

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

We received yesterday by the Southern Express New York papers of latest dates.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, has just passed his eightieth birthday.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's Day, and the usual missives were circulated about the city.

We have received by mail the report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to the Common Council of the city of Chicago.

A farmer living outside of Cleveland has a dog who waits for the stage every evening, catches the paper and carries it home safely to his master.

The Sioux City ghost has fallen into an annoying habit of sitting in the yard on a bucket, with head under his arm, to the fright of passers-by.

Mrs. Moulton, who has won so much popularity in the musical world, has been obliged to cancel all her engagements, owing to the illness of her husband.

A Minnesota sheriff kindly allowed a convict to step outside the penitentiary a moment to kiss his wife, and the family tie proved so strong that he has not yet returned.

The blossom can not tell what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example, that roll away from him, and go beyond his ken on their perilous mission.

Eight out of every ten tobacco choppers in the regions where the plant is raised use the natural leaf twisted up into banks and free of honey, liquorice juice, or other monev adulteration.

There is a tendency everywhere to adopt new methods of swelling the mortuary reports. Illinois young girls are just now dying from the effects of chewing the wax used in sealing fruit cans.

Miss Laura Keane has retired from the boards, and with Miss Emma Webb and several other ladies will shortly start a weekly illustrated literary and society journal, called the Fine Arts.

A Wisconsin paper states that a little girl, eight years old, is begging in the streets of Oshkosh, with a paper which certifies that "the bearer is a widow with five children, in destitute circumstances."

Ben DeBar will appear to-night at the St. Charles Theatre in the character of Tom Tupp in the sparkling comedy of "Stage-Struck Tailor," the performance to conclude with "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

If you want to put out your non-explosive without an inquest, blow a sharp and prolonged blast at right angles to the top of the chimney. This will draw away the flame from the wick speedily and safely.

Consul General Bodisco has telegraphed to the mayor of Mobile that Grand Duke Alexis exceeds exceedingly that want of time and arrangements already made will prevent him from making any stay in that city.

Manager Pope, of the New Memphis Theatre, is looking around for a location for a new theatre, which he proposes to erect soon. The location, it is intended, shall be on Main street, and the structure is to be a magnificent one.

A young girl was practicing the "Battle of Prague" on a piano in Brooklyn on Saturday last. After she had played for two hours a burglar shot at her through the window, but, to the grief of the neighborhood, missed.

Marriage between kindred in Russia, however distant, even unto so-called "forty-second cousins," is against the law, and considered by the Russians as an abomination. Neither may a young person marry a god-parent, the latter coming under the head of "spiritual relations."

A Connecticut fisherman one day baited his hook with a live frog. After patiently waiting some time for a bite, as he chatted with a friend, he found that his lively bait had swam ashore, and was sitting quietly on a rock by his side. He wound up his line and went home.

The Administrator of Improvements invites sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, the twenty-first instant, for constructing and repairing revetments and repairing earthworks of the levees along the Mississippi river, left bank, from Louisiana avenue to the lower line of Carrollton.

The Republican congressional committee intend to send several speakers to New Hampshire this week, including Senator Wilson and others in Congress. They go with assurances from President Grant to the party that he has determined to abolish the general order business in New York.

Of the Coleman Children, who will open at the St. Charles Theatre next Monday evening, the St. Louis Republican says, "they are the best juveniles on the boards in this country, and unless the taste for precocious infants has utterly died out, these children ought to acquire a liberal stock of fame and fortune within the next three or four years."

Mr. W. J. Adams, of the Enterprise (Mississippi) Courier, is in the city, and will remain several days, devoting himself to the business of that paper. The merchants of New Orleans will find it profitable to advertise in the Courier, as Enterprise is only twelve hours' ride from this city. Mr. Adams was formerly connected with the Piyanque.

The man who invested a dollar the other day in the Louisiana State Lottery and drew a \$2000 prize does not claim to be smarter than other men. He says it was simply a streak of good luck that might befall any man who invested a little money in the tickets of this institution. The next grand single number drawing takes place on the twenty-eighth of this month. Daily drawings as usual.

