New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1873.

The publication of the Opelousas *Courier* will be suspended a few weeks.

Mr. P. E. Bechtel has been elected secretary of the Louisiana State Senate.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December is received.

George W. Wheat has been appointed and commissioned chief constable of the parish of Tangipahoa.

The Customhouse will be open to day for the entrance and clearance of vessels only, from 9 to 11 A. M.

The postoffice will be open to-day, January 8, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. only. The public will please take notice.

Judge Thomas Reber was yesterday elected assistant minute clerk of the Senate in the place of T. C. Wilson, resigned.

Longfellow isn't a bit poetical over the Boston fire. He owned a good deal of insurance stock which was badly damaged thereby.

Mr. William Oswald Charlton, of the British Legation, is about to marry Miss Campbell, who powders the loveliest face in Washington.

The Sacramento *Union* says that lands in Oregon within reasonable distance of water or railroad communication have doubled in value within the past five years.

A lawyer critic caught the words uttered by the witches in "Macbeth:" "A deed without a name." "A deed without a name! Why, by the statutes it is void."

Rev. Father Burke lectured last evening at St. Patrick's Church on "The beauty of Catholic worship, and its harmony with the wants of the nineteenth century."

Rev. Father Burke will lecture at St. Patrick's Church to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock, on the three great evils of the nineteenth century, and their remedy.

The weather and politics in our city yesterday were remarkably "bland and childlike" for the season of the year. We do not mean to be offensive in speaking thus of the politics of "this people."

A representative of the REPUBLICAN has been invited to attend the installation of the Clerks' Benevolent Association of Louisiana at their hall, No. 3 Carondelet street, to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

It is proposed to try the experiment in the lagoons near Lincoln, Nebraska, of raising oysters, which it is thought can be fed up to the proper saline standard from the neighboring salt springs.

The name "Joe Bridger" is owned by six different men in Bullitt county, Kentucky. They distinguish them by saying, "The Joe who shot old Campbell," "the Joe who killed Bill Gordon," &c.

Colonel C. W. Lowell, postmaster of New Orleans, will accept our thanks for a table containing the date of departure from New York of European, South Pacific and West India mails for the present month.

A pretty waiter girl in Sacramento city amuses herself by blacking of the faces with cork or lamp-black of inebriated individuals who may happen to visit the saloon where she "keeps."

Let the meanest man look sharp for his laurels. He is soon to have a rival. A boy in St. Paul, Minnesota, paid his little sister five cents for her ticket to the Christmas concert, and then stole the money, bought peanuts, and refused to divide.

The California fish commissioners have appointed an agent to go East in April and bring back lobsters, eels, whitefish from the Western lakes, wall-eyed perch, black bass and other valuable fish from all over the United States, to be propagated in that State.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 21° at St. Louis. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 65° at Indianola, while at the same time the thermometer stood at 58° at Galveston, 57° at Shreveport, 55° at Vicksburg and 54° at New Orleans.

One night lately the kitchen and residence of Mr. Placide Thibodaux, at Upper Plaquemine, in St. Landry parish, caught fire and were destroyed, with most of the contents, including $250 in greenbacks and $750 in gold and silver. So we learn from the Opelousas *Journal*.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that in a very few years the Pacific coast will raise more than 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat per annum, and says that, besides this, the gold and silver product of the coast, estimated at $65,000,000 annually, will sink into insignificance.

The *Picayune* is authorized to say that "Attorney General Ogden does not recognize the Superior Court as existing *de jure*." This is not so trying to the feelings of the judge as must be the fact to Mr. Ogden that none of the courts recognize him as Attorney General *de jure* or *de facto*.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt from the publisher, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, of a copy of the "Public Ledger Almanac for 1873." This neat little volume is full of statistics on scientific, historical, agricultural, financial, chronological and political matters, which render it invaluable as a handbook.

Let all those who would like to smoke something particularly fine in the way of a cigar go to the store of Mr. Jayme Magi, at the corner of Common and St. Charles streets, and inquire for those pressed Intimidads which he has recently received fresh from the manufacturers at Havana. If there is anything superior to them in the city, we have never come across them.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that Colonel George Moorman and Mr. John G. Parham have become partners in the business of Payne, Dameron & Co., which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of J. N. and H. M. Payne & Co. The old firm of Payne, Dameron & Co. bears a high reputation, while Colonel Moorman was well known to many of our readers during his connection with the Jackson railroad, and Mr. Parham is also well known. The commercial connection of these gentlemen means business.

