

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 31, 1872.

The road to fortune—a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. The Rev. John Edwards, of Nisalia, California, is said to be the only living white man who is master of the Choctaw language.

General Samuel Ross, who went through the war with "fighting Joe Hooker," has been retired with the full rank of brigadier general.

The old political question, "Is he not a man and a brother?" is now changed to, "Is he not a man with only one brother-in-law?"

Edgar A. Poe was the author of the phrase, "Everything is lovely," to which modern slang-users have added, "And the goose hangs high."

Half the depositors in the Massachusetts savings banks are women, and \$26,000,000 is the sum total of the amount deposited by these delightful darlings.

There is a girl in Minnesota, only eighteen years of age, who by herself and two boys runs a farm of over 200 acres. She put \$500 in a St. Paul bank last year.

Chalmers Steam Fire Engine Company No. 23 will give a grand picnic at the Delachaise Grounds next Sunday and Monday. Complimentary tickets have been received.

Miss Drummond, the Quaker preacher, was asked whether the spirit ever inspired her with the thought of getting married. "No, friend," she said, "but the flesh has."

The United States government employs over three thousand women. Three thousand men, a Washington correspondent says, would do double the amount of work.

Miss Stevens, a beautiful blonde preacher, is creating a profound religious sensation in Georgia. She is said to make all the man culines feel like embracing her—doctrines.

The Liberal Republicans of Tennessee have nominated Judge Thomas A. R. Nelson, a Democrat, and Mr. Emerson E. Bridger, a Republican, for President or electors at large.

Swinburne has been interviewed by a New York World reporter, and has vouchsafed the information that America has produced only two original poets—Poe and Walt Whitman.

At the Somerville gallery sale, in New York, the "Child with the Blue Eyes," by Bonger, brought \$550. Some children of that sort are held at higher prices, but that does pretty well for a picture.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, is now about to cut up into building lots and sell his seven acre tract of land in Springfield, for which he expects to get \$100,000.

We regret to learn that Mr. David Bidwell, of the Academy of Music, is quite ill and confined to his bed, from which he has not risen since Sunday. His illness is not, however, dangerous.

The tax receipts at the City Hall for the past few days have been as follows: Friday, May 24, \$10,069.29; Saturday, May 25, \$6,271.56; Monday, May 27, \$5,791.67; Tuesday, May 28, \$8,234.57; Wednesday, May 29, \$13,090.77.

A home institution of great beneficence—the Louisiana State Lottery. With the outlay of a comparatively small sum of money many persons have drawn handsome prizes, and gone on their way rejoicing. Just try your luck by buying a ticket.

A private letter of the twenty-third instant, from Chicago, contains this paragraph: "While I am writing half is falling the size of eggs and smashing windows and shutters. It just sounds to me like pandemonium in Bidwell's 'Black Crook.'"

In tearing up the roof of the courthouse at Edwardsville, Illinois, last week, the workmen discovered the skeletons of pigeons piled up by the hundreds. A defect in the cornice enabled the pigeons to get in, but they were unable to get out again.

The old story of a bachelor filling his hair-oil bottle with an objectionable compound for the benefit of the chambermaid has been revived; only this time the compound is nitro-glycerine, which exploded when the girl was dancing at a ball, and blew her own and her partner's head off. The coroner was notified.

Prince Bismarck is so ill that the German Empire is about to lose his services for some months. The London Lancet says: "We have authority for stating that his nervous exhaustion, due to anxiety and overwork, has resulted in insomnia of such persistence that retirement from official duty is imperatively required."

A Boston bride, whose groom remonstrated with her at the wedding for indulging in rather indiscriminate bestowal of her last maiden kisses on a number of her male friends, remarked with natural naivete that the gentlemen in question had been in the habit of kissing her all her life, and she didn't see why they should stop now.

In a Mississippi, when an editor goes abroad for a few days' pleasure, he apologizes to his readers the next week in this way: "Our editor has been visited with those plagueous chills, which, not infrequently in Mississippi, shake a man up like mixed drinks are shook. In consequence of these awful chills, no editorials and but few locals appear."

A curious portrait of General Washington, on earthenware, is displayed in a New York jeweler's window. It is stated that soon after Washington's death an American traveling in England discovered some sets of earthenware with these portraits enameled upon them. He purchased the whole lot, had the portraits cut out and framed, and distributed them among his friends.

