

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 8, 1872.

Thanks to the Southern Express for latest New York papers.

We have received from the Department of Agriculture the last monthly report issued.

Alaska is wetted by rain 249 days in the year, and drenched by fogs nearly 100 of the remaining 125 days.

Among the rich men of Boston are one worth \$18,000,000, one \$8,000,000 and six \$5,000,000 each.

Lotta in the "Little Detective" this evening at the St. Charles Theatre. To-morrow evening, benefit of Miss Lotta.

The Republican Central Executive Committee will meet at their rooms this evening, at half-past six o'clock.

Joseph B. Lyman, Greeley's agricultural editor, is dead. We shall never know what time of the year to dig for apples any more.

Saturday night will close the circus performances at Tivoli circle, and Sunday night the first entertainment in Washington square will be given.

The English say we do not dine in America—we go to the table and worry down our food as if for a wager, and hence indigestion and dyspepsia. Too true.

A landlord at Biddeford, Maine, recently took from a tenant, in payment for rent, a barrel of flour produced by a subscription by members of the Methodist Church.

We beg to inform an inquiring correspondent that "The flag that braved a thousand years" is not the same as the "Baby Bunting" of nursery song.

The town of Erin, McComb county, Michigan, is free from small-pox at last, and now the inhabitants of that town cheerfully warble, "Come Back to Erin."

A gentleman of Detroit had a baby left on his doorstep one night last week. He took it in, cared for it tenderly, and the next day swapped it off for a terrier pup.

Twenty-two Jackson, Michigan, girls of vinted tastes got up a sleigh ride the other night, all by themselves, and wouldn't allow any of the horrid men to accompany them.

More than thirty of the living Unitarian preachers have come from Evangelical denominations. The Methodists and Trinitarian Congregationalists furnish more than the other sects.

There is a prospect now that the printing bill will soon come up for final consideration. If passed in the form recommended by the Executive, it will cure many of the abuses complained of.

The Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga last year cleared but \$2051, while the receipts were \$222,379. Some of the principal items were: Employes, \$76,921; market bill, \$89,515; music, repairs and painting, \$30,921; interest and insurance, \$18,000.

Barbora now has four cannibals in his museum—two men, a woman and a girl—and to drop in there about dinner time, and see them all sit down to a broiled missionary on the half-shell is very amusing. So says the Courier-Journal.

The chief opposition to the new registration and election bill comes from the coalition reformers. The Governor and his friends are far more liberal in the concessions asked for by the people than those who pretend to be the peculiar exponents of their opinion.

It is a commonplace truth, in this country, that a workman's rights are the same as those of a prince of the royal blood; but the history of San Francisco and the Chinese appears to indicate that her citizens have forgotten the old copy-book axiom.

Small, trim whiskers, coming just below the ear, is a style beginning to prevail among men about town. Large ones of the same cut used to be called mutton-chop whiskers in England. These new-fashioned ones might appropriately be termed lamb-chop whiskers.

Will the *Platycodon* explain how colored people could vote before they were enfranchised? It says that Governor Warmoth got a little election and charged the colored people fifty cents of a dollar for the privilege. The "yard stick" editor is getting mixed again.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and thirty-three, against one hundred and forty-seven the week previous. Three died of apoplexy, three of asthma, seven of bronchitis, sixteen of consumption, four of fevers and seventeen of pneumonia.

Representative Wakeman, of New York, in a speech made in the House of Representatives, at Washington, Saturday, declared "that on the morning following the nomination of Grant at Philadelphia, Greeley would come out in the *Tribune* and support him; and that the Republican party in New York would be united by that time."

A few days since the Theodore Thomas orchestra troupe made the trip from Washington to Acquia Creek, Virginia. While passing Mount Vernon, Mr. Thomas summoned the members of his company together, and, under his guidance, the tones of a solemn dirge were wafted by the breeze across the Potomac, over the last resting place of George Washington.

