

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN. May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Parades. A. Simon, No. 31 Exchange Alley.

The Royal Japanese troupe of the National Theatre. Two grand performances to-day. Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed Robert Nash Constable for the Third Ward, East Feliciana parish.

The storm last night prostrated the telegraph wires, and so interrupted communication over them. General Richard Taylor, of this State, has been elected one of the trustees of the Peabody fund.

The Louisiana levee bill recently passed in both Houses of the Legislature has been sent to the Governor for his consideration. Mr. E. J. Roberts, agent for Edwards' Directory for Memphis, has supplied us with a copy, beautifully bound in blue and gilt.

The question has arisen, growing out of a collision in San Francisco harbor, whether a foreign Prince can be in the Supreme Court. The Sheriff sells at auction, this day at half-past ten o'clock, on the premises No. 157 Camp street, First District, household furniture, etc.

The Arkansas Legislature is attempting the impeachment of Governor Clayton, but he declines to be suspended from office except in a legitimate manner. "Only Standing Room" was the announcement of P. G. in big letters on the front of the box office at the St. Charles Theatre early last evening. Lotta allied the house.

A violent gale, accompanied by heavy rain, swept over the city last evening, about seven o'clock. But long before midnight the stars were out, and quiet reigned in the elements. The wonderful scene set with the beautiful batteries, are among the new feats performed by the "Japanese" during their engagement at the National Theatre.

The great sale of unclaimed goods of the Southern Express Company will begin this day, at ten o'clock, at No. 37 St. Charles street, between Gravier and Union streets, by Messrs. Montgomery. See notice in another column, of the semi-annual election of officers of the Fifth Ward Republican Club, held on Thursday evening last. We are glad to learn that Major William Vigers was elected president.

The Senate has concurred in the pardons of John Evans, Thomas E. Miles, Ganin H. Dunn, Geo. Marshall, Philip McKenna, Samuel Bille, Cornelia Thomas, George H. Taylor, Alfred Guitmanden, Monroe Gaidry, John Malloy, John Leveaux, George Howard. The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 65° at New Orleans, 49° at Augusta, 55° at Charleston, 41° at Cincinnati, 40° at Indianapolis, 71° at Key West, 32° at Lake City, 62° at Mobile, 50° at Nashville, 52° at Savannah and 43° at St. Louis.

The Chicago Evening Journal of the fourteenth says: "The oldest residents agree that never within their remembrance has there been so much snow on the ground at one time, in this region, as there is at present. The average depth is from a foot and a half to two feet and a half." A subscription, fancy dress and masked ball will be given by the German theatre stock company at the National Theatre next Tuesday evening (Mardi Gras). Ladies' invitations can be obtained by application to Messrs. H. H. Wild, R. H. Bonners and C. H. Zimmermann. See advertisement.

The last returns of the ninth census have been received by General Walker, from the States of West Virginia and Missouri. Much interest has been manifested in the returns from Missouri and Indiana, as the citizens of those States have expressed great confidence each that their own State would show an excess over the other. The result discloses the fact that Missouri is a few thousand ahead in point of numbers. Major William Vigers, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, has sent us several reports, addressed to the Governor and to the General Assembly, among them that of the State Superintendent of Public Education. Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, State Registrar of Voters, Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, Board of Metropolitan Police, Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum, Topographical Survey of Louisiana, reports of Coroners' inquests in Orleans, Iberia, Madison, East Baton Rouge and West Feliciana parishes.

LYING. Of all vices, the one most generally reprobated and most generally practiced, is, beyond comparison, that of lying. So odious is it considered that no one can be found willing to acknowledge addiction to it; and the very use of the word is considered a violation of good breeding, all sorts of circumlocutory phrases being resorted to by the polite to convey the objectionable meaning without using the obnoxious word. "Reticent," "secretive," "prone to eumoider his descriptions," "not strictly careful about the correspondence between his statements and the facts," "not willing to wear his heart upon his sleeve, for daws to peck at,"

WARS AND BOMBERS OF WAR. It is confidently predicted by no less a personage than Warren Woehenschliff, of Vienna, Austria, that two more wars are to be inaugurated this year. According to the prophecies of this man, who assumes the power of foretelling future events, there is to be a Turkish war this spring, followed by a war in the coming autumn between England and the United States. If Warren Woehenschliff is in reality a prophet and his predictions are to be verified, it would seem that these lessons of war that have been taught in Europe during the past few months are to have no effect in abating the war spirit, but on the contrary, have rather served to whet the appetite of other great nations to enter the arena of blood and devastation. What there is to enable any one to foretell wars, at a time when their end effects are sufficiently visible and heartrending to the civilized world to deter nations from incurring further responsibilities in that way, is hard to divine. Certainly, there are no indications at present of a war between England and the United States. The present relations of these two enlightened powers are of a most pacific and friendly character. If England is homesick in her expression of a desire to have justice done in this country in the settlement of the Alabama claims, etc. There is no reason for war where people are intelligent and determined to do right. It is true, they may differ as to what is right, but if they are reasonable they can settle their differences much easier without war than with it.