SPEECH BY SENATOR CARPENTER.

The people of Wisconsin appreciate Senator Carpenter as a valuable servant who should be appreciated, and their confidence in him is like that which they have put in General Grant, justified by the conduct of the recipient. Senator Carpenter never faltered during the last campaign, nor, as for that, at any time before, in true devotion to the Republican party and the cause it represents. Always faithful to the cause of human liberty, even when that cause was clouded with the shadows of the rebellion, he has not yet relaxed his fidelity, but still holds to the faith that those who once went so fearfully astray are not safe to be fully trusted at present. He is in no hurry to again uncage the lion that ravaged the forest before it was caught, simply because its claws have been cut. A mild confinement may save the State, and it will not hurt the lion.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club, in Milwaukee, on the night of the thirtieth of December, in honor of Senator Carpenter, at which a telegram was read from the President toasting the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Carpenter responded in a speech from which we propose to publish some important extracts.

Senator Carpenter has singular confidence in the people, something after the fashion of Abraham Lincoln, as he describes it:

Of all the lessons taught by the late campaign, the most important and consolatory is the capacity of the people for self government.

A conspiracy entered into thirty years ago by public men in position corresponding to that held by Sumner, Trumbull & Co., one year ago, backed by such influences as the New York *Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune*, would have defeated the best ticket ever brought into the field. How impossible it would have been to elect a Whig denounced by Webster, Clay and their associates as utterly unfit and deserving of nothing but impeachment for past misdoings. But times have changed; the war was a great educator; the people now read, and think, and judge for themselves; and neither party leaders nor political newspapers can lead the people astray. Indeed, party leadership, in the sense in which Clay was a leader, no longer exists. It is now in politics as it was in the early church: "And whosoever shall be chief among you, let him *serve*." The leader of to-day is he who follows most obediently the public will, and makes most haste to execute the solemn judgment, the "sober, second thought of the people," which "is always right." The people of this country were always sovereign in *theory*; now they are sovereign in *fact*. It was the great merit of Lincoln, that he never sought to lead, but always to follow public sentiment.

The constitutional amendments, in their effect upon the organic law of the United States, are thus applied by the Senator from Wisconsin, and we recommend the distinct acceptance of subordination to the general government as therein stated, to the men of the South who profess that they are unwilling to surrender State rights, because the North still holds to that delusion. The North has surrendered all of its notions as to the equality of the States in any conflict with the general government:

Although the South acknowledge themselves overcome in the field, and although their State governments, on being readmitted to the Union, ratified these amendments, yet there exists a wide-spread opposition to the result secured by the amendments, and in the late campaign some of the ablest men in opposition to Grant openly avowed their object to be the overthrow of the Republican party with a view to secure the "gradual extinction of these amendments." These facts may well justify the apprehension that had Greeley been elected, and the Democratic party thereby been raised to power, all that the war secured would either have been thrown away by direct repeal of the amendments, or frittered away by such a construction of them as would have rendered them of no real or practical value. Perhaps this apprehension, more than anything else, contributed to the overwhelming—the annihilating—defeat of Mr. Greeley. The *mere* election of General Grant, by a small majority, would have left this opposition to the amendments to linger on and reappear in a future presidential canvass. But the tremendous majority given for Grant upon this issue must end the hopes of the disaffected and satisfy the South that the attempt to reverse the result of the war is as futile as was the attempt of the South to overthrow the government by war. And it is reasonable to suppose that every man of sense in the South will hereafter regard the question as finally and forever settled; and that the efforts of that people will hereafter be directed to an adjustment of their affairs, and the building up of their material interests upon the basis of the constitution as it is. Thus peace and reconciliation may be expected to result in harmony with the amendments which secure the equal rights of universal man. These amendments are so broad and radical, and enlarge the power of the general government as between it and the States to so great an extent that they may be expected to excite State jealousies and local opposition; although it is believed that a careful examination and consideration of the subject will fully vindicate their necessity. At all events they have been adopted, and the people manifestly intend that they shall remain. In this condition of things the authorities of the general and State governments are called upon to act with prudence and circumspection in the exercise of their respective powers; and after a little practice everything will become adjusted into one harmonious system, in which federal and State jurisdiction will be duly respected, and the powers of each be exercised without conflict with the other.

