

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

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 11, 1872.

The season of the Opera House will close to-morrow evening.

The Academy of Music will continue open about four weeks longer.

The useful, the beautiful, the ornamental and the fancy at the Exposition.

Senator William Pitt Kellogg has our thanks for a number of valuable public documents.

Base old pictures that have not made an appearance in public for half a century at the Exposition.

Query for the popular health journals—How can a man keep his feet dry if he has a creek in his shoes?

A Boston druggist states that a noted temperance lecturer is one of his most regular opium customers.

In the machinery department of the Exposition all kinds of steam machinery is in full operation every evening.

Impure vaccine matter has developed a virulent form of erysipelas among the children of Oneida, Illinois.

These warm evenings can not be spent with more pleasure and profit combined than by attending the Exposition.

The last theatrical performance at the Varieties Theatre for the present season will be given next Tuesday evening.

Ladies, if you wish to know the origin of your costly silks go to the Chinese pagoda, Exposition building, and see the silk worms at work.

Pay a visit to the fine arts hall, Exposition building, if you wish to spend a couple of hours pleasantly among rare works of art and skill.

Mr. F. C. Remick, Administrator of Commerce, has returned to the city, having visited Chicago after the Cincinnati convention adjourned.

The St. Charles Theatre will be opened next week, for a short period, under the management of Mr. George Ryer, of the Varieties Theatre.

The St. Charles Theatre will close its present season Sunday night, the last performance being given by the Martinelli-Ravel pantomime troupe.

Go to the Varieties' matinee at twelve o'clock to-day and see "Eileen Oge." This will be the last theatrical matinee of the season at that establishment.

The New York Mail states that flesh-colored stockings are "all the go," and that old-style garters have been superseded by stocking suspenders. The Mail is supposed to know.

Vigilant Steam Fire Company No. 3 will hold a grand festival at the Fair Grounds to-day. For complimentary tickets we express our obligations to John H. Bernois, Esq.

An aspiring hen has made her nest, and is hatching her young, forty feet from the ground, in the splintered top of a tree broken off by the wind at a farm near Palmyra, Missouri.

General Longstreet unreservedly expresses the opinion that the nomination of Horace Greeley was the best that could be made, and the belief that Greeley and Brown will be elected.

The numerous admirers of the Earl of Dufferin, in the north of Ireland, have resolved upon entertaining him at a banquet in Belfast, prior to his departure for Canada, to take office as Governor-General.

The coming of ethereal mildness leads a Western editor to sad reflections. He remarks: "The warm days of summer are approaching, when we shall be pestered with annoying mosquitoes and hopping fleas."

Whenever Jennie Parvis, of Binghamton, dies, she will say to her mother: "Give my button string, which is twenty-four feet long, weighs seven pounds, and comprises 1942 different buttons, to brother; I don't want it any more."

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at five o'clock P. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a hair store, and all the furniture and movables therein contained, situated at No. 196 Canal street, in the First District of this city.

Mr. George Meix, of the brewery corner of Villere and Toulouse streets, specially invites a representative of the REPUBLICAN to attend next Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. the exhibition of Teller's patent refrigerating machine and improved engine for cooling and reducing air to freezing point. That will be delightful.

One thousand dollars reward will be paid by the street railroad presidents of this city for the detection and conviction of any one knowingly putting counterfeit five cent pieces or nickels in the car fare boxes. This is in consequence of the increase of counterfeit nickel pieces given for fare in the street railroad cars.

We are glad to learn that our personal friend John H. Bernois, Esq., one of the ardent supporters of Seymour and Blair in the last Presidential election, has decided to abandon the Democratic party and will support the nomination of Greeley and Brown. He will commence the organization of a Greeley club at once.

The Southern Star Base Ball Club will give a grand fancy dress and calico ball at Eagle Hall next Saturday evening. The committee of arrangements consists of W. T. Dean, chairman; J. B. Siegel, W. Leetch, T. Keller, W. C. Dean, H. Leland, E. Levy, T. Stumpf and J. Shaw. We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets from Mr. J. B. Siegel.

The new board of directors of the Louisiana Paper Manufacturing Company send to us, as a sample, a ream of the first printing paper made at their mill. Their purpose is to increase the capital stock of the company, and put in the requisite machinery to furnish this market with as good paper, for printing purposes, as can be made in any part of the world. We wish the company success in their undertaking, which they certainly deserve if they accomplish their intentions.

AN EDUCATIONAL FUND.

It is certainly not necessary to argue at this time the necessity of public education for the permanent advancement of republican institutions. It has long since been conceded that education is the only safeguard for republican government, and therefore the attempt to establish a system of national education by Congress should meet the hearty approval of the people and public press of this country. The cause of public education has not received proper attention in the past in the Southern States, and since the abolishment of slavery there is greater need than ever before in the South for the establishment of a system of public schools that will secure instruction for all.

