

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 18, 1874.

Hard times work no reduction in the wages of sin.

Night schools are the order of the day in Omaha, says the Bee.

Black silk dresses with holes in the sleeve are said to be much worn.

The usual throng of visitors are reported at Naples waiting for Vesuvius to throw up.

The Thebanus Sentinel says: "We have been plotting several mornings during this week."

Frank Abi is writing a new opera, for production in America, called "The Sharp-shooter."

Hannah More said: "If I wished to punish an enemy, I should make him hate somebody."

While the gift of conversation proves a clever man, the want of it is proof of a dull one.

"Lightning bug piety" is described as being bright while it lasts, but cold and soon out.

Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller are still selling clothing at cost, for cash, at No. 100 Common street.

A man advertises in a New York paper for a barkeeper "who must be recommended by his pastor."

Sense shines with a double lustre when it is set in humanity. An able yet humble man is worth a kingdom.

Red (full wool) Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers for \$1.50, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach this morning at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calhoun and Pryorina streets.

The Boston Post says: "Going to three balls in one night is not much better than getting a letter of introduction to a pawnbroker."

Italians are now turning towards South America, where they will hand-organize colonies. The United States is said to be no longer their land of promise.

The Detroit Free Press says that if you fire a shotgun in any direction in this country you will hit a poet. To which the Ohio State Journal replies: "We want a shotgun."

The amount of time that may be wasted on trifles can not, perhaps, be recalled, but more expiring circumstances than in a struggle with a greasy china door knob.

The idea of introducing the German spiked helmet into the French army has scribbled been abandoned. The troops were they would never wear them, and that is all.

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass: "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?" "Thin," replied the other, "brotherman, I seen one as thin as two of her put together, I have."

Colonel S. A. Stockdale, collector of internal revenue, first district of Louisiana, advertises that on Tuesday, the twentieth instant, he will sell a large lot of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, etc., seized property at public auction.

The wreckage tables for 1873 show that 27,000 vessels belonging to or trading to ports in the United States, were wrecked in the twelve months, against 417 in 1872. This is an increase of ten per cent, and the gross damage amounts to from \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Dr. Chaillon has found the model wit: "I remember being in a magnificent country seat in the south of Sweden, owned by a man whose annual income from land was \$15,000, and yet his wife daily appeared in a calico dress; with nothing in the shape of adornment except a velvet ribbon round her neck."

Bishop Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach this morning in Ames Church, corner of St. Charles and Calhoun streets. In the evening the pastor, Rev. James Morrow, will preach on "Lessons from the death of Mr. William Hale." Hours of service 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers and citizens cordially invited.

"Far Away, Where Angela Duell," is the title of a very pretty song and chorus, published by John Church & Co., Cincinnati. The words are by Arthur W. French, and the music is the composition of George W. Penderly. Mr. Louis Grunewald, who has handed us a copy, has the song for sale at his store, No. 129 Canal street.

A new plan is to be tried with Missouri convicts. The striped garments are to be abolished. The prisoners are to be allowed to correspond with their friends. Those who are uneducated are to be taught, and, when liberated, each man is to receive a suit of clothes, \$10 in money, with what ever he has earned by overwork.

The reading of Amos' will lead the Milwaukee Herald to remark: "A most agreeable homestead is all the estate that this man of great family and great industry has to leave his family after a long life of labor in the interests of human advancement! Had he been but an industrious clock or book-keeper, he might have left a home without a mortgage."

At a recent meeting a watch in a number of its admirers in Besancon, and when thanking the donors for their present, said: "It was truly because, like you, I desired to establish the republic that I was overthrown by the monarchists. They will gain nothing by it. The republic will be established in any case. As guarantees for that I have the wish of the country and the wise firmness of the men who at present compose the great republican party."

For the Christian comfort of weary compositors, tired telegraph operators, and night drudges of the editorial news department, the morning papers of this city have entered into an amicable arrangement to send up the last copy for the morning issue as soon after midnight as possible. In this connection we appeal respectfully to all about to commit suicide, to burglars, incendiaries, garrotes, assassins, and especially to Memphis murderers, to commit their crimes as early in the evening as convenient.