Treating of our own domestic affairs, Senator Carpenter fully comprehends the situation in Louisiana, and is prepared to cast an intelligent vote upon the subject whenever he is called upon to decide any matter that concerns us. He understands that though the vote that was absolutely returned in the last election was not sufficient to elect Mr. Kellogg, yet the vote that was honestly offered, but which was dishonestly refused in twenty ways, was enough to have elected him. And he is willing to take the will of the people, although he has to go outside of official sources to obtain its expression. We give what the Senator says on the subject, in order to show the Democrats of New Orleans that the Republicans of the North are fully informed about our affairs without the use of any of these committees:

The most important change wrought in the federal government by these amendments, and the one most likely to encounter State opposition—is, that while they are restraints upon State governments, they confer upon Congress the power of legislating to secure the ends they propose. The old constitution forbade the States to coin money, enter into treaties, maintain armies, impair the obligation of contracts, etc., yet the constitution conferred upon Congress no power to enforce these prohibitions. The last clause of the legislative article empowers Congress to make all laws necessary and proper "for carrying into execution" the power conferred by the constitution upon "the government of the United States, or any department or office thereof." But it conferred no power upon Congress, in express words, to legislate for the execution of those provisions of the constitution which laid restraints upon the States. The theory of that day was, that when the constitution said "no State shall do so and so," that was enough to secure the non action of the State. But unfortunately it was found that a mere constitutional provision was not sufficient to secure obedience, and in the three amendments under consideration the power is expressly conferred upon Congress to legislate so as to secure the practical operation of their respective provisions.

To illustrate, the fifteenth amendment declares "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"The Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation."

Now the right to vote means more than that the citizen shall be permitted to deposit his vote in a box; it means that the vote when so cast shall be counted, canvassed and be effectual to secure the office to the person voted for, if he has a majority of the votes cast. Under this amendment, Congress, to enforce its provisions, has enacted that no person shall be deprived of an office, State or national, on account of the rejection of votes by the State authorities in violation of this provision of the constitution; and that he may obtain the office by the proper action in the courts of the United States.

In the late election there is no doubt that the State of Louisiana was carried by at least 10,000 majority for the Republican ticket, and that Kellogg was elected Governor by an equal majority. The votes of colored citizens were refused, and when they offered to swear their votes in, they were refused upon the ground that they did not understand the obligation of an oath. A remarkable assumption, considering that they had heard nothing but oaths from their masters while in slavery, and nothing but oaths from their old masters since they have been free. Thereupon the canvassers were about to declare the candidates elected which had received the highest number of votes, although the result would be different had all votes been received which were properly offered; and Kellogg filed his bill in the Circuit Court of United States for that district under this act of Congress to restrain the unconstitutional canvass of votes, and the court, on hearing the proofs, granted the injunction, and the Supreme Court of the United States, which was applied to for a prohibition, declined to interfere.

In the meantime Warmoth, Governor of that State, the greatest brigand in American politics since the days of Aaron Burr, was impeached by the lower house of the State Legislature, and suspended from his office. Thereupon, Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, entered upon the discharge of the duties of office of Governor, and was encountered by Warmoth and a portion of the State militia which adhered to him. In this state of things, and to stay the effusion of blood, the United States interfered on behalf of the regular authorities of the State and restored order; and so the matter rests.

This is all there is for Democratic papers to howl over as a usurpation on the part of the general government.

The President's support of Pinchback was strictly in accordance with law, and was just what was done in the Dorr troubles in Rhode Island. He had no choice about it, and could not have done differently. Whether the suit in the United States court is proper or not, is a question to be settled by the courts. Whether a suit in equity to prevent an unconstitutional canvass can be maintained, or whether the man entitled must wait till his opponent is inaugurated, and then bring *quo warranto*, is a fair question for judicial determination. The court below sustained the action, and the Supreme Court, after final decree, will pass on the question in the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction.