Notwithstanding the general admission that education is essential for the support and advancement of republican government, it must be admitted that political causes have conspired, in certain localities, to prejudice the minds of a portion of the people against the dissemination of knowledge among all classes of people. To counteract this effect of a local prejudice, instigated by an unsond political motive, philanthropic men have entered upon the noble work of founding, by an act of Congress, a national educational fund, which is to be devoted to the establishment of a national system of public education.

To remedy the, in some sections, growing evil of ignorance, a bill was first introduced into the lower branch of Congress on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1870, entitled an act to establish a system of national education. The introduction of the bill was the entering wedge to discussion upon an all-important subject. Its advocates did not expect to accomplish its passage through Congress without much delay and opposition, and its final defeat did not disappoint them. They were content in having brought the matter before Congress, and in that way attracted the serious attention of the people at large to a subject of vital importance to them. The discussions upon this bill served to show that it was constitutional and practicable for Congress to pass such a law.

The principle laid down by the Democrats of Connecticut, "that the source of power being in the people, free schools and general education are essential to good government and the perpetuation of free institutions," was cited in support of the constitutional right of Congress to legislate in matters of this kind. Congress, it is understood, will not attempt to interfere with State schools, but it is proposed that, as the education of the people is essential to the continuance of republican government, it is the duty of the national government to see that a national system of public education is established by law.

For this purpose a bill has, during the present session of Congress, passed the House of Representatives entitled "an act to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people." This bill forever consecrates and sets apart the proceeds of the public lands for this purpose in the following manner: One-half the receipts for lands, after deducting expenditures, is to be distributed among the States, Territories and District of Columbia; the other half is to be invested, and a fund created whose income is to be distributed in like manner.

For ten years the distribution is to be on the basis of illiteracy; afterward, according to the population between four and twenty-one years of age. Each State will be entitled to its share of the first distribution that before January 1, 1873, or within two months of the first meeting of its Legislature thereafter, shall have engaged that it will provide by law for the free education of all its children between the ages of six and sixteen, and will apply all moneys which it shall receive under this act in accordance with its conditions. After the first distribution each State will receive its share which has complied with the following conditions:

First—It shall have made provision for the education of its children as required above.

Second—It shall have applied all moneys by it previously received under this act in accordance therewith.

Third—It shall, through the proper officer thereof, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June last preceding such apportionment, make full report of the number of schools free to all the children thereof, the number of teachers employed, the number of schoolhouses owned, the total number of children taught during the year, the daily attendance, and the number of months of the year schools shall have been maintained in each of the several school districts or divisions of said State, and the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of maintaining a system of free public schools.

The act further provides that these sums are to be distributed by the State among its school districts in either of the three prescribed ways, as it shall think fit, and to be applied only to the payment of teachers of common schools, except that a sum not exceeding fifty per cent the first year, and ten afterward, may, in the discretion of the State, be applied to the payment of teachers of schools for the education of teachers.

It is estimated that the future net proceeds of the sales of public lands may amount to two million dollars annually, one-half to be distributed as stated above, and the other half to be created into a national educational school fund. Four-fifths of the money thus collected will go to the Southern States, where it is much needed. The dedicating of the public lands for free educational purposes is a beneficent project, and if carried out properly will redound to the glory and credit of Congress.

THE EFFECT OF PRINCIPLE.

The Bee holds to the doctrine that a political theory, much less a political principle, right or wrong should be adhered to. It makes no allowance for change. A position may be taken upon partial information, which fuller intelligence modifies and leads to different conclusions, but in the opinion of our contemporary this is not allowable. It sticks to first impres-

THE CUSTOMHOUSE ORGAN OF TUESDAY LAST.

The Customhouse organ of Tuesday last says: For years the American plow-boys have laughed at "Dr. Greeley's pretensions to agriculture, and the American schoolboys have laughed at his political economy. The palpable mistake in this statement is, political editors, especially those of the Democratic persuasion, are mistaken for "American plow-boys," for it has been these editors, not the plow-boys, who have laughed at Greeley's pretensions to agriculture. The latter, particularly the candid and best informed of them, admit the service Greeley has done for the farming interest, and prize his book as containing much of great worth.

Schoolboys may have laughed at his political economy, but if his notions as to protection are referred to, it may be some consolation to his supporters to remember that such grown-up boys as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster did not laugh at him. It is reported from Washington that President Grant has become very much disgusted, and that he freely speaks of his intention to decline a second nomination. This desire on his part is induced by the constant pressure that is brought to bear upon him to alter his policy in certain particulars. His firmest and most powerful supporters are dissatisfied with the aspect of affairs, and their suggestions naturally influence the President to suppose that if he gives way to the advice of his friends he will be accounted weak and inconsistent, and if he does not they will be discouraged. The politicians who support the President feel that they are in peril of a complete break-down, for the party which has upheld them so long can not be weakened as it has been and succeeded against the combination that is almost certain to vote for Greeley and Brown.

