

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—GRAND STREET. Engagement of William's Parisian Ballet Troupe. "The White Slave."

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The acts of the General Assembly, session of 1868, printed in pamphlet form, are now printed and for sale by Wm. Barrett, No. 69 Camp street.

WAZZ.—The weather to-day is warm and unfavorable to wood and coal dealers.

Mr. H. Dingrave has been commissioned Clerk of the Supreme Court at Monroe by Governor Warmoth.

A discourse on "Living and Dying" will be delivered by Rev. F. W. Holland, at the Unitarian Church, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, to-morrow morning.

Carloads of Christmas trees (spruce) are arriving in New York.—Crescent.

The people of New York are in the habit of "getting spruce" about Christmas time.

Senator Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister, is, under instructions from his home government, investigating the Public School system of New Orleans, with a view of introducing a similar one in Peru.

A. Simon, No. 85 Bourbon, has Sunday reading, and newspapers and periodicals for every other day in the week. He sends us Putnam, the Atlantic, the Galaxy, and other monthlies, and weekly papers from all over the country.

"VICTORIA VASSON; OR, THE DOVES OF PEACE." By Vernon Malone. We shall publish shortly an original story with the above title. The author is a writer of the literary abilities and pleasing imagination. It will probably occupy five or six columns of the REPUBLICAN.

First Congregational Church, Prystina street, corner of Callopie, Rev. J. W. Healy, pastor. Public services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Theme in the morning: "The Incarnation of Christ;" in the evening, "The Mother at Home." Strangers are always welcome.

We stated on the eighth instant that Mr. P. J. Kennedy, the great levee contractor, would commence work in two or three days on Grand levee. He has done so, and his present force of about three hundred men, Mr. Kennedy knows how to "push things."

The Bulletin very properly takes the ground that a fraction of one class of citizens have no right to dictate to others the manner in which they shall dispose of their property and to whom they shall rent their lands. It regards it as unlawful and subversive of personal rights.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in his Church, corner of St. Charles and Callopie streets, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, on "Law;" and at seven o'clock in the evening, the Doctor will preach on "Behshazzar's Vision." The ushers in walking will provide seats for strangers and children.

National banks, other than those designated as Government depositories, are gradually withdrawing the bonds deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States as security for public deposits. This is owing to the recent circular of instructions from Secretary McCulloch, directing collectors of internal revenue to deposit their collections with assistant treasurers and banks designated as depositories.

Mr. Elliot has introduced into the House a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to continue the freedmen's hospitals at Richmond, Virginia, Vicksburg, Mississippi; New Orleans, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, including the asylum for aged and infirm freedmen and orphan children, until the thirtieth of June next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable in the discretion of the President of the United States.

It has come to the knowledge of Supervisor Creecy that some worthless characters have extorted money or have made efforts to make a "raise" from the present confused and frightened whiskey ring and defaulting revenue officers, on the pretence that they were friends of his or had influence over him. The victims must have been worried and green indeed to have been so easily duped.

Mr. Creecy desires all the information on this subject which can be furnished, and he will be thankful for any assistance which will enable him to prosecute and convict any persons paying or receiving money in the manner above mentioned. He is determined to expose and punish all kinds of scoundrels within the sphere of his duties.

A sudden and violent disorder has seized on a valued contemporary—and in this fit he was on representative men of the nation. He says, "It is now said that Grant is going to make Washburne Secretary of the Treasury. The choice is eminently fit to be made—by Grant. It is eminently unfit to be made for the country." Our valued contemporary thus proceeds to institute a comparison between Washington and Grant, and Hamilton and Washburne, but not in a friendly way. He evidently does not like Grant and Washburne. One contemporary has no doubt read history, and recollects very well that Washington, "the father of his country," was not without political enemies to his day who hurled their thunderbolts of detraction at him, and used every means to destroy his military and civil character. Hamilton also had his enemies, and finally fell pierced by the bullet of one of them in mortal combat. Grant and Washburne, like Washington and Hamilton, have their enemies who will see no good in them, but their country can see good in them, and reward them for their patriotic services. This is justice

OUR BROTHERS—THE INDIANS.