Lowell, Massachusetts, has \$14,000,000 invested in cotton and woolen mills. It has 50 mills, 550,000 spindles and 13,000 looms; employs 9000 females and 6000 males. They make per week, in yards of goods, 2,250,000; woolen, 22,000; carpeting, 35,000; and shawls, 2500. The consumption of raw cotton is, per week, 625,000 pounds, and wool, 57,000 pounds.

The *Platycodon* thinks it very dishonorable to expose "respectable citizens" who are caught on the floor of the House of Representatives lobbying bills, or the secret in the Carter Republican's. These objections or that's gone. The venality, corruption and intrigue of "respectable citizens" is, in the thing.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE WELL CLAIM.

Since Judge Abell and his new grand jury have turned their attention to the civil laws and the construction of the statutes relative to debts, contracts, payments, etc., there will be little left for the regular profession to attend to. Unfortunately, however, in the very outset, the grand jury commits the grave mistake of involving the provisions of a repealed statute, and presents a case to the attention of the court under it, instead of referring to the law governing the case. It is not easy to say what sort of a report they would have made, or what view of the case they would have taken had they clearly understood the statute. And they have not only misapprehended the law, but in our judgment they are ignorant of the history of the Well claim, about which they have just been seriously exercised.

In referring to the law governing the Well case, the jury refer to and quote from the second section of act No. 69, approved March 16, 1870, which was amended and re-enacted by act No. 43, approved March 4, 1871. The act reads as follows:

"That the Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts and the president of the Citizens' Bank, who is hereby constituted the fiscal agent of the State, for the purposes of this act, shall jointly constitute and form a board of liquidation of the floating debt of the State, and it shall be the duty of said board to settle and redeem all the floating debt of the State created by authority of law, and also all certificates of indebtedness issued prior to the passage of this act, and all past due bonds, and past due interest coupons of the State, and for that purpose said board is authorized and required to exchange said bonds for the aforesaid evidences of debt, at the rate of one hundred dollars in bonds for every seventy dollars of indebtedness."

Possibly, if the learned pundits who compose the grand jury had consulted this section of the law, instead of relying upon a repealed section, they would have been spared the necessity of characterizing an act of obedience to its provisions as a "flagrant malversation in office." For the claim paid was recognized as just by one of the predecessors of Mr. Graham, Auditor Peralta, who had examined the claim of B. Well in November, 1866, and certified, under his seal of office, that it was a just debt. He complied with the law of the State by issuing to the claimant certificates of indebtedness to the amount of the claim. These certificates bear date November 28, 1866, two years before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, or of the one hundred and twenty-seventh article of our State constitution. And we may remark, by the way, that the latter instrument does not refer to those in any manner, either in express terms or by implication. These certificates were given in settlement with B. Well on a contract. The nature of this contract is not stated in the certificates of indebtedness, but the presumption exists that it was lawful, until set aside by proof. They were issued by an Auditor of the State of Louisiana at a time when the State was controlled by those who had sympathized with the rebellion, and before there was any prohibition either in the constitution of the United States or of this State against the payment of debts proscribed by the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution or the one hundred and twenty-seventh article of our own. And as the certificates passed into the hands of innocent third parties the claim became a vested right, which the State certainly could not divest, and which the nation probably could not.

It further appears that the consideration upon which the claim was founded was the furnishing of supplies, medicines, provisions, fuel and other necessities of life to the poor women and children of the upper Red river parishes who had been impoverished by the war. Not one dollar had been expended for articles contraband of war. All had been expended for charity—to save innocent women and children from perishing with hunger, cold and disease. Their husbands, fathers and sons were in the confederate army, fighting for the wrong, it is true, but under the authority of the State, acting under a wrong impulse. Generous men were found willing to advance money to purchase supplies to save the innocent, neglected, needy families from perishing.