The terrible losses that have been sustained by France and Prussia in their present conflict have been sufficiently significant to satisfy both England and the United States that war is not the best way to settle the difficulties of nations. It may be safely estimated that France and Prussia have lost at least, in killed and wounded, three hundred thousand men—the very flower of the youth and manhood of both countries—and millions upon millions of wealth, in a struggle that was inaugurated without reason, and which can not be ended without the infliction of deep injury to the material interests of all concerned. Every productive interest of these two countries has been made void to the unproductive and ruinous consequences of a war that reason and common sense should have averted. The people of France and Prussia have been badly crippled by the sword that was drawn to satisfy the ambition of men, who, as they would live by the sword, should have been the first to perish by the sword. But this is not always the case. The men who have it in their power to summon armies to the slaughter frequently make their way through blood to what has been fairly deemed the highest pinnacle of fame. When the world learns to rebuke this manner of gilding men and placing them on thrones, the glory of such acts will cease, and the ambition that prompts them vanish. To gild individuals at the expense of nations must be regarded by the intelligent and humane of all civilized countries as wrong. To be high-spirited, daring and adventurous in defense of country and home is commendable in persons individually or collectively; and traits of this kind exhibited without vainglorious motives or selfish considerations will always excite the historian's admiration and find a fitting page in history.

What has been called the pomp and circumstance of glorious war may be rendered innocuous simply to cement and augment the power of dynastic rulers. This has generally been the cause of European wars. It is true, the first Napoleon commenced his military career in the service of republican France, but ended it in trying to establish a dynasty. Nor was he content to rule France. He aimed to rule Europe, and succeeded in controlling many kingdoms by placing his own kinsmen upon thrones. The present Napoleon also came into power as a republican president of France. This did not satisfy his ambition, and before his term of service had expired he planned a coup d'etat, thereby gaining a new lease of power. His next step was a wily one, for, under the guise of universal suffrage, he caused himself to be elected emperor, with a hope, no doubt, of perpetuating the claim of the Bonaparte family to rule France. He declared, at the time he was proclaimed emperor, that the empire meant peace; and while he was true to this profession France continued to prosper. But as time wore on, and age began to remind him that death might claim him almost any day, he became anxious about the succession, and in order to strengthen the pretensions of his family to rule, looked abroad to gain strength by making friends of other powers. There can be no doubt that this was the cause of his meddling in the affairs of Spain when that country was looking for some suitable person whom she could crown king. This was the cause of war between France and Prussia, a war that has been more in the interest of dynasties than in the interest of the people of either country. And this is the great predominating cause of all the wars in Europe. The men who are marched to battle there are made to do so in the interest and for the purpose of perpetuating and extending the power of ruling families.

POPULAR ERRORS. How is this? It is a current belief with thousands of people that there are certain powerful beings in existence who hold in their possession the most extraordinary secrets. For instance, a woman in St. Louis has made out an affidavit that her husband has been seduced from his love for her by potent drugs administered in the interest of another woman, and that although she has used the same drug to recover his wandering affections, she has been unsuccessful. Her only reliance now is on the police—that they, with their clubs and warrants, may bring her traitor and his affections back to her. She paid five dollars for the love medicine which she used before applying to the guardians of the peace. This woman is only the type of thousands of others who believe as she does, that there are potions that move the human heart to love or hate. And a vast army of empirics live by cultivating this belief and selling these pretended medicines. Probably the reader of this article can call to mind individuals of his own acquaintance who are now laboring under this strange fancy. Did it ever occur to the St. Louis character that if there was any truth in her affidavit the medicine should have been as powerful to restore her husband's love as it was to withdraw it?

Then again we have another class who spend many hours and much of their money listening to and paying for the fabrications of fortune-tellers. Men and women alike, engage in this delusive hunt for secrets that no mortal is allowed to possess. No darkened room or mystic glass can reveal the unsearchable hereafter. All that we can do is to wait. No herb can mould the affections or turn the eye of love away from the form or face that is shrined in the heart. And it should appear so to every sensible man or woman. If the mysterious agencies had ever been discovered by which one man or one woman could disclose the future, or alter the true and loyal course of genuine love, they would not now be secret. Too many powerful kings and queens have striven for these secrets without success, to allow that they were in the possession of any human being. Is it supposable that if the fortune-tellers could disclose the future, as they declare they can, that they would

"laborately incorrect in his statements," "ready to promise, but slow to perform." all these and many other similar expressions are habitually used to describe what nobody is willing to admit that he ever does—for nobody ever lies. Ask anybody if he does.