"I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." Thus said Thomas Jefferson—as constrained by the irresistible weight of his own belief in the great declaration, with its solemn warning to the world of the equality of the whole race of man before the law—he meditated on all the wrong and all the villainies of our system of negro slavery. In view of the bloody issue of this wrong, well might the occupant of Monticello be deemed prophetic in the utterance which expressed his agitation of soul, were it prophecied to foretell what is only an inevitable sequence of a law—the relentless law of retribution.

But the humblest thoughtful intellect can assert the memory of Nemesis for evil deeds and the touch of her compensating hand, even after the lapse of generations as well as the mightiest and most far-seeing human mind. On the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Fourth of July, (eighteen hundred and twenty-six), on which Jefferson and John Adams died, two great armies, composed of brethren for whom the two dead patriots had labored and hoped and trusted were fighting each other in the deepest and most deadly strife. By the going down of the sun of the Fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, leaving darkness to veil the ensanguined field of Gettysburg, the side that wrought on those terrible summer days for the great principle proclaimed eighty-seven years before, had triumphed, and the death blow of human slavery had been struck. But in the conflict of which this battle was only a sad incident, victor as well as vanquished suffered. Of the wickedness of slavery, the whole country had been guilty, and with the close of the dies irae of retribution North, South, East and West, were bowed in lamentation and suffering.

Has this nation yet learned the lesson thus given to it? Count him its foe and worst traitor who would beguile this people from its truths or dull the ear to its warning, as one who would again bring upon his country the avenging sword of justice.

May the full meed of right, rendered to that race whose wrongs were compelled to expiate, testify the effect of our punishment. But to go unscathed of correction, we must do right to all; are we doing it? A young American, full of pride in his country, with all its faults so full of true glory, determines to journey over its grand expanse and view it in all its beauty and grandeur of nature and art from the noble rock-edged State by the sea, which guards our most Northeastern border, to the golden shores of the Pacific, and from the pure regions of Minnesota to this sunny State by the gulf. But with all the varied objects which crowd upon his mental and physical eye, the sympathetic, free-born youth remarks with sadness, among the throngs of his own people, those who seem to represent a far different race. It is a marked and peculiar one. He encounters its solitary children in the woods by the Kennebec and Penobscot, on the borders of the Guyandotte and the Chattahoochee, in the lovely valleys of the Teche and the Alabama, and by the waters of the Dakota and the Yakima. But wherever he meets them, whether—

with yet independent air—in the wilds of the far West, or among the people whose vices, so strange to his nature, have blasted their once erect forms, the young inquirer sees either the hostile, defiant glance of the Ishmaelite or the broken, crouching aspect of the Pariah. Who are these strange beings whom our roving Childie thus notes in his wanderings? They are the remnants of a mighty nation who once possessed this broad land. They are the constant witnesses of the foulest wrongs and the blackest injustice of us who now lord it over this fair heritage. And at this time, with the judgments of the God of nations yet heavy upon the country, this Government—always of course of the superior race—now tolerates the most outrageous and shameful oppression of this "peeled and scattered" people.

The Treasury coteries, the whiskey ring, and other like circles are—foul enough, and in due time we will do full justice to them; but the basest and meanest villainy sneaks and prowls under the sheltering wings of the "Indian Bureau."

That this contrivance, for its inability to effect the objects of its establishment, as well as for the fraud and crime it begets and conceals, shall, by the will of an indignant, humane, though thoughtless people, cease to exist are many moans, let us hope and believe. Doubtless, however natural the retaliation of the aborigines for the wrongs they have suffered from us—always of course, the superior race—it must be firmly repressed and peace established on our borders. But we are sure that by far the most of Indian hostility and its consequent acts are the result of the outrageous impositions of wicked and corrupt men—always, of course, of the superior race—under the civil administration of Indian affairs.