The Banker Hill (Illinois) Gazette says: "Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, in this State. He removed to this place with his father's family in 1857, and lived here during that and the greater portion of the ensuing year. When he came here, Mr. Warmoth was a lad about eighteen years of age, and was engaged as a clerk in Joseph Flanagan's dry goods and grocery store. About the close of 1858, the Warmoth family moved back to Marion county."

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S DEFENDERS.

If Governor Warmoth were in need of special defenders against his enemies of the late Democratic-Customhouse coalition, he could easily find them in the witnesses summoned to testify against him. These gentlemen find it is one thing to make charges for political capital at ward meetings, in the coffeehouses, in the opposition newspapers, or on the corners of the streets, and quite another to come up and swear to them before the world. None of the Governor's accusers cared to go so far. Consequently, their testimony may be offered in evidence for his defense, in case such a defense is needed. His fall and clear vindication by the testimony taken before the congressional committee, is doubly gratifying to us, for we can not but feel a pride, as Republicans, at the position which he now occupies before the whole country. As the organizer and leader of the Republican party in this State, he has accomplished what, perhaps, no other man in the United States could have done. With extraordinary executive and administrative abilities, real tact and judgment, and with peculiar sagacity, he has performed what seemed to many an impossible task. He has had to war against passion, prejudice and opposition of every kind; he has had to coalesce and crystallize into a homogeneous working majority the most incongruous and heterogeneous elements and classes of society. Out of the seething, boiling, eruptive cauldron of lawless disorder, he has reduced the almost immiscible mass into quiet and orderly elements, and he now stands the recognized head of the Republican party in this State.

In working out this great problem Governor Warmoth has had to encounter every species of opposition inside and outside the Republican party. That he has ruled with a strong hand may be admitted; but this was absolutely necessary in the excitable and turbulent condition of society when he took the helm of State. And for this he has been stigmatized with every vile epithet that could be invented by hate, envy and malice; he has been charged with nearly every crime that disgraces human nature. Yet, notwithstanding all this, and the efforts of all the Packards, the Caseys, the Lowells and the Carters, he stands to-day in a prouder position before the Republican party of the Union than his best friends could have hoped for. When the so-called Democratic papers, as well as his opponents in the Republican party, charged him with bribery, corruption, fraud and a perversion of his powers, he has always, as he did in his Turner Hall speech, declared—

I am ready to stand any investigation that these gentlemen may think proper to institute; and I say, to-day, that if it shall be ascertained that I have used the office people have given me for my own aggrandizement, that I have defrauded the State to the extent of one farthing, that I have used the powers given me for purposes that are wrong, it is the duty of the Legislature to bring me before the bar of the Senate and hurl me from the high office the people have given me.

Little did he or his well-wishers, at that time, think that an occasion would so soon occur as that offered by the congressional committee, for a fair and impartial opportunity for all his maligners, defamers and accusers, of every kind, color, complexion and party, to present their charges, with the proofs. It came, and at once every stone was turned, every nook and corner was searched, every crack and cranny was examined by his enemies, of every hue, with most malignant acerbity, in the vain endeavor to stir up some evidence against him; and, like that well known beetle, the scorpion philensis, commonly called the tumble-bug, they manifested a most extraordinary interest in a very dirty work.

And what came of it all? These disappointed accusers and their reliable witnesses were compelled, under oath, to roll away the filth which they had endeavored to pile up at the Governor's door, and were forced to scrape away the dabs with which they had aimed to blacken his character, and they have made his name shine white as snow beside those of his malicious accusers.