It is an interesting problem for the student of human nature to ascertain the cause of this paradoxical fact—the proneness to lie and the scorn of liars. Perhaps an analysis may help. The subject divides itself, naturally, into four heads, each with numerous subdivisions, as lies of cowardice, interest, vanity and malice, each having its euphonistic synonym. Thus the first, lies of cowardice, may be described as "the desire to avoid disagreeable consequences." This is the simplest form of lying, and, doubtless, the most common; not among children, servants and uneducated persons only, but among mature men and women, heads of families, public functionaries. It is the slave's vice, and tyranny is too often its father. The child lies to its parent, the servant to his master, the husband to the wife, the wife to the husband, the official to his constituents, to escape expected punishment, whether that take the form of personal chastisement, dismissal, hard words or loss of political influence. The last mentioned, however, the official lies, comes also under the next head, lies of interest, as do likewise all the deceptions of tradesmen, the chicaneries of lawyers, the promises of politicians, the unfounded rumors of stock jobbers, the mental reservations of religious teachers, the expatiations of statesmen, the tactics of generals, the cajolments of women, the flatteries of candidates for office. Under this head, also, come the conventional falsehoods of politeness and the extravagant adulation of gallantry. Hear Moore on this subject:

Long as you're false and he believes you, Long as you're true and he disbelieves you, So long the world's a better place to you, And while you're lying he's your friend, But all you're doing but to sell your truth, The moment that he tells you that.

But this, of course, must refer to gallantry, and not to real love. No less various are the forms assumed by lies of vanity, which are, in reality, the least harmful of all, if lies of any kind can be otherwise than harmful. These assume the form of gross exaggerations of real occurrences, as well as that of pure inventions, the object being simply self-glorification. Thus, there are some people who can not take the shortest trips without meeting extraordinary people, and encountering uncommon adventures. All their friends are rich and distinguished give sumptuous repasts, and live in a style of fabulous magnificence. They even make a display of their infirmities, exaggerating their symptoms to awaken sympathy. Such people are never willing to admit a story by adherence to fact. If the interest of the hearer begins to flag they resort to invention, regardless of the transparency of the trick.

Lies of malice are, to the honor of human nature, the least common of all, and by many are considered the only ones which really deserve the name. They are the ones specially prohibited in the Decalogue, and it is probably the distastefulness they inspire which has brought such odium upon falsehood of every kind so that nobody who will be at all will lie a second time rather than acknowledge the first one.

The last species of lying which now occurs to us is the benevolent lie, intended to spare pain. It does not come properly under any of the above heads, but lies class by itself. This enumeration of the various forms assumed by this vice, if it throws no light upon its cause or cure, shows at least the truth of the adage, "the world is terribly given to lying."

FORWARD IS THE WORD. In the grand Democratic procession which was gotten up in New York to celebrate the arrival of the exiled Fenians, negro clubs were assigned a prominent place in the formation of the line of march. A correspondent took place on the subject, a colored club having solicited the honor of participating in the celebration. Tammany held the application under advisement for several days, and at last situated it to a vote of the society, when the proposition to grant the request was carried in the affirmative by a small majority. It is important to know and publish these facts hereabout, for there are many persons who are blindly allied to the Democratic party because they suppose that it is religiously and conscientiously devoted to the white race. Tammany is the mouthpiece of the Democracy, and when she breaks cover and allows the colored people to participate in a great and patriotic celebration, it is time for the lesser lights to either cease their opposition to such affiliation or to hunt about for a new party of purer color.

IN THE LEGISLATURE. In our article on the Legislature, in yesterday's Republican, an error occurred in the statement that Mr. Ray, of Omaha, introduced the act to establish an institution for the blind, with an industrial home, at Baton Rouge. The bill was not introduced by Mr. Ray, but by Mr. Ragan, of East Baton Rouge. The practical manner in which the bill was drawn up reflects great credit on Mr. Ragan, and the anxiety of that gentleman to make the bill as perfect as possible was evidenced by his cheerful acquiescence in every proper improvement that was suggested.

There was little of public importance in the Senate during the morning session, except the call of Mr. Blackburn for Senate bill No. 24, being an act to define the duties and fix the compensation of the State Printer. The Senate passed the bill increasing the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court. We hold this to be a wise measure, for the Supreme Court should be able to command the highest legal talent in the State, and it is idle to expect that a lawyer of high rank in the profession, and of commendable talent, will fill the liberal position of judge at a compensation probably not amounting to half of what his practice will yield.