Auditor Peralta subsequently recognized the justice of the demand of these men for reimbursement, by issuing certificates of indebtedness, and the Radical Legislature of 1871 ordered these certificates to be paid. This the General Assembly had a perfect right to do. The payment is not inhibited by the fourteenth amendment. Our constitution does not contain a line that forbids the liquidation. Only Confederate notes and bonds are referred to by the latter, and debts contracted in aid of the rebellion by the former. These certificates were not predicated upon Confederate notes or bonds; the supplies were not furnished to aid the rebellion, but were distributed in the interests of humanity, and given in the sacred name of charity.

We are astonished that men who lent their voices and contributed their means to aid the rebellion, now stand up and arraign a generous foe for saving the women and children from starvation. Yet such is the case. The *Times and Bee*, that have decided Confederate records, echoed the slander with additions, and Judge Abell's grand jury, whose foreman was once abandoned to be held in high repute as an adherent to the lost cause, not only misquote law, but pervert history to make a case against Governor Warmoth. Mr. Gains and Auditor Graham, for obeying the plain behest of a Legislature composed of generous foes to the rebellion.

We maintain that there was no error committed. The act of the General Assembly is clearly not repugnant to any constitutional provision; the action of the board of liquidators was merely an obedience to its mandates, and the factions complain of the modern reformers, so strongly tainted with hypocrisy as to bring the authors to discredit.

We hope the judge and the jury of the Criminal Court will hereafter confine their efforts to their legitimate functions, and let matters too deep for their comprehension remain for wiser men to look after.

DEFAMING AND DEFAUD.

One of the peculiarities of the political discussion which the Democratic press and its allies of the conservative persuasion are carrying on at present is that they confine their denunciations to Governor Warmoth exclusively, without referring to the general evils that exist in the community. It is true that they refer to certain measures, such as the election, registration, constabulary, Metropolitan Police and printing laws as arbitrary and unwholesome; but outside of these their efforts, for we can not call them arguments, are limited to an unsparring abuse of the Governor in his official as well as in his private relations. But little regard is paid to logic or truth in these attacks, the plan being to use all the scandal possible that the falsehood which is not denied may be taken as admitted. As an instance, the charge it made that the Governor holds the blank resignations of all his appointees, which being disproved, the authors of the statement still persist in repeating it, confident that they can make some capital with the ignorant out of this plain untruth. As another instance, the charge is published that the Governor manipulated the election returns, which being rebutted as wholly unfounded in the very nature of things, the story is still circulated as a truth by those who know better and who profess to have no other object than to see the truth established and justice maintained. We submit if the papers that commit these offenses specifically are not publishing themselves as unworthy of credit generally. If they have an object to gain that necessitates the use of one falsehood will they not endeavor to succeed by the manufacture of two more? And if their integrity is personal to an officer who has arrested corrupt legislation, and general as against the legislation itself, may we not suspect that their inclination against the man is founded in some measure upon their predilection for the measures which he arrested. What would be thought of a big rough who assailed an officer for arresting a receiver of stolen goods? Men who are interested in the lobby are not the parties that ought to be charged with prosecuting the enemy of the lobby; and the papers that fail to caution the Legislature against corrupt measures ought not to be credited as honest when they revile the Governor for vetoing and defeating the inequities that the lobby engineers to a success. This is the way it looks to us at least.

THE GRAND JURY OUTRAGE.
The stupid political attack upon Governor Warmoth by the grand jury (so-called), contained in its silly and untruthful report upon the Well claim, is not the least alarming outgrowth of the late trouble. The jury itself is an illegal body, the creation of a judge who, from the release of the red-handed ruffians of 1866 to the enlargement of the men accused of the assassination of Whelyland, has proven a partial shield to the murderers of Republicans. Unfounded and anonymous charges, without attempt at investigation or showing of proof, Judge Abell summarily dismissed a grand jury in mid-term, whose members were fearlessly and earnestly discharging their duties, and the existing body succeeded. What has been the result? For the twenty days of their power criminals of all degrees have felt entire immunity from indictment, while whatever would make a partisan point against the Governor and his friends that was presented to their attention has been pursued with a vigor and determination as remarkable as the concurrent lack of decency, discretion and sense of justice. Surely, the Legislature is not going to let so dangerous an example, right under its eyes, go unnoticed. What has become of the committee appointed some two weeks ago? Is one man to determine who shall be brought to bar and who go free—what offenses punished and what crimes remain unpunished? The liberties of every individual member of the community are jeopardized by the present state of things, and we call for prompt and effective relief. Let the founder be made to at least keep this fountain of justice out of the control of political tricksters.