Not a bribe revealed, not an act of corruption ascertained, not a charge proved; and now that the false charges have been dissipated, the opposition papers assert that the Governor is trying to obstruct and delay reforms. Have they read his message sent in on the fifth instant? In that message he asks for and urges upon the Legislature no less than nineteen reformatory measures. Every one who knows the Governor must know that when he lays down a programme he always carries it out, cost what it will, and nothing is more certain than that he will use every means in his power to procure the passage of the measures he has recommended. Let the discomfited parties to the corrupt coalition whine, and the Democratic whippers-in chide, but the Republican party, not only in this State but throughout the United States, will give Governor Warmoth a stronger support than ever. The reforms he proposes will be carried out, and the Republican party in this State, purified and united, will sweep the State at the next election by an increased majority, and this unity and efficiency of the party will be mainly due to the efforts of Governor Warmoth.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY. As investigating committees are the order of the day, it is unfortunate that the congressional committee, while here, should have closed their investigation so suddenly. Another week might have been advantageously employed in looking a little closer into the doings of the federal office-holders here, in which case a similar line of inquiry might have been instituted that has been going on for some time in New York, by a committee of the United States Senate. The importers would then have had an opportunity of laying the workings of the general order system in the Customhouse here before the committee. They would have had an opportunity of showing how much was exacted from them in the shape of drayage of their merchandise, and for storage in a general order bonded warehouse, owned by a brother of Collector Casey's chief deputy. The wrongs which our importers have long silently suffered; the enormous sums of money of which they have been muled in draying their goods past their doors, two or three miles, for the express purpose of putting them in the warehouse known as No. 6; the large prices charged for storage—in some cases double what they could be stored for elsewhere—and then the cost of drayage back again, is beyond all calculation.

But this is not all. The goods are taken possession of and ordered to general order warehouse No. 6 before the time allowed by law has elapsed, and while the merchant is getting his papers through all the circumlocution offices in the granite building; the hour of three o'clock arrives; he has to go back next

morning to get his permits. When he sends his permits, he learns that his goods went to general order the day before, and he has to pay an extra drayage and a month's storage, when the goods have not been twenty-four hours in warehouse. Then again the committee might have examined and ascertained how many inspectors were excused from duty by Collector Casey, so that they might assist in carrying out the Carter programme; how many clerks were detailed on what Herwig calls "special duty," such, for instance, as sergeants-at-arms for Carter, copying documents in one of the district courts, etc., and if all these men did not receive pay out of the United States Treasury, although they rendered no service. It would be a curious inquiry to know how many of Casey's employes were ordered to report at the ward clubs, with instructions to break them up if they found they could not have their own way.

If the committee had looked a little closer into the doings of Marshal Packard, some things would have been disclosed that he would have had no especial reason to be proud of. As it was, his own testimony showed that he appointed and swore in a large number of deputy marshals, and supplied them with badges. Yet he keeps no list of the men he appointed. He found it convenient to have his deputy "out of town," and he confessed his ignorance of their doings. It would have been well to ascertain when and how the large number of deputy marshals who figured at the ninth of August convention were paid.

An examination, under oath, of some of the clerks and employes of Collector Casey and Marshal Packard, and the books and papers of their offices, would disclose a knowledge of how deep was the plot, and to what lengths they were ready to go to accomplish their ends.

We say it is unfortunate that the committee did not go a little deeper into the doings of the federal office-holders, more especially when the most private affairs and doings of private citizens were inquired into. What will be said in defense of inquiring into the private revenue and income of private citizens—for what they draw their checks—and yet the official doings of two of the chief federal officers in the State are glossed over, and dealt with as tenderly as possible? Was it for the interest of reform? Was it for the interest of the public, or for fear our brother-in-law and his associates would get hurt?

THE MOB.