As short-hand may be in a few years the only standard mode of writing, every one should learn it as soon as possible. The old and laborious style of long-hand is fast going out of fashion, and the easy and rapid system of phonography taking its place. Everyone who desires to earn a lucrative livelihood should learn this useful art, for when once possessed the learner can give a fortune at his finger's end. Instruction given at the office of the REPUBLICAN, see advertisement.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES. It would appear, from the complacent manner in which the Picoque defines the attitude of political parties in this State, that the situation should occasion no more solicitude than an ordinary squabble among children. If the sagacity of the writer of the article alluded to is not at fault, all that is necessary to escape the evils attendant upon such divisions is for everybody to join the great "influential body of citizens" who, with reform as a pretext, find their actual exponent in our contemporary.

But that which puzzles us greatly in the Picoque's explanation is the assertion that the Reform party and Liberal Republican party are offshoots of the Democratic party. If our understanding is correct, the Liberals are the genuine reformers, and our Democratic friends who are classed as such are converts to our doctrine. Founded on the equal political rights of all men, the supremacy of the constitution, and the sovereignty of the States in their domestic capacity, the Republican party secured its first recognition in American politics by the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. It preserved the purity of its principles throughout its administration, and with the advent of President Johnson's reconstruction policy came the first disturbing element. This was cured in time. But a similar usurpation of authority, and an evident attempt to strengthen the executive power at the expense of the constitution, and by impairing the rights of the States, gave the first incentive to the reform movement in this country.

In order to purify their party it became necessary to strike at political evils everywhere. It won upon the popular confidence in the degree that it developed our earnest regard for constitutional principles and the rights of the citizens. It swept through the country with lightning rapidity, and eventuated in the Cincinnati convention. Those who regarded with favor the principles it developed, but unwilling to call themselves Republicans, agreed to the less characteristic appellation of Reformers. Those "old line Whigs" who now dignify themselves as Democrats (or, as the Picoque more classically defines them, the old line Whig Democrats, with a sprinkling of ancient Democrats), adopted as many of these reformatory measures as their faith could endure, and then growing elated with the idea of unaccommodated party, set themselves up as models in politics. But the Picoque is mistaken in supposing that they or our own converts, the Reformers, will constitute any controlling element in the election. Separated from the Liberal Republicans, they amount to very little, as a balance of power. But voting with us they become paramount and controlling.

It is not unusual, we are aware, for those who climb high to try to kick the ladder down when they reach the summit, but it most frequently results in a hard fall. We can possibly mean no disrespect to that large and intelligent class of Democrats and Reformers who are outspoken in their adhesion to the Cincinnati nominees. On the contrary, in this particular juncture, the States owe them a debt of gratitude not easy to repay. But with the Picoque it is different. Its pretensions are scarcely justified by the amount of capital it invests. Possessing some of the essentials of a leading journal, it assumes the patronizing airs, which only belong to dignity, veracity and ability. Its reputation of late will scarcely enable us to accord it these qualities.

AUSTRIA'S VICTORY IN 1873. New nations creep into old places with wondrous power. Rome under Rienzi flamed up from her petty feds, and shone afar over all Europe. Russia, led by the spirit of Peter the Great, has grown into a mighty mystery to bewilder and perplex mankind. Prussia, dwarfed by the strength of France, and beaten by the cunning of Austria, found in Bismarck the leader to illuminate her history and extend her possessions. A single brain seems to be the spark that ignites a magazine of thought and energy. An entire people sometimes languish and become the subjects of pity, if not contempt, who only want the impulse to make them great, just as a ponderous water-wheel waits and rots because no hand comes to remove the brake upon its movements.

For years Austria has been declining in the estimation of the civilized world, and yet the Austrians were never considered a weak or stupid people. They only fell into weak and stupid ways, because their rulers were not of the order of great men. If they had had a mighty king, something after the mould of the Empress Theresa, who contested with Frederick the Great, the Austrians would never have been overcome as they were in Germany. But as their Emperors descended in the scale of military ability, so the Austrians also lost their strength as a military nation. People are like the chameleon in this that they take their coloring from the power upon which they depend. If the Prince is effeminate the State partakes of his debility. Under Julius Caesar Rome was soldierly, under Augustus Caesar she was scholarly, under Tiberius she was brutal.