WHO REPRESENTS GRANT?
A prominent member of the Democratic State Committee yesterday, with an effrontery that would be refreshing did we not know his clique has absorbed the Customhouse officials, body, boots and breeches, declared his fears that "we will not be able to save Packard, but hope to control the appointment of his successor." He went on to detail the Democratic plan of campaign, and by the employment of the Ku-Klux and enforcement bills, asserted the ability of his party to carry the State next November. How the laws referred to can be distorted from their proper purposes is shown by the arrest of the Governor and members of the Legislature during the recent attempt at revolution.

A VERY UNSELFISH POLITICIAN.
A point of departure occurs between Governor Warmoth and Postmaster Lowell as to when the disaffiliation first set in between them. The Governor suggests that it originated when he vetoed the Ship Island bill, which was such an indignity that it died of "popular strangulation." Mr. Lowell says that it could not have originated in that, as he had the honor to eat breakfast with the Governor after the veto had been delivered. This proves nothing. Better men than the Postmaster have broken bread with men they disliked for the special purpose of abusing the very hospitality which they tasted. It would have been singular if Mr. Lowell had admitted that his enmity originated as the Governor conjectured, but the censorious world will say that the conjecture was a far more reasonable explanation of the animosity than the one which the postmaster gave. A positive injury is always accepted as a better excuse for personal enmity than a mere difference of opinion about an abstract political question relating entirely to third parties, and when the postmaster suggests that he forgave the wound inflicted upon his own pocket, and resented the doubtful benefit that was refused to a stranger, he taxes human credulity beyond its capacity.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
Some people differ from Shakespeare in the belief that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." With this class our "Calico" contemporary down the street is inclined in sympathy. It don't like names, especially names that imply former occupations or callings. The *Pie* believes in progress—no half-way measures with it, and when the chicken bursts from the shell it must come out a full grown rooster. Our "Calico" neighbor was adolescent on his birth—no abortion, it. The nuptial ceremony that converted the yard stick into the editorial quill, changed the literature of the counting room into the polished rhetoric of men of letters. Like Minerva leaping from the head of Jove, the "people's paper" came forth under its new auspices armed cap-a-pie for political warfare. It struck boldly out, like a knight doing his devil. It didn't hit anybody, but the self-conceit of its projectors was satisfied, for it made a noise. It revivified the stale effusions of previous journals, and became loud in its denunciations of political opponents. It attached no significance to the truth or falsity of its accusations, and was content that it has made them. But especially did its ire overflow against the Governor of the State. It abused him for not being a reformer, and when his mes-

sage was sent to the Legislature urging reform, it found in it food for animadversion, and denounced him and his associates with opprobrious epithets. It charged that the Governor had been convicted of embezzlement in Texas, when its preceding issue contained the evidence refuting the charge. Indeed, its columns, under the new management, has teemed with vituperation, invective and calumny, and the grossest perversions of fact in reference to the Governor and this paper. Little attention was paid to it was understood that the authors knew very little about what they were writing; these were put down from the first as emanations from the counting-room. Like the monkey who unexpectedly fell heir to a tin whistle, and exhausted his life in devotion to its music, our "calico" friends were making the most of their plaything. If it affords them delight, it occasions us no uneasiness. The Governor is likely to survive such attacks. Our sensitive neighbors can therefore "toot away."

According to the editor of the *Bee* Governor Warmoth was uneasy before the committee, and writhed under the examination instituted by Mr. Spear. According to the reporter of the *Times* the Governor was supercilious. According to the *Picayune* he was candid in the extreme. As the latter organ speaks in the name of two hundred and fifty editors, the preponderance of witnesses is certainly in its favor; and as the printed record bears upon its face the quality of honesty and candor, the judgment of the court is that the *Bee* only suggested what its editor hoped for, and not what occurred.