It is very rarely that a good measure has to depend upon mob violence for success. There is always force and power inherent in a just cause which will triumph over ordinary obstacles. It may therefore be safely put down as an axiom in politics, that a principle which can not bring to its support the calm reason and sober judgment of the people, has little to recommend it to public confidence. Satisfied of this truth, the supporters of Governor Warmoth may view with the rightful consciousness of truth and justice his administration of public affairs. His enemies have abandoned all effort to reason against his measures; political argument is unheard of among them. Their only reliance now to overcome the wide-spread devotion of the people to his administration, is in the mob. Inflammatory appeals, in which the worst passions that animate men, are attempted to be excited, now form the staple publications of opposition journals. The Committee of Fifty-one is held up to the people as the nucleus of a mob, around which, the ragtag and bobtail of New Orleans can rally with impunity. One journal goes so far as to flatter the emigrant merchants from Maine and Boston, that they are the "pride and chivalry of Louisiana," and that the new organ, the outgrowth of high priced bombazine and cheap domestic dry goods, is the peculiar exponent of political economy, and the avant courier in the new crusade against the constituted authorities of the State. Willing itself to surrender its opinion to the dictation of a committee of citizens, this journal is surprised that the high-minded people of the State are not willing to imitate such servility. The majority of these people have known the kind of government these merchant princes would inaugurate. The grinding oppressions, the cruel insensibility to human rights, illustrated before the war, have not yet faded from men's minds; and when the representatives of a free people are threatened with mobs—when the chivalry is again called upon to act—and inflammatory appeals are made to the turbulent and violent passions of the people, it is time that the black man and the white man should begin to prepare for an anticipated struggle. There never was a truer saying than that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and unless the colored man is again willing to return to a state of bondage—unless he is willing to become the political and social slave of the arrogant and pretentious merchant, and see his children again cringe beneath the lash of the mistress or be spurned by the foot of the master—he will awaken to the necessity of preserving from all violence the legally constituted government which his valor contributed to secure.

An appeal would never have been made to the mob unless the revolutionists felt convinced their cause was unjust. But they have made it—made it through the organ of the Committee of Fifty-one, the organ of the rich merchants who claim to be the appointed of Israel, and before whose lordly dictation the poor man, whether white or black, should bow and tremble. They are likely to find that the people of Louisiana scorn alike their bravado and the preposterous impudence of their assumptions. The necessity for a new city charter can scarcely be perceived, in view of the fact that the one we have has not been thoroughly tested yet. So far it has proved a saving to the city over the preceding administration. The trouble the city government has encountered has not been an expensive administration, but a wretched complication of the finances arising from previous mismanagement.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator Gallup, providing for the establishment of a Louisiana Library Association, is a novelty in its line, and will, no doubt, establish a new feature in the lottery business. The section which provides for the distribution of gifts at the six yearly public literary, musical or dramatic entertainments, effectually destroys the exclusive privileges conferred in the lottery business. The main object and purpose of the association being the establishment of a State library, for the literary culture and advancement of the people, gives it a popularity which it could not obtain were the objects of the association of an exclusively money-making character. The capital stock of the association is to be \$500,000, and may be increased to a million of dollars in case the business, which is to be used as a medium for the acquisition of the library, justifies the augmented capital. The stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be evidenced by such certificates as the trustees may determine. Indeed, the subscriptions to the capital stock are to be almost unlimited, and the association may grow into a great public enterprise with twenty-five years exclusive lease and succession. It provides that in no contingency shall ever a charge be made for the use of the books, periodicals and literature acquired by the association. These are designed for liberal distribution, without fee or reward, and for the spread of useful information.

If strictly confined to the purposes recited in the bill, and void of doubtful interpretation, it will doubtless meet with universal favor and speedily become law.

IS THIS FALSEHOOD OR FOLLY?

The Governor has said in his messages that he intends no such change in that grand inquiry, the registration law, that will diminish his power.—Piyanque, February 13.

The Governor has said no such thing, but, on the contrary, he distinctly recommended in his messages the very changes in the registration law which are to deprive him of the power complained of. And in his testimony before the congressional committee, he went still further, and said that the laws ought to be amended, because it conferred power that was dangerous to the people.

The Customhouse faction expects the Committee of Fifty-one to foment a riot that will result in the proclamation of martial law and its own establishment in power. This is a very weak game, like all the other games that the Customhouse has played so far. The Piyanque is a sort of put-up deck of cards, that Casey and his professionals are using against the people. Fortunately the Republicans know the trick, and are prepared to beat it.

In one breath the "organ of the people" deprecates the utterance of certain indiscreet expressions on the street corners, and in the next it smears valuable white paper with suggestions quite as indiscreet. This amounts to nothing except to show that "too many cooks will spoil the broth."

The seven hundred thousand people in the State are called upon to save the State from the Legislature and turn it over to the Committee of Fifty-one. The committee asks us to do this thing peacefully, or it will take steps to make us do it. Bull-y.

[Communicated.]

New Orleans, February 12, 1872.

