

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

To make a slow horse fast—don't feed him.

Court of a peal—making love to a fashionable belle.

A merchant has added a "fresh supply of salt" to his stock.

The paid choir of Boston worship God in song for \$12,000 a year.

It is reported that Nast will clear \$20,000 from his lecture season.

A man must be poor indeed, whom a dog mistakes for a bone and bites.

The debt of Alabama is officially announced as amounting to \$24,410,496.

"Gwoff-fun-dah" is an expression used in Georgia as a substitute for "Shoo Fly."

The St. Louis Democrat informs its readers that "Louisiana wants a soap factory."

Editors are allowed to carry swords in Japan, and common men take off their hats to them.

Six good linen bosom shirts for \$7, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The Polish exiles residing in New York propose to erect a statue of Kosciuszko in Central Park.

John Hay says it is an advantage to know how to spell correctly, unless one is an American humorist.

Mark Twain says that in the higher latitudes of Fejee "it is so miserably cold that a man can't tell the truth."

Chamfort, a French wit, said: "The most utterly lost of all days is that on which you have not once laughed."

Boys' cassimere suits at \$3 75, \$4 75, \$5 50 and \$6 50, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Between three and four hundred fishing schooners are reported to be laid up for the winter in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

It is said that two cats ever one mouse, two wives in one house, and two lovers of one lady, are things which never agree.

At the "hard times" sojourns, fashionable in Western Pennsylvania, guests are requested to appear in patched clothing.

Good warm overcoats for \$3 75, \$4 75, \$5 50, \$6 50 and \$8, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

A Cincinnati paper slanderously asserts that the fashionable ladies of that city would rather stay from church than wear a pair of single button gloves.

In 1833, in the parish of Orleans, 542 votes were cast for Jackson and 574 for Clay. In the State Jackson received 3308 and Clay 2212. What a change since then!

The good people of Hartford, Connecticut are unreasonable. They expect all citizens to attend church and want to prevent horse cars from running on Sundays.

The New York Herald of the twenty-seventh says that the steamship Mississippi, of the New Orleans line, is on the mammoth sectional dock at the foot of Rutgers street, to have her bottom painted.

Mr. C. E. Watkins has given to the California University the original manuscript of the poem, "The Heathen Chinese," by Bret Harte, and the proof sheets of the same, with important corrections.

A school inspector in Alsace a short time ago asked a well known bright urchin if he knew the Saviour's name. The boy answered correctly. "How did he die?" "They killed him." "Who?" "The Prussians."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10 A. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, furniture, movables, etc. Also nineteen barrels of potatoes. See advertisements.

Rev. E. H. Hale says: "A man may send from Land's End, in England, to Kirkwall, in Scotland, the longest distance in Great Britain, from a wilderness to the edge of the icebergs, over a distance of 700 miles, a telegraphic message at one cent a word."

In the London market a newspaper made wholly of rag stock does not compare for value in the dealers' eyes with that made in part or wholly from esparto, mainly on account of the thickness of the latter, which is an advantage in handling.

Visiting cards for this season are of the thinnest unglazed Bristol board, and a little larger than formerly. Some are in delicate tints. The shape is more oblong than square. The London styles for gentlemen are very small—those for ladies very large.

A Titusville paper says: "A man called at one of our shoe stores yesterday, and vainly essayed to get on either numbers eleven, twelve, and thirteen shoes. The storekeeper then suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of stockings and try on the box."

A farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good looking, reserved and modest. The superintendent wrote back that unfortunately they had only human boys in that institution.

Rev. J. D. Fulton's acknowledgment of the receipt of a cake of soap from a Boston dealer would be ridiculous, if it did not savor of the sacrilegious. "I have used your soap," he says, "with profit and pleasure; but, concerning you concerning Him who washes all our sins away."

Mr. Lee S. Lynch, a gentleman well known in theatrical circles in this city, arrived here yesterday, looking as handsome and as present as ever. He comes now as agent for number of combinations shortly to appear at the Varieties Theatre. First and foremost will be the company under the management of Mr. John T. Raymond, a particularly strong one, which will commence the season on Monday, January 5, in the latest comedy sensation, "The Wicked World." Following the comedy company will come the San Francisco Minstrels for a short season, with the funny Birch and Backus as end men.

DRAWING A LINE.