We have paid but little attention to Austria of late years, coming her weak in mind and body. The world was counting upon the time when she would drop out of the national family from sheer exhaustion. She has been blessed with a great man, as well as Prussia has been, but great in a very different way from Bismarck's greatness. Von Bismarck turned his attention, after the battle of Sadova, to better things than war. With a new king as his master, he gave up the sword and turned his ambition to making the Austrians happy, prosperous and contented at home. He broke the power of the priests, reduced the standing army, cultivated peace and good will with his neighbors, stopped borrowing money, suspended expenditures for costly fortifications, and inaugurated the policy of productiveness instead of waste. And the consequence is that Hungary has been pacified, the nation has been united, commerce and agriculture have expanded,

knowledge has increased, the royal family is beloved, the people are quiet and happy. Next year the great World's Fair will be held in the Prater, the most beautiful and extensive park in Europe, which belongs to the city of Vienna. A building with proportions that nothing the world has ever seen will compare with, is now being constructed to cover this imposing exhibition, and the most lavish bestowal of money is being made to fit the enterprise with every necessary adjunct that ingenuity can devise. When the crowding multitudes swarm through the gardens of Vienna, and hail the new king of the Austrians with plaudits, the defeat of Sadova will be effaced by a greater victory.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The Picoque reviews the standing of parties, and declares that both the Grant and Warmoth Republicans have made overtures for coalition with the Democratic party. It says that the attitude of the Customhouse wing is such that nothing is to be hoped for from their promises, and adds:

The attitude of the Democrats and Reformers toward their opponents, so far as an alliance is concerned, is, therefore, a waiting attitude. They should hold themselves ready to listen to admissible proposals from either wing of the Republican party. They should accept those terms which are the most favorable in the direction of a real reform in public administration; and, if possible, to separate them, let national and State politics be kept distinct.

While we think our contemporary is a little confused in its estimates, it unquestionably means well. In view of very recent events, however, we would suggest, as a correction to the extract above given, that the Governor, being master of the situation, is the party in "a waiting attitude," and the one to "listen to admissible proposals."

It is true that leading anti-Warmoth Republicans profess to desire to take him back into party fellowship, and even to nominate him for his own successor, on condition that he should consent to merge the two Republican factions in a common support of the Philadelphia nomination. It is true that they have gone so far in this direction that it only remains for the Governor to give the signal to make himself absently present at the Philadelphia Convention, and to be present for the first place on the State ticket!

If these things be true, with what grace, consistency or decency can these leading anti-Warmoth Republicans, Reformers and Democrats to repudiate the very thought of any sort of political association with Warmoth for State and local purposes, and to unite with the National Republicans for the express object of wresting the State government from his control in the interest of reform? If Warmoth is the bad man, and the pernicious ruler, and the supreme obstacle to reform in Louisiana, which they have so often proclaimed him to be, what could be expected for the cause of the State reform from politicians who were willing to sell it for the services of its greatest enemy!

The Times even seems to have lost its analytic powers, and says:

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED. Was there ever such a jumble as our politics have got into!

A convention has just adjourned which embraced certainly a large representation of the Radical party of the State, embracing that branch of the party which supports Governor Warmoth against the Customhouse branch. This convention embraced a large number of influential colored people. It was a decidedly more respectable body than that which met some weeks ago in the National Theatre, under the auspices of the Customhouse.

The chief managers of this body were friends of Governor Warmoth. On the Presidential question there is a decided division—some adhering to Grant and the Philadelphia convention, others to Cincinnati and Greeley.

On three points they appear to be united. These are:

1. In their general denunciation of the Democracy and their determination to stand by the policy and administration of the State, and to seek to perpetuate the same.

2. In their demand that the State contest shall be kept separate and apart from the national, leaving every member a perfect freedom to vote for Greeley or Grant, as he may prefer.

3. In their declaration in favor of Warmoth and Pinchback and their successors in the offices which they now fill.

Upon this basis the convention goes to Baton Rouge, to meet the Customhouse contingent of the party to reunion and combination. They are confident of their ability to bring it about.

What, then, is the aspect and condition of our affairs? Combine Grant and Warmoth, and all the power and appliances of the federal and State governments, and what are the chances of the Democratic or Union combination? We confess inability to answer this question, or to guide us to just and practical conclusions on this very grave aspect of our affairs.

