of them are now in the Penitentiary.

The North has failed, say the *Tribune*, *Gazette*, *Times* and *Commercial*, in its solution of the negro question; more than failed, for the ideas and habits its political missionaries have introduced among the negroes have doomed them, so these papers say, to complete extinction. It is about time, then, that the people of the North admit this failure (and the elections of the past few years would seem to indicate that a majority of them do), and turn over the negro question to the South to solve as altogether and solely a Southern question. The people of the South know the negro, the true negro, with all his faults and vices—not the New England ideal—and they alone can solve this question, and prevent that doom which the Radical papers of the North so freely pronounce against the whole colored race. The sooner this is admitted by the North, the better it will be for the negro race.

In three States—Delaware, California and Nevada—the whipping-post is in full operation, and in all of these, it is said, it produces good results. The question of introducing the whipping-post is now under discussion in quite a number of other States; in North Carolina public opinion strongly urges its introduction; in South Carolina the entire press favors such a measure, with the single exception of the Charleston *News;* while even in New York the *Times* thinks public whippings would have a good effect on the tramps and smaller criminals. The latest place to take up the discussion of this measure is St. Louis. The late grand jury of St. Louis in its report strongly recommends the whipping-post and declares it a necessity for the protection of the taxpayers of that city. The old system of punishing petty offenses by short imprisonment in jail, at the expense of the people is, the grand jury says, an incentive to crime. In support of this assertion it calls attention to a number of cases wherein offenders confess that they committed the offense because they were hungry and cold and wanted to be locked up where they could keep warm and get something to eat. The whipping-post would soon frighten these offenders, and few know how numerous they are.

Any number of schemes have been tried to get rid of the tramps, and all of these have failed, and the tramp nuisance, with its arsons, murders and outrages in its wake, is daily growing worse. Whipping alone can overcome and cure it. In reply to those who declare the whipping-post barbarous, the answer is made that in enlightened England whipping is still a punishment for "brutal outrages," such as wife beating and other offenses of this kind, and is there declared to be a complete success.

Whatever is the popular opinion on this subject, there seems little doubt but that the authorities of St. Louis will follow the advice of its grand jury, and try the moral suasion of the whip upon offenders. When this is done the rest of the country will be better able to judge of the working of this system in a large city, and whether it really cures trampism, wife beating and petty larceny.

The inroads of prosecution on the political leaders of the Republican party of South Carolina was well shown the other day on the reassembling of the Legislature of that State. When the Senate adjourned in April last it stood: Republicans 17, Democrats 16. Ten Republicans have since retired from the Senate, through fear of being prosecuted by that body for offenses committed while members of it. In the interim four Democrats have been elected to fill the vacancies made by these resignations. The Senate, therefore, now stands: Democrats 20, Independent 1, Republicans 6, vacancies 6. In the House, also, enough Republican members have resigned to reduce their number from 59 to 34, giving the Democrats 52 majority, where they had only 2 majority before. The Democrats, as will be seen, have now complete control of the Legislature.

DIED:

MONTGOMERY—On Saturday, December 1, at 7 o'clock p. m., Richard McKenney Montgomery, a native of Lexington, Ky., in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family, those of his brother, and the members of Dudley Lodge and the Continental Guards, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 216 Camp street, on Monday, December 3, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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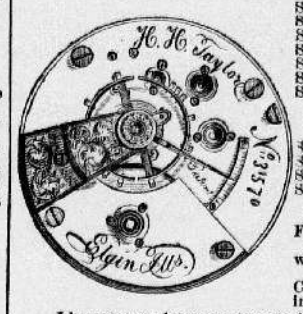

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