

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

ANNOUNCEMENTS THIS EVENING. VARIETIES THEATRE—GRAND STREET. The great sensation drama "Under the Gauntlet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—100 N. Poydras Street. ST CHARLES THEATRE—St. Charles Street. Engagement of Mr. and Miss Coulcok—Evening Nov. 29th.

WE have received an invitation to be presented at the opening and dedication of the Touro Infirmary, corner of Galienne and Levee streets, next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

CREDIT SALE OF A DISTILLERY.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction to be made by the Sheriff to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock A. M. on the premises, of the contents of a distillery, situated at the corner of Julia and Basin streets, First District.

A Split in "the Par'y." A Mrs. Tucker, with an eye to fame and profit, has inflicted upon an already oppressed world the "Life of Mark M. (Brick) Pomeroy," Carleton, of New York, has published it, and a Crescent City ballad monger has taken a few copies for sale.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We publish to-day two communications on political subjects. Each was written by a citizen of education, patriotism and earnestness, and yet widely differ in their tone and recommendations. The writer of one urges severity against the unrepentant rebels, while the author of the other pleads for "universal suffrage and universal amnesty."

The Customhouse. There has been some flatter about this huge pile of brick and mortar, of late, among persons who have managed to worm themselves in there and live at Uncle Sam's expense. It seems that Perry Fuller, Esq., the Democratic carpet-bag Collector of the Fort of New Orleans, has succeeded in getting his department "huller" than the law requires.

George E. Bovee, Esq., Secretary of State for Louisiana, certainly intended to perpetrate a joke on the Rev. E. Robbins of Shirley, Massachusetts, when he wrote to that gentleman a most touching and pathetic appeal to have him return six hundred and forty pages of "the rubbish of the past" captured by the Union forces when they entered Baton Rouge in 1862. When it is known that the most of this manuscript volume is in French and has been published, it can not be considered other than a practical joke for the Secretary of State to write to have it brought back here at the public expense to lumber up the already crowded shelves of the State Department.

THE CONGREGATION which had the good fortune to be assembled yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah (at present under the care of the Rev. Mr. Holland), enjoyed a rare spiritual and intellectual repast. The subject of the discourse was "The house not made with hands," that supermundane mansion which each man builds for himself, and to the erection of which each thought and word and action, each transient emotion, even, help to contribute. The text was illustrated with a lavish profusion of images which displayed the material opulence of the speaker. Science, poetry, history and the events of everyday life, all were made tributary to the elucidation of his subject, so that an attentive listener, like a ship freighted with gems, might lose half the cargo and yet reach home richly laden.

WE shall not do this eloquent and elaborate discourse to great an injustice as to attempt a synopsis of it, but we would suggest to such of our readers as have not connected themselves with any particular denomination of the Christian church, and yet have Sabbath hangings and a spiritual food, that they could not do better on such occasions than attend the church. Here they will be cordially welcomed, and will hear such an exposition of Christian truth as can not but arouse the mind, and may touch the heart.

THE performance at the Varieties will be changed every night this week. This evening "Under the Gas Light," which most of the theatre-goers of this city have seen during the three weeks of its triumph, which many will see again, and hundreds of others have not seen, but will witness evening. The pier by moonlight, witty sayings flying to and fro, and the railroad express train dashing over the track at a rapid pace, these are all spectacles that have the appearance of reality. To-morrow evening the beautiful Irish drama of "Arrab-N-Pogue." Wednesday evening the romantic drama of "The Marble Heart." Both of these plays are familiar to the patrons of the Varieties, and they are sure to fill the house.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT. We have something to say on this subject, simply because it has been, with bad taste at this time, introduced by Republican journals, followed by the natural antagonism of a portion of the press of the defeated party.