Read the graphic reports of General Sherman and others, which do credit to their humanity as well as prove their sound judgment, and from them note the real causes of our Indian troubles. They declare that of the many millions annually appropriated to the Indians, as their right, they only receive a small share. More than this, these distinguished officers place the responsibility of all their disturbances, massacres and raids upon the swarms of scoundrelly, thieving, lusting whites connected, either officially or unofficially, with the "Indian Bureau." Many of these, broken down at home, have gone to the border to thrive and flourish in any way possible. But to the stultical greed of gain, which this class possesses, is added that damnable mean feeling of superiority, which prompts them to ill-treat the Indian because he is an Indian. Just as in this region, and elsewhere—in the North as well as in the South—the assassin, the heartless scoundrel of innocence, the defaulter and the robber are quick to abuse a decent member of the African race, because he is an African, so the shameless debauchee, the detestable unscrupulous and the profligate, outlawed New England society to the frontiers, proudly considers the lone Indian, whose fathers would have

spurned his presence, as a fit subject for his contempt and abuse. General Grant has repeatedly recommended the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department. We believe this to be right, and we earnestly entreat the representatives of the people, who meet at Washington, in the coming week, to speedily take measures—without fear or feigning—to accomplish this necessary action.

With all our other duties, let us do right and justice in this matter ere it be too late—ere the last representative of a race fast passing away shall cease from the land.

Let the red man, ere his people shall all be gathered to the happy hunting grounds, cease to curse a race, which, through ages of oppression and feudal wrong, has spared not its own color more than races of a darker hue, as the remnant of his people tell their children of the late returning justice of the white man.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. Paper money is objectionable to all classes of our citizens, from the fact that it may be counterfeited without detection. Uttered by the necessities of the hour, its volume increases with the real or imaginary wants of those who may feel so secure in their financial credit as to have their promises to pay accepted by the public. Based on nothing substantial—else the necessity for its issue would not exist—paper money is bound to be sold for less than its face calls, hence whether issued by a nation, a State, a city, or an individual, it alike creates suspicion in the minds of hard money capitalists; and, unless soon withdrawn by the maker, must entail upon him bankruptcy and ruin.

The fact is notorious that what is now known in New Orleans as city money, issued during and since the war, is double in volume what the city records demand. The excess of issue has doubtless gone into the pockets of dishonest officials, but the impossibility of discriminating between the genuine and counterfeit bills throws upon the taxpayer the responsibility and loss attendant upon their redemption.

Although the State is not in a condition of equal impetuosity, the war has caused the displacement of many of her securities. The large crops of this year will, however, give her renewed financial vitality; and the settlement of the labor question make her commercial institutions occupy the rank they held prior to the rebellion.

Various suggestions have been made as to the easiest path to reach the desired goal of specie payments. The withdrawal of the fifty dollar bill of a recent national issue, for the reason that it has been counterfeited and that none of the experts at Washington are able to correctly point out the fraudulent issue, has created among the Northern papers a spirit of discussion on this question.

The policy of the individual whose acceptances are on the market is, when in funds, to buy them in; and we hold that the plan holds good in the case of a nation. As surplus gold reaches the United States treasury, the Treasurer should spend such surplus gold in the redemption of the nation's obligations which are bearing the greatest amount of interest, and thus by a wise contraction give strength to his other outstanding securities.

It matters little which of the many courses open to the national Government be adopted so long as the taxpayers fail to comply with the legal requirements imposed upon them by the necessities of the Republic. Evasion of the payment of taxes by those who "profit by the miseries of Island Canal Company provides for the floating of \$4,000,000 of bonds, and the proceeds to be used for the improvement of the Southern States meet with great favor, and any process of taxation to remove the most vacant lands of the fifth will receive generous treatment.

Senator Harris' bill providing for the expenditure of something over three hundred thousand dollars for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue with the Nicolson pavement, seems destined to bring up a fresh and important question before the West. There is manifest disposition on the part of our legislators from the West and South to divert the capital to the Mississippi, and to continue to permit a temporary expenditure for the improvement of Washington that will hereafter be regretted.

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his visitor had withdrawn before obliterating his name from the book. We have only to say that in the most civilized States of Europe, as in our own country in the present age, that man's reputation stands highest who endures to avoid quarrels rather than his who is constantly seeking it. Mr. Powers' hand has ever been more conversant with the scullion's chisel than the combatant's knife or pistol, and every true American will applaud his conduct.

A prominent Radical Senator says Grant is opposed to placing military or naval officers in civil position. Perhaps Grant don't consider himself much of a military man.—Crescent.