A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Nothing could better mark the improper assumption of the name of Democracy by a party which really distrusts the people than the continued hostility to the will of the people. Republicans are stigmatized as "Radicals." Of course all who favor "a government of the people for the people" are radicals. Their apostle, Thomas Jefferson, was, in the opinion of the aristocracy of his day, the worst sort of an agrarian—a was a radical, according to the trades against this great tribune of the people, Jack Cade was a conservative in comparison with Thomas Jefferson. The Republican party have but carried out all of his principles, and yet they are daily denounced by Jeffersonian Democrats, and reproached with radicalism. The rejection of Hon. Caleb Cushing is a strong evidence of the acknowledged power of the people in directing the government. It was regarded an immense triumph when General Jackson, who had the high attributes of a Democrat, claimed to be a representative of the people. He maintained the doctrine that the executive was responsible to his constituents—the nation. The executive then exercises a popular attribute in nominating a judge, and as the Senators are also representatives of the people, and bound to carry out their will, the judiciary of the United States is a popular department, as it is in the States, though the former is not as directly elected by the people as the latter.

It is therefore that a judge on the Supreme bench of the United States is bound to conform his political principles to those of a majority of the people who elect him. We should, in justice to the dignity of the bench, vary the proposition and say it is, for the reasons stated, that the nominating and confirming authorities should select only incumbents for the judicial department who concur in political principles with the great constituency whose agents they are.

It may have seemed to casual observation that politics should not enter into the selection of a judge, yet it is proper that such should be the case, for otherwise the political enactments of a legislature might be perverted or annulled by the rulings of a judge who, after all, is no more apt to be right than any legislator of equal integrity and knowledge. We do not, of course, use the term "political" in a partisan sense. Nor do we intimate that any man professing the faith of a dominant party would be thereby qualified for judicial duties. Rather than this, a vacancy on the bench until a competent man be found. But in a majority of the American people can always be found a man combining identity of principle with that majority and proper judicial qualities, moral, mental and doctrinal.

Whether this popular choice of a judge be in accordance with the theory of separated powers or not, it is the principle of selection in the United States. Indeed, when we trace back the history of the most eminent ornaments of judicial stations in England or America, we rarely find a case in which the judge has differed from the power that appointed him, in his theory of the government under which he was called to administer justice. Bacon was a judge under a needy and avaricious king and a profligate courtier. Sir Matthew Hale was brought up in Puritan principles. He took no part in the politics of the period until they were settled, when he signed the solemn league and covenant, tried to bring about a settlement between King Charles and Parliament, and was ultimately made a judge in the commonwealth of England by commission from Oliver Cromwell. On the restoration he was made Chief Justice of England. This judge thus confirmed his political opinions to the doctrines of two opposite parties. Jeffers executed the will of a cruel and rapacious despot, and Matschell was as true a Tory as George IV. Under our own government federalists made appointments from men whose construction of the constitution conformed to their own. Republicans and Democrats did the same. If Judge Taney, a man personally beyond reproach, ruled in favor of the right of property in man, Judge Chase, whose reputation is equally pure, and whose bust will occupy a niche in our political Pantheon alongside of his predecessor, Judge Taney, reversed the doctrine of his predecessor, and established an opposite political principle. We do not, therefore, understand that the withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's nomination was entirely by a letter of introduction, or a commendation of a person to the notice of a public enemy. That may have had its influence, but its tenor merely confirmed an already existing suspicion. The indications of opinion given by Mr. Cushing have been adjudged by the Republican Senate inconsistent with the doctrines maintained by that party, and therefore he could not have been expected confirmation that could the other Adams have expected a judicial nomination by Thomas Jefferson, or a confirmation at the hands of a Republican Senate. The withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's nomination, proves the established power of the American people. This vigor now permeates every department of the government. The withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's name neither throws a shadow over his character or his fame. It demonstrates that he is not a fit exponent of the constitution and the Republican people understand and wish it interpreted and enforced.

OUR PARISIEN FRIENDS. We like the Bee on the labor question. It is a fragment of foreign sentiment. It has such a superior and imported contempt for the English language and English ideas as to recall the historical days of Creecy, Agincourt and Waterloo. The principal ground of contempt for these stupid English seems to have been their total incapacity to dance or make soup. While we do not clearly see why these antagonisms should have been transferred to this side of the Atlantic, we do not at all object to it. The United States affords an asylum to all foreigners who can not live in the country of their nativity, and who come with the sic ut des, or bag on

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The report of the State Auditor for the year just closed is remarkable mainly for one thing, viz: a want of that clearness of detail and perspicuity of facts which characterized all its predecessors. We might also add, though, for its unaccountable discrepancy with the report of the Treasurer as to the actual revenues of the State for the term embraced therein. It is also a rather astounding publication, for Mr. Duboulet acknowledges the receipt into the treasury of a sum considerably in excess of that which the State's book-keeper and accountant seems to be aware has been collected. This is certainly a very anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and we search the voluminous and mystifying tabular statements, which chiefly constitute the Auditor's explanation of his official actions, in vain for a solution.