In the evening session the attention of the Senate was occupied principally with the printing bill, which after some considerable debate, was passed. The bill dissolving the charter of the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, which, as we mentioned, had been passed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, was then taken up and passed with meretricious speed. There was nothing else of importance transacted.

In the House there was little business done of any public importance. At any rate little of the business had progressed so far as to make it the subject of legitimate debate. The one bill that the House when resolved into a committee of the whole, would be occupied with House bill No. 206, reported by the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, of which Mr. Warrill, of Jefferson, is chairman. This bill, it seems, is a desideratum not only in relation to public health, but in regard to habitableness of certain neighborhoods. This is a matter which has never yet received a due share of legislative or municipal attention, and it is to the credit of Mr. Warrill, that he has taken hold of it so judiciously, and it is to be hoped that the bill will pass.

trade their secrets in dirty alleys for fifty cents? Their capacity would command the confidence and favor of kings, and empires and dynasties would be regulated with the precision of machinery. But what is the use of disabusing the public mind of these gross and palpable absurdities. To-morrow the trade in love powder and clairvoyance will be as great as ever.

named in the bill. It requires a security from each member of the board in a bond of \$10,000, and provides a tariff of fees; for instance, storage, fifty cents; drayage, twenty cents; labor, fifteen cents; brokerage, fifty cents; all to be paid by the buyer. There are some other fees, which appear to us calculated to fill somebody's pocket at the expense of our commerce.

Mr. Ullman, of Orleans, presented a strong protest by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce against the passage of the bill, and after a loud and violent debate, the House adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day, and the matter will again come up as unfinished business.

THE SLEIGHT OF HAND. The only topic of conversation and discussion on Canal street, yesterday, was the sudden and terrible onslaught on the Slaughterhouse Company made by the House of Representatives. The day before holders of the stock had consulted themselves with the hope that the conservative wisdom of the Senate would counteract the designs of the House. Yesterday this consolation seemed to be growing weaker, and to be accompanied by a corresponding depression of the stock. Hopes of defense in the Senate gradually faded away, and the stock fell point by point until it was freely offered at a sacrifice without finding purchasers. The prevailing impression seemed to be that the Senate would pass the House bill, and toward evening this impression gave to a conviction which appeared to be founded on definite information from the scene of war. Persons interested in the company declare that even should the bill take the form of a law, the company will be amply able to defend itself in the courts, and successfully resist the attempt to forfeit its charter. However this may be, the action of the Legislature has certainly thrown Canal street into a spasm of agitation, in the midst of which no symptoms of satisfaction are anywhere to be discerned. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and this must certainly, so far as Canal street is concerned, be a very ill wind indeed. Even the bears make nothing by the fall, for there was no short interest in the street, and holders who had been looking forward to a solid advance in a few weeks, are compelled to drain a cup of bitter disappointment.

The Slaughterhouse question was so conspicuous yesterday that nothing else was apparent. Even a telegram announcing that the workers at the Calcasieu mine had penetrated the sulphur bed to a depth of seventy-four feet failed to enlist attention. Some persons tried to excite interest in this stock by declaring that it had been sold at 20, and that 20 had been refused for it, but only aroused a passing smile of incredulity. Perhaps things will be better next week.

There was a sale in the board last night of five shares of Louisiana State Bank stock at 100.

The following were the bids and offers at the board last night:

DR. CHARLES E. KEELS, DENTIST. No. 11 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.

JACOB OTT, BUTLER. No. 181 Delord Street, New Orleans.

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BRANCH WASHINGTON. Corner of Camp and Poydras Streets. K. M. STELLA, Manager. Open nightly until twelve midnight, and all night on occasion of balls, etc.

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EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1871. Can be obtained at all the principal Stationers.

A CARD. I desire to announce to my former friends and persons that I have associated myself in business with Mr. W. A. Whitmore, under the name and firm of WHITMORE & BARRINGER, at No. 117 and 119 Front Street, New Orleans, where we are prepared to do all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work in the most approved manner and style at the lowest cash price. And in handling and packing for their retail liberal patronage, and in sending a continuance of the same to the new firm, I would see to it that in no way anything in our line they will not be better interested to give us a call before leaving their orders elsewhere.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE. THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK. The Southwestern States. E. A. TYLER, No. 113 Canal Street.

SPLENDID STOCK. NEW JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE. M. SCOLLER, Camp Street.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a store where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Fixtures could be had, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select the different makes of the machine best suited to the service which they desired to apply to. To such a Mart we invite you to call on us.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, 88 AND 810 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS. S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 217 Poydras Street, between Poydras and Iberville Streets.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. WILSON'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. S. SILVERSTEIN, 195 Poydras Street.

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THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE BOOKS THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. CAP BOOKS, Half Bound, Three-quarter Bound, Full Bound, Full Bound Corners, Ends and Bands, Full Russia.

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