The President sees and feels the peril as keenly as his friends do, and when to this weakness is added the still further fact, well known to himself, that some of his present advisers and supporters are unreliable, it may well be accepted as a certainty that he is maturely considering about the propriety of withdrawing from the next contest. One of the current reports is that Speaker Blaine, a most popular and deserving Republican, will be presented to the Philadelphia convention with a very powerful backing. Truly we are in the midst of a revolution that bids fair to bring about strange complications.

No better proof could be wanted that Horace Greeley, as the New York Post charges, was identified with the Tammany thieves, than the fact that his nomination was secured by the politicians who control Tammany, and the still more significant fact that Tweed's followers are rushing to the support of the philosopher, who, in the guise of an enemy, was always a friend they could count on.—Customhouse Republican.

The above is scarcely worthy of notice, save as showing how unjust a man can be for the sake of blackening, if he can, the honor of a political opponent. Horace Greeley may have been eccentric, and word and deed, but those who know him, or his history (and who does not?), even those of the political party he has most bitterly opposed, know he has been honest, and would never have been party to the frauds of Tammany and Tweed, or any transaction of that ilk.

The Iberville News suggests that as the Customhouse clique hold their next convention in Baton Rouge, it will save costs of transportation to employ a detail of penitentiary convicts to act as proxies and sergeants-at-arms, instead of the usual force of deputy marshals and revenue inspectors. As recent heavy drafts have run their campaign fund rather low, this economical suggestion will doubtless receive serious consideration from the ring-masters. And the members might gather some hints from their short-haired allies that would prove of great future usefulness.

The Chicago Times, the leading Democratic organ of the great Northwest, predicted some three months since that a majority of the Democratic vote of the country would be cast for a Republican at the approaching election. In view of the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Cincinnati, this prediction has been rendered certain of fulfillment. United to the Southern vote and the vast numbers of the East and North in perfect accord and sympathy with the policy defined in that prediction, the election of the Liberal Republican candidates is now a foregone conclusion.

Instead of riding the fence, as all the other political platforms have done, the Cincinnati declaration of principles cuts the knot of the tariff trouble, and leaves the question to be decided by the people, who are the proper arbiters of that as of all other political measures. For the first time in forty years we have a platform that will be understood at the North as well as at the South, that the people must say what sort of a tariff they want. This is both Democracy and Republicanism, and all men can accept of it.

A distinguished Parisian scientist has recently discovered that in hot climates where yellow fever and similar epidemic diseases prevail in their most malignant form the inhabitants are addicted to the use of hydruret carbonic acid gas, or soda water. Indeed, his observations induce the belief that in case of yellow fever a patient addicted to the use of soda water rarely if ever recovers. This may account for the fatal character of the disease in this city in previous years.

The Citizens' Guard complains that "Wormoth's organ" is engaged in sneering at honest men! It does not, however, accuse us of having sneered at the Citizens' Guard. This may be accounted for by reason of the fact that the Citizens' Guard is neither colored nor honest, the only classes, it says, the Republicans sneer at. The truth about the matter is, we have great respect for the colored people, but very little for the Citizens' Guard.

The Citizens' Guard says that Greeley and Brown will be hung next November. It is barely possible the Guard may incur its deserts at an earlier period.

CORRECT THE ERROR.

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, agent, a new

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CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Board of Education, New Orleans, April 18, 1872. To Presidents of Boards of School Directors: The Education Convention called for April 25, in this city, has been postponed till MAY 23, 1872 to enable several prominent men to be present whose previous engagements prevent their attendance at an early date, viz: Hon. John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of the country. Please notify at once your delegates of the change of time.

Respectfully, E. S. STODDARD, Superintendent Second Division; J. B. CARTER, Superintendent Sixth Division; R. C. WELLY, Superintendent Fifth Division; Committee of Arrangements.

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NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS AND COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES. Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans. Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. 463

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES prepared and filed according to the Bankruptcy Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER, At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. 528 ly

SAMUELS & KNOOP, (Late Samuels & Oliver.) DEALERS IN REFINED BLENDERS of all descriptions, Stungias, Laths, Saws, Shells and other articles. Office and Yards, No. 287 Julia street, New Basin, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Plantation, Shippers and Orderly orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Orders for glass and other articles, made to order, and guaranteed to suit. 121 6m

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HORSES—MILLEN, THE UNDERSIGNED has taken this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western buyers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules to suit the country and city demand, which he can sell as low as any other dealer, and guarantee all stock sold as represented. JAMES RAGAN, Stenwell Sale Stables, 134 Baronne street. 428 ly

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBERS MATERIALS, SITTLEVALE CITY LIGHT AND HEATING FOR THE BARSTOW COOKING RANGE, 115 Poydras, near Camp Street. Dealers in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fitters and Steamboilers work promptly attended to. Box No. 25 Mechanics and Bankers' Exchange. 528 ly