I have alluded to this matter for two reasons. It has been made the occasion of criticism, very unjustly, I think, of the administration; and it illustrates the new subjects which the amendments have confided to the general government. Prior to the amendments, neither the political nor judicial departments of the United States government could interfere with the determination of who was entitled to a State office. Now the judicial department of the United States has jurisdiction to determine whether the person claiming to be elected has been deprived of the office by State authorities in violation of the constitution of the United States.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We have examined with care the provisions of a bill to incorporate a board of health of the State of Louisiana, introduced into the Senate by Hon. Mr. Brewster. It is intended to amend all preceding acts on the same subject, but would be much better of a very careful revision, not merely in the principles of its legislation, but in the language of the bill itself. Before commenting upon the principles of legislation involved, it is proper to note that it proposes to unite in the president of the board of health the duties of the board and of the recorder of births and deaths. We have no leisure to comment upon this consolidation of duties, but will remind the fathers of the bill that the constitution of the State requires that "every law shall express its object or objects in its title." This bill does not do so.

If the honorable father of this bill had done us the compliment to read what we have written on this subject, he will have seen that we disapprove the principle of laying the whole expense of protecting the city against infection upon the commerce resorting to the port. Our proposition was that New Orleans is a party interested in the resort of commerce to her port. She must, as proposed by the bill of Hon. Mr. Hahn, reduce her charges on commerce at her wharves, thereby dividing with commerce the cost of maintaining her wharves and their managers.

The imposition of these quarantine charges upon the shipping, by way of penalty, is not, strictly speaking, equitable. No officer in command of a ship in a foreign port would knowingly receive on board a passenger or package known to be the medium of a contagious disease. It is often the misfortune of a ship that infectious disease is developed in passengers or crew at sea. It is unjust to impose a penalty upon such misfortune. Then the city is interested in increasing the number of ocean arrivals. Should the law then impose upon all such navigation the exclusive cost of preserving the city health? Plainly not. A vessel of the Merchants' line comes from the healthy port of New York with clear bills. She is boarded by the physicians at the Balize, her papers indorsed all right, and she is permitted to proceed to the city. Why should she pay thirty dollars quarantine fee? What law has she violated? What penalty has she incurred? It is simply a tax on navigation, for, having passed over the sea and the navigable highways of the nation, this ship pays this transit tax. Suppose this Merchants' line receives twenty-four semi-monthly packets, here is a tax upon innocent shipping of seven hundred and twenty dollars. For what? To protect the health of New Orleans. Now, is there any justice or wisdom in imposing this tax on strangers coming to trade with us? Why the coastwise steamers plying between New Orleans and Texas—the Morgan and other lines—should be favored with a half price admission to our port, we can not see; but it is a great discouragement to local commerce that a shell schooner coming from Caillou bay or Isle-au-Pitre, or a charcoal lugger from Pascagoula, must pay toll at the Rigolets or Atchafalaya for supplying the wants of the city. "What a plague" have these coasters to do with preserving the health of the city against foreign infection? They are not benefited by the police or the public schools, or the use of the highways of the city. Why should they be taxed to keep out the yellow fever of Vera Cruz, or the small-pox of Dublin? The whole principle of making commerce protect the city health is unfair; the principle of making healthy vessels from healthy ports pay more than a share ratable with the health tax imposed upon the city itself is especially unjust. The proper reform will consist in: 1. Dividing the cost of quarantine between the people and property owners of New Orleans and the commerce resorting to its port. 2. In exempting clean vessels coming from clean ports altogether from any share in this tax. There are some details in our opinion objectionable, which we shall take the liberty to note on the bill itself, for the attention of its patrons. They are unnecessary for the general reader. Relieve the commerce of the port of all unjust and impolitic burdens. This principle it is important to inculcate. It has been known to have been violated in this system of taxation on commerce with the imposition of a quarantine tax in part upon the people and property of the city. There will come before this Legislature citizens to remonstrate against any abuse of this form of taxation. At present this form of taxation is levied upon "the stranger within our gates," who has no standing in our courts and no sympathy in our Legislature. Possibly it may occur to this stranger that it is better to enter some port of the Eastern Atlantic coast and remove his Western cargo across by rail. There are such ports, where there is not a hundred miles of towage, a charge of twenty cents a ton wharfage, compulsory pilotage of three dollars and fifty cents per foot draft, and twenty dollars a trip gate money during a quarantine season of seven months. Let our legislators remember that eight million tons of Western trade last year crossed the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Alleghany mountains, and reflect whether this inhospitable tax on every ship's visit to our port may not have lost much more than the sum collected will repay.