The public has known for some months that the State Auditor had departed from the forms and mandates of the law in his management of the finances; but the general defense of annual exigencies and necessities has been set up repeatedly and accepted. But the public had a right to and did expect that at the end of the fiscal year the causes for such extraordinary assumptions of authority would be explicitly and frankly laid before it. Yet the Auditor digns to give them no such proper explanation; and unless the investigating committees of the Legislature untangle the mysteries buried under his mound of figures, they will be left to the dread anticipation that for another year the most vital interest of the State will be subjected to the will of a single individual, who appears to rise superior to any of the restraining and governing checks which it has heretofore been deemed wise should be thrown around the financial affairs of the people.

We earnestly hope enlightenment in this matter will be speedily had from some source or other. If it is honest and fair, and we would not even intimate otherwise, exists nor should exist a moment. It is our conviction that Mr. Clinton owes it to himself and to the Republican party, which elevated him, to make clear as the broad sun his incentive to departures from the law, the results thereof, and the necessity for the continuance of such practices in the future. If the requirements of the law are insufficient or too exacting he should have embodied his ideas of the alterations needed in his communication to the lawmaking power for amendment. Proper respect for public opinion, as well as for the General Assembly, seems to us to suggest this as the proper course. We hope the Auditor will soon dispel this darkness in which his report has enshrouded us, and so rearrange his figures as to accredit their due proportions to the several funds and let the people know what really has been done with their money. If he does not, then let some other competent power take up this important matter and act promptly on it.

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Whether any further changes be agreed to or not, we hope the bill will pass with as little delay as possible. It is intended to send this measure out to the people of this State as an evidence of the desire of the Republican party to effect such a substantial reform as will be felt by and favorably affect the over-burdened taxpayers. Its importance demands primary consideration. It would be creditable to the General Assembly to send this forth as the first important act of this session. Its immediate effect will be to put the State finances on a steady basis, to raise the public credit, and impart such a value to the legislative warrants contemplated by an act already passed.

It is generally understood that a large number of the members of the House have given the funding bill their most thoughtful and careful consideration. There may be others who desire important changes. Perhaps there may be a speech or two ready for delivery on the subject. These are both parliamentary and proper, and should be entitled to their proper consequence in the deliberations. But we ask of the House to dispatch this business with all the speed compatible with accuracy and safety.

There are many other matters awaiting attention, some of which are so closely connected with the funding bill as to compel their postponement until that is disposed of either one way or another. By doing one thing at a time, and doing it well, time may be saved, and economy—the great desideratum now secured.

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MARRIED.

BARRETT—WOLLEY—On Thursday, January 15, 1874, at the Church of the Annunciation, New Orleans, by Rev. J. Perceval, J. B. BARRETT to ELIZABETH C. WOLLEY, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

MICHEL—On Saturday, January 11, 1874, at 1 P. M. DANIEL MICHEL, late president of the Germania Insurance Company, aged forty eight years, a native of Germany, and a resident of this city for the last twenty four years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Royal and Elysian Fields streets.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE

The following petition to the Legislature was prepared by E. Pilleau, Esq., attorney of the retail meat and provision dealers of New Orleans. To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

"The petition of the undersigned, citizens and residents of the city of New Orleans and of its suburbs, praying that the Legislature, in the year 1867, the Legislative Assembly of Louisiana passed an act entitled "an act to authorize all persons who have obtained the proper license to open and keep open, at all business hours of the day, private markets, stores or stands in any part of the city of New Orleans for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit and fresh fish."—Act No. 131 of 1867.

The circumstances which caused the enactment of this law are still fresh in our memories. The combinations of the butchers and other associations connected with the public markets had caused the butchers' meat and the daily provisions necessary for the subsistence of the people to rise to an enormous price, beyond the means of the poor. The distance from the homes of many to the nearest market, the loss of time to reach the market, where they could buy their daily provisions, added yet to their difficulties, and rendered their situations more painful. Such an amount of oppression and misery was noticed and complained by the Legislature, and the said act No. 131 of 1867 was passed to remedy the grievances of the people.

The beneficial effects of this law were soon felt; private markets, stores and stands, for the sale of meats, vegetables and poultry were erected in every part of the city, and the poor citizens of the suburbs connected with the public markets had caused the butchers' meat and the daily provisions necessary for the subsistence of the people to rise to an enormous price, beyond the means of the poor. The distance from the homes of many to the nearest market, the loss of time to reach the market, where they could buy their daily provisions, added yet to their difficulties, and rendered their situations more painful. Such an amount of oppression and misery was noticed and complained by the Legislature, and the said act No. 131 of 1867 was passed to remedy the grievances of the people.

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