Mr. Napier Bartlett, Editor Claiborne Advocate, Homer, La.: DEAR SIR—Having seen in a late number of your paper an account of a fire in the town of Homer, La., having been promptly subdued by one of the Babcock Fire Extinguishers, I would be glad to learn from you any additional circumstances connected with the affair which you may have learned from the parties present.

A. M. GRANGER, Agent Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

New Orleans, February 14, 1872.

Mr. A. M. Granger, agent Babcock Fire Extinguisher, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the twelfth instant, I take pleasure in stating that the fact that the fire on the morning of the twenty-fifth ultimo in West store was undoubtedly suppressed by the Babcock Extinguisher is undeniable. The building in which it originated was constructed entirely of wood, and was surrounded by others of the same material; and had the fire been allowed to reach much headway, half of the business part of our town would have been swept away, as the hour was very early in the morning, the wind quite fresh, and our people badly provided with means for putting out fires. Eye witnesses positively stated to me that a conflagration was only prevented by the fortunate use of the Babcock Extinguisher, and our entire population now regard it as equal to any emergency for suppressing fire. Hoping that you will introduce your valuable machine in every town and village in the State, I remain very truly yours,

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR

OF THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, in the City of New Orleans, 1872.

April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in Mechanics' Institute.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and information fifty new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their applications at once.

For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

New Orleans, February 10, 1872. 5-11 6t 2p

BOBOMS.

Extra large and long fine Linen, French made, SHIRT BOBOMS, well adapted to our Southern Gentleman's wear, just received and for sale.

Six for Five Dollars, or One Dollar Each.

Only look at them in the show cases at

LEIGHTON'S,

CORNER OF CANAL AND ST. CHARLES STREETS. 5-13 2t 2p (Remember.)

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

94.....Camp Street.....94

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the Republic.

Also from T. H. Senor, agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS,

with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class

GORDON PRESSES

of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES

of

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,

PRESSES, ETC.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

FOR AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,

FANCY SHOW CARDS

RAILROAD WORK,

LAWYER BRIEFS,

BOOK WORK,

STEAMBOAT WORK,

BUSINESS CARDS,

PROGRAMMES,

HANDBILLS

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Steamboat Officers will find it their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE

AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat

Printing, and have

NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE

FOR

COLORED BILLS,

AS WELL AS SOME OF THE

FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,

AND OF EVERY SIZE

Our Facilities for Printing

BLANK WORK,

are unequalled by any establishment in this city

BILL HEADS

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER,

Prices Accordingly.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES,

In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can

be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch

but on accommodating terms.

SENATE VOUCHERS.

Persons holding Senate Vouchers will present them to the Senate Judiciary Committee for approval on or before February 20, 1872.

OSCAR F. HUNSAKEE, Chairman Senate Judiciary Committee.

FINISHED SOCKS

AT LEIGHTON'S.

Finished BRITISH SOCKS, elastic tops, per dozen.....\$4 50

Finished FRENCH SOCKS, elastic tops, per dozen.....4 50

Finished GERMAN SOCKS, elastic tops, per dozen.....4 00

Six Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, finished, per dozen.....2 00

Six Linen SHIRTS finished, per dozen.....3 00

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods generally, all equally cheap, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. 5-13 2t 2p

DUNBAR'S

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Bethesda Mineral Water.

The acknowledged cure for Bright's disease, Diabetes, Liver and Biliary Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale of F. W. No. 30 Magazine street, New Orleans.

H. D. HUF, Sole Southern Agent. 5-13 2t 2p

WEDDING SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS.

BOYS' SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CAPS TO FIT INTO SHIRTS.

Extra Long and Large Bosom.

Shirts made to order, artistically cut and fully made, at our Shirt Factory, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

5-13 2t 2p CHARLES LEIGTON.

JOHN W. MADDEN

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 5-13 2t 2p

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER CO., DEALERS IN

SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

Have removed to

No. 89 Canal Street,

Second door from the corner of Chartres Street, New Orleans, January 1, 1872. 5-13 2t 2p

REMOVAL.

ARE NOW LOCATED AT THE

NEW STORES

Northwest Corner Magazine

Common Streets

And are prepared to offer to trade

THE BEST