A CAUTION TO LEGISLATORS.

It has become a custom in the legislation of the State to suppose that any one who wishes a law can draw the bill. In some instances they have been drawn by distant attorneys, and sent here to be put through on the shortest notice and on the best possible terms. This contemptuous appreciation of legislative capacity works much mischief. It produces suits, injunctions, and other process of law for ascertaining the intent of the Legislature. It involves the additional expense of amendment by subsequent legislation. Not improbably bills have been written with concealed purposes and plans, so that legislative sanction may have been inadvertently given to acts of much evil. The act of Congress confirming the Houmas claim was of this class. Congress, at the earliest moment of the session next succeeding the passage of that act, suspended the issuance of any patent under its provisions, and so corrected the wrong of imprudent legislation.

We have had some instances of similar carelessness on the part of our own Legislature. It renders it, therefore, important that the committees to which such ready-drawn bills are referred should scrutinize them very carefully, and that the enrolling committee should do the same thing. Our legislators should remember that the eyes of the American people are upon them. The honor of the Republican party is entrusted to them. Upon their action will depend whether the Republican people and press can proudly commend the honesty and public spirit of their acts. We have heretofore given notice to whom it may concern that they need not expect acts of private gain to be defended as acts of party interest. We shall imitate the indications of the federal administration, and abandon to public condemnation all whose misdeeds shall involve the necessity of a party vindication. We have no idea of forfeiting the ship for the contraband package of a few rascally passengers. Our legislators should remember their responsibility to their party and to the people. They have now a bill, passed in accordance with the constitution, "prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practices upon the privilege of free suffrage, or upon the free and honest exercise of their own legislative powers." Inspired by such duties, subjected to such responsibilities, and armed with such powers of protection, our legislators should give to their successors a specimen session, and put a song of just commendation into the mouths of their constituents and friends.

It strikes the impartial observer as somewhat singular that in the Odd Fellows' Hall conclave not a single colored man can be found in the council. They did have a carpet-bag darkey from Boston at Lyceum Hall, but the "One Hundred" chartered him to give tone to their Washington committee, and he forgot to return to serve as a leaven for the new cake they are making.

With a large negro majority in half the parishes represented, and a strong representation in the others, we regard this as conclusive evidence of the utter want of desire for office in this class of our citizens. Yet the *Picayune* calls them vile names while this proof of their devotion to the Democracy daily appears in its own columns. Either the *Pic's* returning board should amend the complexion of its Legislature, or the *Pic* should amend its conduct toward the colored people whose supports it claims in proving how McHenry carried the State!

SIGNS OF A REAL DESPOTISM.

A party riding down town in one of the city cars on Monday might have observed a man get in, two squares from the point of departure of the cars, carrying a Spencer rifle. A little investigation would have revealed that the man with the rifle had two big six-shooters buckled on his hips. A little further down two other men entered the cars carrying Spencer rifles and hiding revolvers. About Magazine Market three more men entered the car with guns. The tone of conversation was not of a very peaceful character. The children on the streets said their "dads had gone to clean out the Radicals." This was the undercurrent and the signs that showed it. A small squad of cracksmen stood on a prominent corner and waited for the row in order to ply their trade. The men who carried the Spencer rifles and the concealed six-shooters were the "dads" spoken of by the children, and they only kept their hands off of the Radicals, according to their story, because the federal government had them under its protection.

When it is considered that the Radicals constitute a majority of the people of Louisiana, and that the "cleaning out process" means the murder and destruction of this majority, the fell idea of what these Spencer guns meant may be realized. And when it is still further considered that people who love to trade in peace, and to hold their goods and moneys free from the uncertainties of revolutions and mobs, saw those Spencer rifles and felt that they meant mischief of the most deadly sort, including in their horrid feast the innocent as well as the guilty, it does not require an active imagination to suppose that all such traders as those we have alluded to, picked up their moneys and fled from the war-threatened town.

And considering that all these murderous men, who had determined to pursue their plans over the rights of others, were restrained of their guilty deeds by the United States troops, is it not a perversion of terms to accuse the latter of being despots when, in fact, they are only the check to despotism? If it were not for the United States authorities it would be unsafe for one-half of the population of Louisiana to be found inside of the State with its present opinions, whereas now any man can stay in the State and hold ideas that verge even upon the color of treason. The difference between what is and what the Democrats demand is this, that they shall be authorized to set up a despotism where there is none now.