This business attributed by Esop to individuals in the viper line, has always been found unprofitable to the gainer. It is about the same whether the particular object chosen is a file of cast steel or a file of American newspapers. The power of an honest press is in nothing so evident as in the defence paid its benefactors by those to whom power has been entrusted by the people. It was but a little while since a member of Congress defined the invisible distinction between what he irreverently called "popular clamor" and the voice of the people as expressed through the press. This distinction was taken to justify the members in holding on to a self paid salary which a part of the people chose to say was in violation of the constitution that the member had sworn to support. An honest press forms and expresses the voice of the people as truly as the organs of human speech utter the thoughts of the human brain. Like all true and investigative eloquence, the voice of an honest press is peace and harmony to the honest man; it is a horrible clamor to the evil doer against whose offenses it is directed. Claudius and Verres fled from the invective of Cicero. The Hon. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, has gone a step further than this more obscure offender to whom we have referred, but whose name does not at this moment occur to us, and is not worth looking through the late debates to discover. In an argument made by Mr. Butler to prove that the salary paid by the act of 1873 was no abuse of power or excessive compensation, he is thus reported:

He spoke of the howl of the newspapers as having been provoked because their dirty sheets were not allowed to go through the mails free. It was on that account that Congress had been pursued with forty jackass mud power. The trouble had arisen from the fact that the members do not stand together, but that they let men up there pointing to the reporters' gallery, who lived by the bounty of Congress, write distributives against them and blacken them all over, until the whole world was made to believe that members of Congress were worse than other men, instead of being, as they were, the chosen of the nation, and better, as a class, than men in any other profession, lawyers and doctors, for when a clergyman got into Congress he was not specially conspicuous for virtue any more than the rest of them were.

It is not impossible Mr. Butler may be smarting somewhat from the voice of the people as expressed through the Republican press of Massachusetts. "The newspapers howl because their 'dirty sheets' were not allowed to go through the mails free." Their papers never did go through the mails free, except exchanges. Those addressed to or franked by members of Congress did go free, not for favor of the press, but to distribute to the member some document in his interest. The people paid postage on the papers, the members alone enjoyed the freedom of the newspaper mails. They purpose in pending bills to indemnify themselves for postage on papers and documents, by a specific allowance to cover this expense. The free mail was abolished, not because of abuses of the press, but of the members of Congress; not because the press sent its "dirty sheets," such could only go on the indorsement of a member—but because the members sent home their "dirty shirts" under their franks, to be washed and returned to them. This was satirically said of them to mark their even greater abuses. The "franking privilege" was given by the people to Congress, and taken away because the privilege had been abused by the members. What was the principal process of abuse? Two parties were respectively represented by national committees at Washington. Members of Congress were interested in vindicating their personal or party acts, or in exposing those of their opponents, or in securing their own return to Congress, or possibly securing some official reward for their campaign services. The people subscribed and sent money for the expenses of the committees, the members subscribed—their franks! Yes, by the bushel, not even written with their own hands, but scribbled by clerks. It is because these members have been deprived of this power that the press pursues Congress with "forty jackass mud power." We must tell the distinguished lawyer, this is extremely thin logic, it will not stand analysis between the galvanic points of the typewriter. Like some other very glittering instances, it could be reduced to a very sordid element. The member from Massachusetts directed his denunciation against the reporters of the press, who "sit up aloft" to note and publish the acts of Congressmen—recording angels. They have been stationed and paid by the people to sit there for that purpose, yet it was charged that they "lived by the bounty of Congress." How many of them may be blackmailed not to tell the constituents of any member what he has done or said, we can not tell, but these reporters are paid by the papers they represent. If they abuse any privileges granted them by Congress, and we hear of none, let these privileges, let this despicable bounty be repealed; let those reporters who abuse their privilege be pursued and punished by Congress, as in some instances they properly have been. It is no more right to hold the press responsible for a Bohemian reporter blackmailed by a member of Congress, than to charge the press with unworthy conduct because the franking privilege has been taken away from a set of Congressmen who seem to have been found unworthy to exercise it. Hon. Mr. Butler engenders in the pregnant parable quoted an embryo idea that had better never see the light of day. He complains that members of Congress "do not stand together." He asserts that members of Congress are "the chosen of the nation" and "better as a class than men in any other profession, clergymen, lawyers and doctors." Now this contains the proposition that Congress is "a class," a rank, a nobility—better than any other association of men, and worthy of more "privileges" than others. We frankly tell Mr. Butler, this is not republicanism. It is aristocracy. The thing at the clergyman who got into Congress, which was received

with such applause, was a little untimely for the virtuous pretensions of the legislative association.