BACKING DOWN IN CERTAIN MATTERS. If we have held our peace toward the tax resistors for a little while, it was because we thought the matter was disposed of by a sort of voluntary offering, on the part of Mr. Hugh McCloskey, to become the sacrificed lamb of the new rebellion. We discussed this subject somewhat at length a few days ago, in order to prevent the poor people from being cheated into litigation that the rich men might well afford to conduct at their own cost. There is no use for a thousand suits when one will serve the full purpose. And as Mr. McCloskey rushed into print and declared that he was ready to perish financially in resisting the taxes, we felt that our anxiety might subside for a time, since the decision in the matter of Mr. McCloskey made to protect all his poorer fellow-citizens.

Alas! that our reliance on the atoning devotion of McCloskey should have resulted in a bitter disappointment. He refuses to be led to the slaughter. He is no Isaac for the emergency. On the contrary, he joins with a number of other parties in calling upon the people to rally with their contributions in behalf of the lawyers who are to be paid for their voluntary services in defeating "odious and unconstitutional taxation." We are ashamed of our innocence and confidence in this matter. We might have known that there was to be a shearing on hand, and that in order to save the flock our eyes should be on the shearer all the while.

Now, what we have to say to the people is this: that they ought to hold McCloskey to his word, to test the law at his own expense, and above all, they ought to make the lawyers who promised to work for them free gratis stick to their engagements. Our estimate is that the costs in

McCloskey's case will be one hundred dollars if he loses it. If he gains it the cost will fall on the State and city. There is but one difficulty about this—that if the tax resistors' defeat the collection of the taxes, they will have to pay the costs as plaintiffs, because the defendants will have no money with which to settle the bill.

BEGGING ALMS IN A WEAK CAUSE. About on the dead walls and conspicuous fences throughout the city there is a flaming placard or invitation ticket soliciting property-owners to contribute money toward defraying the expenses of resisting unconstitutional taxation. Embodied in the poster is a statement that the State debt amounts to more than forty millions of dollars, and that the city debt amounts to more than twenty millions, which leaves the inference that the object of the men who have this matter in hand, is to defeat the payment of this debt by withholding the assessments which the State and city have made against their property. As the constitution expressly recognizes these debts, we do not see how the taxation that is to pay them can be called unconstitutional. If the inference, that reputation is the object of the resistance to the debt, is incorrect, then the reference to it was unnecessary and illogical. We thought that there was a voluntary offer on the part of certain famous lawyers to give all services to the down-trodden taxpayers; and as Mr. Hugh McCloskey spent a great volume of his breath in declaring his intention to spend all his money in defending himself from the tax collector, it perplexes us to know what purpose this tribute money is to be put to. With a free gratis lawyer the costs will not amount to more than one or two hundred dollars in a single case, and if the resistors can defeat the tax gatherer in one case they need not go to any further expense. Mr. McCloskey is either a very poor man or he ought to be able to squeeze out of his ginger pop earnings enough money to pay his own costs, provided he loses, and as he does not propose to fail, he surely ought to be willing to run the risk of that amount, since the costs to him will be nothing if he gains his case. Taken for all in all we do think this charity litigation is about the smallest game that has made its appearance in this neck of timber since the woods were burnt.

IDELEWILD. It will be gratifying to many of our readers to learn that the ladies of the Sixth District have arranged a series of charming entertainments, to be given at Idlewild (St. Charles avenue and Soniat street), commencing June 4, 1872, for the benefit of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. These entertainments are arranged with a due regard to every possible propriety, and will be such as only the accomplished ladies of the Sixth District can prepare, varied with mock theatricals, plays, charades and amusing episodes. A constant supply of refreshments (no liquors) will feast the visitor, and while enjoying the delicacies, our gentlemen friends can interview the charming belles who serve them. But it would be impossible to enumerate all the attractions one will encounter there. It will suffice to say the visitor will not regret the attendance.

Idlewild is a beautiful square, with elegant walks shaded by the magnolia, the pomegranate, and every possible variety of flowering shrub, being perhaps the loveliest of our miniature parks. To see it alone would be worth a visit.