THE FLAVOR OF TREASON.

When the *Picayune* says that no man with the heart of a chicken in him would submit to a despotism like that which is being maintained over the State of Louisiana, it asserts a proposition we can not discuss from its standpoint, having no heart of chicken within us, but which we can denounce as irreconcilable with fidelity to the national government, since the power that upholds the government of the State descends from the nation. The challenge delivered by the *Picayune* to the people is that they shall resist what the federal government has agreed to protect, which is but a proposition to reopen the rebellion. The author of the suggestion may not have understood his own language, or fully appreciated the force of his own suggestions. But this is what it amounts to, that those who are brave and hope to be free should resent the government which a despotism has set up in the State. The foundation of the existing order of affairs in Louisiana rests upon a judgment issued out of a United States court, which the United States is bound to protect and uphold until it is set aside or reversed by another order. Such being the case, how is resistance to be made to Pinchback's government without being made against the power behind him, and which is pledged to his maintenance? And if the *Picayune* does not mean to go through with its fight, but only designs to lure a few madcaps into a scrape in order to secure capital for a dolorous tale to be told the world over, then its plan is a good one, but the leaving out the heart of the chicken spoils the flavor of the effort.

The *Picayune* reporter declared that "our citizens" were indignant because a company of cavalry quartered for a few hours in Tivoli circle, whereupon "Colonel Smith, Brevet Major General commanding," called at the *Picayune* office and apologized, disclaiming any "intention on his part to put an indignity upon the city authorities or to outrage the feelings of our citizens." This is as humiliating to all who take any pride in our soldiery as the explanation was uncalled for. We declare that "our citizens," and by this much abused term we mean to include the respectable and order-loving of all classes and parties, were not indignant at this occupancy of a public lot that is habitually rented at ten dollars a day to itinerant shows. On the contrary, they welcome the presence of these potent peace conservators. The mob leaders and revolutionists who find in the *Picayune* an apologist and defender were, of course, "indignant" that their schemes of violence were frustrated. They had been led on the evening previous, by parties not only unconnected with the army, to hope for a disposition of the troops more favorable to their plans, hence their anger. But their wishes should not be the guide for "Colonel Smith, Brevet Major General commanding," in the performance of his duties under orders. We feel chagrined that an officer of the army should have so demeaned himself over the splenetic attack of a partisan organ.

One of the merchants who refused to shut up his store on Monday, and who in consequence did a rush of business, justifies his refusal by declaring that he could not afford to pay so much money to see the politicians. It seems, then, that the men who did shut up their stores did so in order to see Waggaman, Ellis and that crowd. They paid dearly for their whistle.

The Democratic papers, with suspicious unanimity, refrained from publishing the important official telegrams given to the public in an extra REPUBLICAN on Monday evening. The broad intimation of the Secretary of War, that no men, or body of men, must "obstruct the administration of the recognized government of the State," and the emphatic statement of the Attorney General that the executive recognition of Governor Pinchback is final, and revocable only by Congress, were too much for their delicate palates.

Well, we admit it is a pill bitter-coated with disappointment, but they may as well take it at once. Hiding the fact from their readers will do no good, for "this people" have learned that in the REPUBLICAN the whole truth can be found at all times, and they are gradually acquiring an appetite for such wholesome mental pabulum.

Misther McGloin, who is a disease that we have too much of, welcomed Father Burke to "our dear State, suffering and down trodden like Ireland," and was very quietly corrected by the eminent Dominican, who informed Misther McGloin that "there were no oppressive laws in Louisiana to oppress an Irishman, and for this they should be thankful." As Father Burke is not hunting for an office, he tells the truth. As Mr. McGloin hopes to obtain an office, he scandalizes the South before the whole world, in order to obtain the votes of a few men, who do not know when they are befouling their own nests.

The *Times* speaks of the holiday that occurred on Monday as a powerful political demonstration that "meant business." On the contrary, to our eyes, it looked like it meant "no business." The politicians, or rather the place-hunting Democracy, had run away the business, and the people, having nothing to do, as a pastime turned out to look at the antics of the place-hunters. A number of men shut up shop to avoid being solicited for contributions to carry on the war.