It would seem that only unworthy clergymen can get into Congress. We can remember no clergyman or priest in active orders who is, or has been, a member of Congress. But if there be, or have been such, so unworthy as testified, Congress, the judge of the "qualifications" of its members, is responsible for having allowed them to sully the robes they wore by any conduct unworthy a clergyman, and barely tolerated in a Congressman. It is not at this day that Congress can set itself up as a class and wage open war against the people, and the voice of the people through the press. There can never in this country be a "Rump," whose iniquities a Cromwell will denounce in the person of the several perpetrators. But the people may stalk into the chamber and through their herald, the press, proclaim to corrupt Congressmen: "Thou art a robber." "Thou hast sold the trust confided thee." "Thou art licentious." "Thou art a blasphemer of sacred things;" and, if there be a Sir Harry Vane in that assemblage, the cry will resound through vaulted hall and echoing corridor—"Sir Harry Vane! Sir Harry Vane! The Lord deliver us from Sir Harry Vane!" Oh no; Congressmen may laugh in the safety of the chamber rented them by the people, as "in the day when Noah entered into the ark." They may denounce the press and defame the clergy. But if any Congressmen be rash enough to get up a square fight for a class aristocracy on the one side and the people and their press on the other—well, such Congressmen would be cast into an obscurity so profound that their future would be perceptible from the outlined enormities of their arrogant pretensions. In the meantime, even the "back action" engineers "believe and tremble" at the powers they have developed. It is well for them.

THE TIME TO BEHAVE AGAIN.

The Senate Committee on Transportation is about to conduct an investigation in this city for the purpose of ascertaining whether we need and deserve such a substantial favor as the Fort St. Philip canal. It will be the duty of this committee to receive evidence upon both the points named. It may turn out that we need such an expenditure of public money, but do not, deserve it at the hands of representatives of sections of this country whom a portion of our people constantly traduce, and whose people they invariably attempt to injure by calling them "carpet-baggers," "strangers to this community," and the like. Let our mischief makers keep quiet while Mr. Windom and his associates are here, and if they are attacked by such a fit of vanity in the meantime to a degree that they think themselves better than the Northern people, let them hold their tongues and keep shady till after the committee has made a favorable report. The Fusionists have lately shown some symptoms of returning animation. We are informed that a faint attempt is to be made by McEnery to convene his Legislature during the coming month, either for the purpose of being prevented by the government before he can call his Solons together or having them forcibly dispersed afterward. There is, of course, no possibility of obtaining a sufficient number to make a quorum in the Senate, as McMillen is out, and several of the Republican Senators who went over to Odd Fellows Hall last year are not likely to act any longer with the Fusionists. Warmoth has left for the North, carrying with him nearly all the brains of the whole party opposed to Republicanism. He has left no successor, no one who is capable of taking the helm of misrule, which he managed so skillfully. Any attempt to capture the State during the visit of the committee will not only end in failure, but will, moreover, injure our interest in a matter more important to the people of Louisiana than are the fortunes of the Fusionists and all their friends. Let our discontented Democratic politicians behave themselves, therefore, in the presence of company, and turn what little sense they have got in the direction of assisting the interests of this section of the country. After Mr. Windom and his fellow Senators have left, the old business of playing "representatives of the people" can be resumed without any detriment to anybody of any account. The time for our Fusionists to behave has about come around again, and we hope they will either do it voluntarily or be forced to do it.

THE VIRGINUS OUTRAGE.

Many months ago there was a document of immoral agreement inclosed in a sealed box and deposited in neutral castles, with an engagement that the agreement should be void if not complied with by either party, and that the box should not be opened except in the presence of both parties. The neutral custodian subsequently delivered the agreement to one of the parties upon the justification that the contents of the agreement had been violated. The question naturally arose, how did the neutral custodian know that the agreement had been violated, if he had not first violated his own agreement not to open the box except in the presence of both parties. We have now the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States that the Virginus, "at the time of her capture, was without right, and improperly carrying the American flag." This is intended to exonerate Spain from any obligations to salute the American flag. It is very well, because this opinion is matter occurring subsequent to, and separate from the outrage to the flag. But how did Spain ascertain this fact? By violating the law of nations, and her treaty stipulations with a friendly nation. She need not dip her flag to ours. But what atone-ment shall be exacted for the invasion of territory afloat? The Attorney General shows that the real outrage is as follows: Spain had no doubt a right to capture a vessel with an American register, and carrying an American flag, found in her own waters assisting or endeavoring to assist in the capture of a vessel on the high seas upon an apprehension that, in violation of the neutrality or navigation laws of the United States, she was on her way to assist such rebellion.