Tennessee is certain to go for Horace Greeley, whatever the Baltimore convention may do. The Bourbon Democrats of this State may paste this announcement in their hats for reference, notwithstanding that their party has that State written down on its slate. The fact is, Tennessee has taken the new departure so deeply and firmly that she can not be cut loose from it before November. The disease fell upon the people while their political doctors were consulting about the symptoms of the future, and now the physicians are following their patients, seeing that they can not cure them. It is a bad case.

At the State Convention, the Democracy came up to the scratch beautifully. It not only urged the Baltimore convention to desist from nominations, but it actually endorsed Greeley and Brown as its first and last choice, to be supported against the field. Governor Brown, who is so popular that he had no competition for the gubernatorial nomination, says Tennessee will go for Greeley by forty thousand majority. Mayor Heiss says the Democracy is taking to the sugar hoghead. All the Democratic papers have put his name at their heads, and every prominent Democrat in the State is adhering to him as the bark on a tree stuck to the trunk. There is no doubt about Tennessee.

The Citizens' Guard falls in love with Mosby and one Ewell for supporting Grant, but denounces all the distinguished confederates of Louisiana who presume to exercise their right of preference. It indorses Dan Voorhees' utterances as "Democratic honesty and respectable," while it reviles those who, at risk of life, have practiced the doctrine which he contents himself with preaching. Bah!

"I will not strike thee, bad man," said the Quaker one day, "but I will hit this bill of wood full on thee;" and at the precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of a walking-stick that the Quaker was known to carry.

A Siberian bloodhound, while under the influence of hydrophobia, voluntarily amputated a Brooklyn policeman's finger. The vigilant guardians has not been in a cheerful frame of mind since the little episode.

Boston women pay taxes on \$34,000,000, but the proposed new English school building, when completed, will cost the city about \$700,000, and no woman is to be permitted to enjoy its advantages.

The oystermen in Staten Island bay are having an extraordinary run of luck, fishing up silver coins, supposed to have been dropped overboard by Captain Kydd some 200 years ago.

THE GETTYSBURG WATER CURE.

What the Great Men of the Country Say of them.

CONGRESS ON THE GETTYSBURG SPRING.

Dyspepsia the Primary Cause of all Disease.

The Gettysburg Water the Master Power.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Adams Express Company Takes the Lead in Reducing the Charges for Transportation.

Will the Railroads Imitate the Example?

GETTYSBURG AS A HEALTH RESORT.

To the Medical and Invalid Public.

On Inviting the attention of the invalid and medical public to the great reduction in the prices of the Gettysburg Water, which we have effected by the introduction of new packages, it is proper to submit a few additional testimonials to its medical efficacy.

The fact that thousands, perhaps millions, of the American people are suffering from indigestion and fatal maladies for which the waters of the Gettysburg Spring are the only relief, is a sad and alarming condition of affairs, and one which we have endeavored to remedy by the introduction of new packages, it is proper to submit a few additional testimonials to its medical efficacy.

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Gettysburg Health Resort, the rapid development of which presents, at this time, such an interesting and profitable spectacle, is well known to all who are acquainted with the history of the Springs. It is situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, and is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the world. The waters of the Springs are of a pure and soft quality, and are highly mineralized. They are said to be the only natural mineral waters in the United States. The Springs are situated on a high and healthy site, and are surrounded by a beautiful and fertile soil. The climate is pure and bracing, and is well adapted to the cure of all chronic diseases. The Springs are situated on a high and healthy site, and are surrounded by a beautiful and fertile soil. The climate is pure and bracing, and is well adapted to the cure of all chronic diseases.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. St. Mary's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, December 1, 1867. Gentlemen—I beg leave to offer my testimony in regard to the Gettysburg Spring. After a fair trial I have the gratification to declare that my experience corresponds with what has been asserted about the medicinal value of the water. I have suffered from chronic rheumatism of sixteen years, and during that period I have been, on four occasions, confined to bed for five months with acute inflammation. The last attack commenced on the 15th of the month of April, and I was in bed for three weeks. I was so miserable, I was so crippled in every joint that I could not leave my room during eight months, and I expected to be in this condition for the remainder of my life. Since I commenced the regular use of the water, in proper doses, I have been able to get up and walk, and I have been able to do my usual business. I have been able to do my usual business, and I have been able to do my usual business. I have been able to do my usual business, and I have been able to do my usual business.

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