If the *REPUBLICAN* expects us to bestow valuable space and time to reply to such articles in a journal which, in reputation, has a lower character than the *Police Gazette*, or the Woodhull free-love organ, it has made a mistake.—*Picayune*.

We confess we are not particular as to the character of the journal in which replies to our articles are published. If the editors of the *Picayune* can not get their articles into the *Police Gazette*, or the Woodhull free-love paper, why not put them in their own. We are perfectly indifferent how they manage it, or whether they reply at all.

The executive of the State has just testified before the congressional committee that he owns eleven hundred shares in the New Orleans Republican. We have nothing more to say.—*Picayune*.

A Western lady recently managed to have twins born in different States by doing it in a railway train while crossing from Indiana into Michigan.

REMOVAL.
We learn from the *Picayune* that Warren Hastings was "impeached for malversation in the government of India." And the *Picayune* professes to be a newspaper. Why not?

WALLACE & CO.
ARE NOW LOCATED AT THEIR NEW STORES, Northwest Corner Magazine and Common Streets, And are prepared to offer to the trade THE BEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS EVER DISPLAYED IN THIS CITY. With increased facilities we are offering inducements to buyers that will render it entirely unnecessary for them to go North, as WE WILL COMPLETE WITH ANY MARKET IN THIS COUNTRY.

WALLACE & CO.
N. B.—GEORGE W. BANKER and JOHN WALLACE have been admitted as partners in our firm. WALLACE & CO. ja14 2p

excursion. Coming home, he could show the committee the building in the Sixth District where the Ship Island Company engineered a municipal indorsement out of the City of Jefferson upon four hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds for an imaginary canal on Napoleon avenue. And he might relate how the indorsement was never made effective, owing to the fact that the city fathers wanted the work done before the bonds were signed. At this point there might be such a judicious use of pathetic reproaches that a supply of bandanas would be found useful.

Street rumor affirms that the investigating committee is discussing the propriety of closing its labors. When a committee like the one which is now holding its sessions in this city was sent to New York to investigate affairs in that community, it discovered irregularities in the federal customhouse at that point of such a nature that astonished it into going back to Washington. Is our committee afraid that a like result will follow its researches into the transactions of the New Orleans Customhouse? And does it intend to adjourn without exploring after the very wrongs which it was expected to expose and report against?

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A CARD.
The ladies of the church in my charge, assisted by ladies of other churches in this city, are to have an entertainment, with various other attractions, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on the evenings of February 6, 7, 8 and 9, for the purpose of raising more funds for our new building now going up on Napoleon avenue, in the Sixth District. The stringency of money matters, I know, is severe, and yet right in this very stringency the ladies venture upon the liberality of a community that has never failed to respond whenever worthy objects were presented for its aid. I would respectfully but most earnestly beg of all my friends and acquaintances in particular, and of the public in general, their presence and patronage. You may not be able to do the liberal things your hearts would incline you to, but please remember that every little helps, and that a little given by many will soon reach a large amount.
fe 4 2p B. WAYNE.

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New Orleans, January 30, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to persons holding warrants and vouchers of the last session of the Legislature to present the same to the chairman of the committee immediately for registry, as a bill for the redemption of the genuine warrants and vouchers will be introduced into the House on or prior to the 15th day of February, 1872. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

DE WITT C. BROWN, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Has just arrived from New York, where she has surrounded thousands of people who have witnessed her. She is the only lady who is really expert and has a natural gift of telling your past, present and future life. She has traveled throughout Europe and America, and never failed to give entire satisfaction. This lady has been pronounced by pure scientists and astrologers to be the most wonderful in her profession. She respectfully invites all to give her a call, and be convinced of her power. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay. Rooms at the corner of Canal and Magazine streets, No. 28 Carondelet street, corner of Canal street. fe 14 2p

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