WE shall not make our comments on this topic, with the President elect ostentatiously paraded in the foreground, but with reference to the office and position of President abstractly. This mode of viewing the subject is the only honest and true way of dealing with public matters; so that strong friendship and respect for an individual may not act to the prejudice of whole communities, or of the entire nation. We are decidedly opposed to any enlargement of this salary. We think that the present amount is sufficient to maintain, in a simple, dignified, republican manner, the first officer of the Government. We have no doubt of it, and this is enough for us. We may add that it is the duty of the country, however, to see that the Executive Mansion, which from all accounts, has become quite dilapidated, is thoroughly repaired, and rendered a finished residence—tasteful and handsome in appearance, and solidly comfortable, and constantly maintained so. Here we rest, and consider that the country does its full financial duty to its Chief Magistrate. The duties of the Executive of this nation do not include a fancy for an unrivaled cuisine, a matchless table and a fond ambition to be reputed for giving frequent and fashionable entertainments, followed by senseless post prandial joviality; nor even, necessarily, a skill for diplomatic repasts, at which the rightful and just claims of a nation are to be attended to with pale de fois gras and truffes, qualified by sparkling adulterated liquors. This latter is the style of the old world, for courts and courtiers—so soon to be numbered with the things of the past—just as with Tallyrand words, which abound at good dinners, are only intended to conceal thoughts.

The White House not only contains the official rooms of the nation, but the larger portion of it is for the citizen and his family who occupy it, and hence is his home, to be as sacred and secluded as that of the humble, honest farmer. There may be occasions, and these should be rare, when, in the discretion of the President, the national hospitality should be experienced by foreign representatives, especially from people now hesitatingly disposed to international intercourse, such as China and Japan, when personal amenities are to be first established; but, as forming entangling alliances we are to refrain, so we should dispense our household courtesies rather infrequently to distinguished strangers from abroad. Far better that our high representatives should, not only by native parvenuism but by liveried foreign embassies and dandy attaches of legations, together with correspondents and penny-a-liners of that ilk, be called niggardly and too economical, than that they should, with plate-felt appreciation, be commended by attendant Jenkinases as grand entertainers. Let the President of this people, except in regular office hours, feel that he is at home, and in the honest, refreshing influences of daily domestic life strengthen himself for his stern public duties. On the question of salary we take our position without reference to the new President, but we can now consistently, as we do proudly, refer to the man whom the people have recently chosen to honor. Plain and unassuming—of parents noted for simplicity and purity of character, who, living to see their son in the highest office of his country, yet remember and cherish the primitive Roman simplicity of the earlier days of the country—we firmly believe that he will carry into his new home the naturalness and plainness of his more private life. We eagerly look forward to the speedy presence of a President who shall in honesty and temperance, in respect for public virtue and private morality, be a model head of a Republican government. In the pithy acceptance of the Presidential nomination by General Grant, he mentions public economy with evident and strong appreciation of its virtue for us, in this time of our critical financial situation. He can readily prove his attachment to this old-fashioned sterling quality, by retrenching immediately the expenses of the Government, and driving and crushing out by the arm of indignant justice the guilty hordes of the "whisky rings," the corrupt officials of the Treasury and the cliques of other departments, who have fattened on the stolen or wasted means of a stricken people under the administration of Andrew Johnson. Economy is indeed and in truth our great need. We are staggering under a gigantic debt of more than two billions, supplemented by a pension list of twenty-five millions per annum, by bounties and claims yet to be adjusted, by annuities to Indians, and so on. The payment of this immense amount involves a stringent taxation, but this burden the people will cheerfully bear in order that their plighted faith may be fully honored, if their public servants will faithfully co-operate with all their powers in the noble object. To such a man as we know is soon to be our executive, the gratitude and respect of the people will be a compensation inexpressibly more dear than an increase of salary, advocated by leading demagogues or sycophantic adulators.

THE people of other nations have been often corrupted by the dishonesty and extravagance of their rulers. Be it for those in high places of this nation to be exemplars of Republican virtue to the people. It is sad to know that our capital, bearing the pure name of Washington, is now the resort and abode of the most corrupt and heartlessly wicked of those who live by public speculation and fraud.