There are some rather unnecessary concessions in this statement. The right to board forcibly the vessel of a friendly power even in the home waters of the boarding power is very questionable, certainly not without some communication with the commercial representatives of the friendly nation. The government of the United States disavowed the act of a naval officer who within the marine jurisdiction of Brazil boarded the vessel of a belligerent at war with the United States. The Attorney General has stated the right to board rather broadly, but we waive this right as not in issue. He says Spain "had no right to capture such a vessel on the high seas under an apprehension," etc. American history shows that Spain had no right to put her foot forcibly on board a vessel carrying the American flag over the high seas at all. We do not repeat a history known to all, but if Spain were put upon her *voir dire*, she must declare that the American flag has protected from British and French cruisers thousands of African ships on their voyage of torture to the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico. That flag was abused to cover that iniquity, because the United States has maintained that the deck-sloop of the American republic is saved from invasion on any pretense whatsoever. The command of her British Majesty's ship Leopard sent aboard the Chesapeake to ascertain whether the latter had on board certain seamen claimed by the Leopard. The government of the United States said, we do not care whether they were aboard our ship or not, you shall not exert your laws on our territory. The war that followed shows that Britain burned her foot when she set it on that territory, and she has never tried the same thing since that war, except when she took an American vessel, the Carolina, moored to an American wharf, and sent her over the falls of Niagara. For which act she made some atonement as the American government did for the act of its officer in the waters of Brazil, as stated.

Now can Spain do what England does not dare do? Can she board a vessel carrying the American flag on the high seas to ascertain whether this vessel has the right to bear that flag? Unless Spain is "a chartered libertine," with full privilege to violate the law of nations, her own treaties, and the decision which America has written with the sword and punctuated with cannon shot, Spain must answer for that act. We do not suppose that the conjoint ingenuity of the most adroit diplomatist, and of the most un-

REIMPORTED IDEAS.

The New Orleans Times has been favored with a copy of the London Times which contains the exact views in reference to the Virginus case which the REPUBLICAN set before the public more than a month ago. Our Camp street friend is of course delighted, not only because the sentiments are correct, but because it believes they originated with its British namesake. About the time the apologists of Spain were defending Burriel for capturing a ship sailing under American colors under the pretense that she had no right to use our flag, we showed that this was a purely American question with which Spain had nothing to do; that the United States is strong enough to enforce its own laws and did not desire any assistance from Spain in any case; that we can not permit any nation to patrol the high seas for the purpose of ascertaining whether every ship that carries the American flag is entitled to use it, and to carry the vessel into captivity and condemn all on board to death if some petty Spanish subaltern thought proper to call the craft a filibuster. And now that the London Times has adopted the same idea, our neighbor takes it up as imported wisdom and comments it in the highest terms, as it ought to, though it should have been a little sooner in finding it out, as we gave it every opportunity to be right on this rather easy question.

DIED.

BRAY—Friday, December 26, 1873, at 2 P. M. MAUD BRAY, aged two years three months and nineteen days, daughter of Royal A. Bray and Mary E. Talbot. The funeral will take place from No. 53 N. Market street, corner of Mandeville, at 2 P. M. Sunday, December 29. New York, Massachusetts and Maine papers please copy.

HOLIDAYS. HOLIDAYS.

PIFFETS. PIFFETS. No. 127 Canal Street.

ONLY HEAD-QUARTERS OF SANTA CLAUS.

Just opened the largest stock of goods for Christmas and New Year's Gifts ever imported into this city, and in accordance with the depressed state of money matters, I have marked down my entire stock. Call and see the extensive stock.

By order of the court. FRANK PAGE, Jr., Clerk.

Succession of Auguste Haber. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 36,180.—Whereas, Mrs. Henrietta Haber has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Auguste Haber, deceased, Intestate: Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause within ten days after the date hereof, why they have or can, why the account presented by the executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

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Succession of John Armstrong. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 36,180.—Whereas, Mrs. Henrietta Haber has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Auguste Haber, deceased, Intestate: Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause within ten days after the date hereof, why they have or can, why the account presented by the executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the court. FRANK PAGE, Jr., Clerk.

NOTICE.

Office New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Lines, To His Royal Highness Royal, December 27, 1873. Your office requesting a reduction of rates on railroads has just been received, and shall be complied with as far as possible. I do hereby give your royal subjects all the benefit of the same, and from and after this date, the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Line will, on and after this date, run a daily line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from New Orleans to St. Louis and Louisville, without change, God save the King.

Your most loyal subject, E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger and Transportation Agent, de 27 1129

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 11, 1873. Whereas, It is often charged that persons connected with the police department of the government are guilty of complicity with street gamblers and those who practice the so-called "bunko game" and other swindling games, whereby strangers and other unsuspecting parties are cheated and defrauded, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any evidence that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons connected with the police department guilty of complicity as aforesaid.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 27, 1873. S. R. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

CLIPPING AT COST.

100.....Common street.....100

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER, de 27 111