You know very well, friend Crescent, that the people consider Grant a good military man, and good man generally. Men are so much in the habit now-a-days of over-estimating themselves, that it is a rare circumstance to find one to come up to his estimate of himself. If Grant has erred in this respect—if it be an error to underrate one's self—the error has been made manifest by the brilliant deeds performed by him in the service of his country. It is not so much the value a man places on himself as the value his countrymen place on him. If he has intrinsic worth they will find it out when they have weighed him in the public balance. General Grant has been weighed and not found wanting, as the recent verdict rendered by the American people clearly shows. President Grant, it is believed, will not be found wanting in any of those good and great qualities that make up a wise and efficient ruler of a free people. We predict his civil career will prove as glorious as his military, for he has wisdom, honesty, patriotism, patience and modesty to back him up—qualities that are seldom combined in public men in this age of vaulting ambition, selfishness and corruption.

New Orleans and Chattanooga. The New Orleans dispatches have informed us that the Mobile, New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company have placed on exhibition in this city, maps, profiles and plans preparatory to placing the road under contract. This road, when completed, will give almost an air line from New Orleans to New York, connecting at Chattanooga with the Knoxville, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Leaving New Orleans, it will touch Mobile, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The Lynchburg, Washington and Baltimore, and Philadelphia and New York, are all existing roads. Perhaps the best assurance of the certainty of its construction is the list of incorporators, embracing such substantial names as those of Oakes Ames, William Sprague, and other large New England capitalists. The corporation is exempt from all taxes in the State of Alabama, through which it passes, including State, county, town, city and municipal, except a State tax of three per cent on the stock to stockholders, to be paid to the State through which the road may pass. It is also empowered to connect and consolidate with other railroads, and to take up the road at Plyton, which intersects the Nashville and Montgomery Railroad, it is all important that the former road be placed on a firm basis, and that the latter, at the earliest moment, be authorized to give Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, the most important commercial enterprises now projected, and one in the completion and success of which Nashville and Tennessee are deeply interested. We are glad to learn that work is about to commence.—Chattanooga Republican.

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WASHINGTON, December 14, 1868. Congress met to-day after a long recess since Wednesday, and a number of important measures were introduced. I telegraphed you those affecting Louisiana and her nearest sister. The resolution of Judge Kellogg calls for the data on file in the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana concerning recent charges upon the freedmen will have much to do with the disposition to be made of the recent election here. The resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Whitmore, of South Carolina, tends to the same result, although it complicates matters to us by its reference to the investigation. The bill of Representative Kellogg, of Mobile, granting to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States, etc., mostly provides for the donating of every alternate section of public land on the line of said railroad in the State of Louisiana designated by odd numbers, to the amount of ten alternate sections per mile for a mile of said railroad, and alternate sections to be selected within ten miles upon each side of the center line of the road; if public lands sufficient for the purchase shall not be found within the limit of ten miles upon each side of said road, there shall alternate sections of land be granted and may be selected within the limit of forty miles north and south of the center line of the road. This, in short, intimates a general "jobbing" of the best land in the Opelousas country.

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The Alaska Purchase. A Washington special to the Times, dated yesterday, says: The Committee on Public Expenditures had before them this morning the Alaska Purchase, in pursuance of the resolution to investigate the alleged payments of money to procure the appropriation to pay the Russian Government.

Hon. R. J. Walker was examined, and testified that so far as he was advised the only money paid to advocate the appropriation was twenty-six thousand dollars paid to himself, and that after the money was received by the Russian Minister, he, Walker, advised Baron Stockli to pay Colonel Forney three thousand dollars in gold for his kindness in giving the use of the columns of the Chronicle to Mr. Walker for the discussion of the subject. Colonel Forney declined to receive the money, on the ground that he was an officer of the Senate, and he, therefore, did not think it proper to take the proffered funds. Mr. Walker insisted, nevertheless, that the Chronicle publish the money, and that he, Walker, Mr. D. C. Forney, the publisher of the paper, accepted the money.

Mr. W. W. Worden was examined as to the source of information upon which he showed his telegram newspapers in relation to the Alaska purchase, and he testified that of his knowledge he did not know the best information could be obtained from any source but newspaper men in Washington.