Whenever the *Times* and *Picayune* refer to the down-trodden people of Louisiana, they are understood to exclude the colored folks altogether, which leaves them in a minority. To put a fine point upon it, there are only about ten thousand people in the entire State who do really belong to that interesting family called the down-trodden. Ireland has a crowd of the same breed, Hungary another, Poland another, and so on. They are noisy and needy.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873,

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY,

FOR THE RELIEF OF

THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION,

AUTHORIZED BY

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

will be drawn in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand

DISTRIBUTION OF 803 PRIZES,

Capital Prize $5000 in Gold,

Amounting to $37,485,

will take place under the following scheme:

1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold	$5,000
10 prizes, one thousand dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the fair grounds, bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America	10,000
14 prizes, five hundred dollars bond each, same as above	7,000
25 prizes, of ten shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association par value $25 each	6,250
50 prizes, for four shares each, of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, same as above	3,000
1 prize, Dunham's upright Piano	650
1 prize, Chickering's square Piano	585
1 prize, Westermayer upright Piano	550
1 prize, Stock's upright Piano	440
1 prize, double-barreled Shot Gun, latest improved rebounding lock, underguard lever, double grip with leather case complete, E. M. Reily & Co., Birmingham	250
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	150
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	140
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	125
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	115
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	105
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	90
1 prize, Grover & Baker's mahogany cabinet Sewing Machine	125
1 prize, Singer's half case rosewood Sewing Machine	115
1 prize, Wheeler & Wilson's silver plated half case Sewing Machine	100
1 prize, Howe's extra pearled and silver plated Sewing Machine	95
1 prize, Wilcox & Gibbs' half case mahogany Sewing Machine	65
1 prize, Florence black walnut Sewing Machine	70
1 prize, new American Stove, extra	75
1 prize, Stewart's plain top Stove	70
1 prize, Buck's Brilliant Stove, improved	70
1 prize, Charter Oak Stove, extra	65
1 prize, American Stove, extra	65
100 prizes, ten dollars in gold	1,000
100 prizes, five dollars in gold	500
100 prizes, one dollar in gold	100
803 prizes	$37,485

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

entitling the holder to one admission to the Fair, and a chance in the Grand Lottery.

Parties presenting their tickets at the gate for admission to the Fair should be particular and get their numbered coupons back from the Gate-Keeper, as they can only claim drawn prizes on their numbers.

The Directors of the Association having through a series of years resorted to every means in their power to keep alive and foster this Association, so identified with the progress and development of the resources of our State, and finding themselves at present involved to an extent that endangers its very existence, have adopted the following plan, which to them seem the only practical and certain way of raising funds necessary to perpetuate this institution and place it upon a basis that will enable it to continue its course of usefulness.

The object of the Association is to create a renewed interest among all classes of our citizens in our coming Fair, and at the same time by offering large inducements, stimulate the sale of its tickets to an extent that will enable it to realize an amount adequate to its pressing wants.

The plan adopted by the Association is to issue 200,000 tickets, at fifty cents a ticket, the same price as is usual for admission to the Fair, with a coupon attached bearing a number; the said ticket entitling the holder to one admission to our Fair, the coupon to be retained by himself.

On the last day of the Fair numbers corresponding with the number of tickets issued will be placed in a wheel, and all of the prizes in another, when the grand drawing will take place under the supervision of the following well known gentlemen:

I. S. Marks, Esq., President of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association:

SIR—We, the undersigned, have received your communication asking our aid in superintending the drawing of the Grand Lottery on the Fair Grounds at your next Fair, and fully recognizing the importance of the enterprise which your Association has labored so earnestly to establish, and believing the plan you have adopted to be thoroughly practical and well worthy the confidence and support of the public, cheerfully comply with your request.

Hoping your Association may find in this plan the relief so earnestly sought for, we remain, with much respect, very truly yours,

GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD,
HON. L. A. WILTZ,
Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

Charles Cavaroc, Esq., Patrick Irwin, Esq.,
James I. Day, Esq., C. A. Whitney, Esq.,
L. H. Gardner, Esq., E. R. Briggs, Esq.,
W. S. Pike, Esq., J. H. Ogleby, Esq.,
S. H. Kennedy, Esq., Charles Potholf, Esq.,
B. F. Flanders, Esq., Albert Baldwin, Esq.,
Louis Schneider, Esq.