Let reform emanating from the Executive mansion pervade and purify the city of Washington, and this will tend to affect the whole country. Instead of our great cities, which Jefferson termed "great sores on the body politic," let us be noted for financial morality, for unparalleled probity and extravagance, aping the style and insignia of old world castles and customs, they would be stimulated to better things and their vile influence nullified or destroyed.

THE THREE MILLION LOAN. We copy the following communication from the Bulletin, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

That the present city administration has been condemned by the people of all parties as the worst that has ever afflicted New Orleans does not admit of a doubt; and we cordially second the motion of "More Anon" for a change, both of men and system. A Mayor and five Commissioners and a Surveyor, with appropriate duties assigned to each, would be acceptable. It would be virtually a return to the bureau system, which certainly gave satisfaction to the people, and compelled the admiration of bitter political opponents. We will join with any party in urging upon Governor Warmoth, in case he shall be vested with the power, the appointment of men of good standing and financial abilities to municipal positions. National and State politics should not be introduced into our municipal councils, and hence we have no use for politicians. To the Editors of the Commercial Bulletin:

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The nefarious, imbecile, dishonest and wasteful organization, known as the Common Council, has been tried for forty years, and we have the results, as published to-day, of a debt of over sixteen millions of dollars! In the face of this comes Thomas Shields, E. quire, project of a 3 million loan, with its numerous interest of twelve and a half per cent.

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If corruption and vice must rule and ruin us, as it has other nations, may the last refuge of public virtue be at the capital and its buried and shrinking form finally cover in the halls of legislation, or in the chambers of the judiciary, or at last in the plain white mansion of the President of the Republic!

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THE THREE MILLION LOAN. We copy the following communication from the Bulletin, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

That the present city administration has been condemned by the people of all parties as the worst that has ever afflicted New Orleans does not admit of a doubt; and we cordially second the motion of "More Anon" for a change, both of men and system. A Mayor and five Commissioners and a Surveyor, with appropriate duties assigned to each, would be acceptable. It would be virtually a return to the bureau system, which certainly gave satisfaction to the people, and compelled the admiration of bitter political opponents. We will join with any party in urging upon Governor Warmoth, in case he shall be vested with the power, the appointment of men of good standing and financial abilities to municipal positions. National and State politics should not be introduced into our municipal councils, and hence we have no use for politicians. To the Editors of the Commercial Bulletin:

The Crescent's editorial in its issue of the twenty-seventh instant says: "The current expenses of the city must be paid or the city government abandoned and the charter surrendered." Amen, say we to this, and the sooner it is done the better, for all our no-contrasted people, who are bowed down by taxation through the imbecility of its ruler's now known as the Mayor, Common Council and appendages, such as Street Commissioner and Surveyor's Departments. All are an incubus that must be got rid of or we are a ruin; and we are, we, and a Mayor, five Commissioners and a Surveyor be appointed to perform all the duties incumbent upon them for the management of the affairs of the government of the city.

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The Crescent says: "If any other means are adopted to relieve the city, why are they not suggested?" We have shown that Alderman Shields's three million bill should be abandoned or modified. Why is it not done? Does not every one know that one-quarter of one per cent tax on the personal and real property of the city, and on all the licenses of the city, give over four hundred thousand dollars, when only two hundred and nineteen is required for the payment of the interest on this three million loan. Will the Crescent please to inform the tax-payers what is intended to be done with the moderate excess of one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars? Alderman Shields informs us, who grants a tax to the tax-payers, that he does not do so, but that he has no more desirable necessity to be inaugurated. That is to be left to a future period, when the finances of the city are got into another entanglement requiring another issuance of bonds of five millions, which we guarantee to pay the principal in twenty-five years. How the law of 1855, limiting the amount of bonds issued by the city or debt incurred to \$12,000,000, when it now actually exceeds \$16,000,000, is to be got over by our City Fathers, remains to us to solve. The Citizens' Association looks to this important question.

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