New Orleans and Chattanooga. The New Orleans dispatches have informed us that the Mobile, New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company have placed on exhibition in this city, maps, profiles and plans preparatory to placing the road under contract. This road, when completed, will give almost an air line from New Orleans to New York, connecting at Chattanooga with the Knoxville, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Leaving New Orleans, it will touch Mobile, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The Lynchburg, Washington and Baltimore, and Philadelphia and New York, are all existing roads. Perhaps the best assurance of the certainty of its construction is the list of incorporators, embracing such substantial names as those of Oakes Ames, William Sprague, and other large New England capitalists. The corporation is exempt from all taxes in the State of Alabama, through which it passes, including State, county, town, city and municipal, except a State tax of three per cent on the stock to stockholders, to be paid to the State through which the road may pass. It is also empowered to connect and consolidate with other railroads, and to take up the road at Plyton, which intersects the Nashville and Montgomery Railroad, it is all important that the former road be placed on a firm basis, and that the latter, at the earliest moment, be authorized to give Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, the most important commercial enterprises now projected, and one in the completion and success of which Nashville and Tennessee are deeply interested. We are glad to learn that work is about to commence.—Chattanooga Republican.

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An able and recently published in DeWoe's Registering St. Louis as the future Capital of the Republic, is eagerly sought for and eagerly read; and although there may be some objection about St. Louis being the location sought, it still strengthens the idea of General John A. Logan, who entered the motion in the last session of Congress in favor of the immediate change the Capital to the region of the great West from this out-of-the-way corner of the East. Legislation is not for the present, but for the future. The jump into his sea and ride up to the Capital before break, but for the great trouble and expense of the "Star of Empire" which would take its way.

The recent reliable decision of Judge Leaton, on Metropolitan Police bill, which is the effect of the motion in Louisiana is in Washington. The marvellous that the only Republican elected to the job in the parish of Orleans is a man who is a member of the party; instead of deciding the case fairly upon legal merits, should stop to special plea in the interest of the party, and to the ministerial suggestion of the points made by the Judge, on the question of the constitution of the House the bill was passed, and the bill is now in the hands of the Senate and amendments. They pronounce his Chief Justiceship decidedly lame.

The investigation of the collision on the Ohio River is one of the most exciting subjects of town talk. The story of the Treasury has directed the investigating Inspector of Steamboats to the scene, and the result is a terrible collision of the steamers American and United States took place, to make a strict investigation into the causes that led to the collision, and to the ministerial suggestion of the points made by the Judge, on the question of the constitution of the House the bill was passed, and the bill is now in the hands of the Senate and amendments. They pronounce his Chief Justiceship decidedly lame.

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CHARTER. STATE OF LOUISIANA. PART OF AN ACT, passed by the State of New Orleans. Be it known that on this seventeenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before me, Henry C. Dible, a Notary Public, duly commissioned, and sworn in and for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, personally came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereto subscribed, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana in relation to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish a corporation of Company for the objects and purposes and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations herein after set forth, to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST. This corporation shall be domiciled and have its principal office in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and the name and title of the same shall be "THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY." Said corporation shall have the right to acquire, hold, sell, lease, mortgage, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property for the full term of twenty-five years from the date hereof, and the same shall commence business as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to its capital stock. The President of said Corporation shall be the proper officer to whom to serve citation and all other notices in connection with or suits for or against said corporation.

ARTICLE SECOND. The objects and purposes of this Corporation are declared to be the printing and publishing of newspapers and the carrying on of a general book and job printing business in the State of Louisiana, and all things properly appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE THIRD. The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided into eleven hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for in cash, and the whole of the capital stock once subscribed and paid may be increased at any regular meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose, and by a majority of three-fourths of all the shares shall have at least ten days notice in writing of the meeting either in person or by notice of the same published for said time in any of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE FOURTH. All the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors and such officers and agents as they may appoint. The Board of Directors shall consist of five members of the Company who, after the expiration of the term of office of the first directors, shall be elected by ballot on the second Tuesday of January of each year, at the office of said Corporation, of which notice shall be given to all the stockholders at