For full particulars concerning the scheme, sale of tickets and other information, address

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association. de22 2p

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by the State of Louisiana,

OFFICE,

Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets.

Parties desiring Life Insurance are informed that this company issues Policies of Insurance on all approved plans as low as any other company. All policies are non-forfeitable. Losses adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES H. LOW,
President.
no28 3m 2p

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,

40 and 41 St. Charles Street, 40 and 42

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

THE CELEBRATED STAR SHIRT,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE,
NECK WEAR, GLOVES, RUBBER GOODS,
THEATRICAL GOODS, TRUNKS,
UMBRELLAS, Etc.

The Largest Stock of Fine Goods in the City.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,
de15 1m Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 120 Common street.

Divide their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allow them the regular rebate of premium, at their option.

INSURE FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

And pay their marine losses either in New Orleans New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured. oc27 3m 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints,

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards $2 per day; private rooms $5.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia29

M. SCOOLER,

105.....Canal Street.....105

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES,

Fancy Gold Headed Canes,

SPECTACLES,

And a large and elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Has constantly on hand and is in daily receipt of direct invoices of the most elegant and choice selections of Jewelry from the very best European manufactories.

A large assortment of Watches from the celebrated factories of Gerard, Hoffman, Russell & Son, Jacot and others.

Diamonds reset with care and in the latest style.

Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed. oc1 6m 2p

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Established January 2, 1872.)

No. 106 Canal street.

THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS.

Capital Stock Paid in..... $500,000
Average Deposits, over..... 1,000,000

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 30, 1872:

Six and a half per cent to stockholders.
One and a half per cent to depositors.
Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
ABBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.
JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Pierre Maspero, John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb, Ernest Miltenberger
Adolph Meyer, Albert Baldwin,
Paul Fourchy, Charles Lafitte,
ae29 3m 2p P. Poursine.

FOR RENT.

RAISED COTTAGE TO RENT.—A RAISED cottage, very conveniently constructed, with range, hot and cold water, gas throughout, seven rooms, large yard, vines and shrubbery, at No. 122 St. Andrew street, between Annunciation and Chippewa, is offered for rent till the first of October next, when the lease of the present tenant will expire. For terms apply at the premises. Rent $45. ja4 6t

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale.—A comfortable two-story house, slightly located on Camp street, with everything complete for housekeeping, and all in good order, being nearly new, will be sold in block to a purchaser for his own use. The establishment is complete in all departments, having been selected by its owner for use. Will be sold on account of bad health. Furniture dealers and venders need not apply. Address HOUSE, at this office. ja5

FOR RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in suites or single. Also, a few day boarders taken. Apply at No. 217 Camp street, near St. Joseph. de22

BUSINESS CHANGES.

PAYNE, DAMERON & CO.

From and after the first of January, 1873, Colonel GEORGE MOORMAN and Mr. JOHN G. PARHAM become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of J. M. & H. M. PAYNE & CO.

J. M. PAYNE,
H. M. PAYNE,
Surviving partners of Payne, Dameron & Co.
J. M. PAYNE,
H. M. PAYNE,
GEORGE MOORMAN,
J. G. PARHAM.
ja1 1m

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF HAYS TUNSTALL & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

N. W. HAYS,
F. Q. TUNSTALL,
F. L. PLACE.

New Orleans, January 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP—WE WILL CONTINUE the commission business under the name and style of N. W. HAYS & CO., successors to Hays, Tunstall & Co., at No. 17 Peters street.

N. W. HAYS,
F. L. PLACE.

New Orleans, January 1, 1873. ja1 6t

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the ice business under the name of the New Orleans Ice Company, and respectfully solicits of the public a continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to the old concern.

GEORGE LAND.

New Orleans, December 13, 1872.

In retiring from the ice business we return our thanks to our patrons, and respectfully solicit a continuation of their patronage to Mr. George Land, who succeeds us in the ice business, and who has heretofore had the management of the New Orleans Ice Company.

M. O. TRACY,
CLAUDE POULY,
M. CARROLL,
WIDOW F. Q. GRIVENIO.

New Orleans, December 13, 1872. de25 1m