

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 9, 1874.

Tom and Jerry have arrived. A burnt district dreads the fire. Ballotists are much taken up with their work.

The Davenport brothers are medium sized men. Foreigners only are imprisoned for debt in Germany.

The necks of British soldiers are large stock holders. A poor race horse is unable to pay running expenses.

General Dot, the American adult midget, died lately at Paris. Cleveland, Ohio, people think they have need for an opera house.

A man with a very weak mind finds most difficulty in making it up. A crowd of blacksmiths in New York were seen to file down a street.

Shanghai is now a port of registry, and the British sailors are crewers. Good soldiers always observe their payroll when released as prisoners of war.

Having already 4000 soldiers, the grand tycoon of Japan is moving on. Men who are entirely busy with the faults of other people, generally forget their own.

A Mrs. Fitzgerald, of San Antonio, Texas, has taken a contract to grade nineteen miles of railroad. A Spanish woman's mantilla is held sacred by the laws of Spain, and can not be sold for debt.

As a speaker ex-President Johnson does not draw well in Tennessee. Everybody has heard his speech. The first dramatic performance at the new Globe Theatre, Boston, was given on Thursday evening last.

THE MESSAGE. This State paper is honest in its theory and almost original in its style. It is the sincere expression of a man not skilled in the ways of the politician, but using his own plain and nervous style to convey his own views of his own duty and the good of the people.

1. A specie currency. In insisting upon the importance of an international currency, equally good everywhere because equivalent to the standard value everywhere, the President rightly says that a sound currency is the right of labor.

2. The revenue and the tariff. The very small margin of national receipts over disbursements renders it necessary to provide increased means for carrying on the government. The duties on tea and coffee may be restored without increasing their cost to the consumer.

3. The currency. The tariff. The centralist and usurping by the federal administration of powers distributed by the constitution to the States or reserved by the people.

4. Domestic policy of the President proposes certain measures of relief to the Southern States. 1. In remitting the charge for arms delivered to them.

5. Education. The principle that without popular education the problem of free government is difficult of solution, is enunciated, but the message goes much further, and recommends the creation of additional departments of military education.

6. Executive duty. We doubt whether there has ever been an American President who has a higher respect for the popular will, as expressed through the representative department, than the author of this message.

7. The National Index, of Tyler, Texas, comments favorably on a dramatic association of that city. It says: "The club are playing at their own cost, for the benefit of the city cemetery. All must be sure to come out. This will certainly be a deadhead performance, and a speech can not be expected from the beneficiary."

8. The teachers of Chicago have now for two years, under a voluntary agreement, dispensed with the use of the rod at school, and Superintendent Pick claims the following results: 1. Order as good as ever before.

9. A Washington letter says of newspaper correspondents to be stationed there this winter: "The New York Tribune is mysterious as yet as to its special letter-writer, but Smalley is probably the man. The Herald, of the same city, is to be represented by Charles Nordhoff, and the Star will have the services of Fitz-Henry Warren."

which are re-exported without added value, and so leave but little more profit than forage upon their sale and shipment. New Orleans exports more value foreign than Cincinnati, and yet Cincinnati, by her industry, supports a larger population than New Orleans and increases in both numbers and wealth.

Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the general government to protect citizens in a State where the State authorities fail to give protection.

It is then immediately discovered that none but constitutional and legal remedies are to be invoked, and all reports to the contrary are foolish stories which have been telegraphed to Northern papers for political effect.

WHAT A CHECK! The New York World is the greatest "snapper up of unconsidered trifles" since the days of Antiochus.

There is little doubt that a sworn tax resistor would find plausible reasons from now to the day of judgment why people who do not wish to pay taxes should not be forced to do so, yet there is a severe sort of American logic which says that a man who will not pay for a thing shall not keep it.

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LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS. LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize \$20,000. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. (Incorporated August 17, 1869).

CLASS R. To be drawn in public at New Orleans, On Saturday, December 26, 1874.

10,000 Tickets... Tickets only \$10. Halves, Quarters and Rights in proportion.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. \$1000 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The nine remaining units of three same ten of the numbers drawing the \$20,000 prize.

WHOLE TICKETS, \$10; HALVES, \$5; QUARTERS, \$2.50; RIGHTS, \$1.25. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD. 200,000 COPIES SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

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STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd. STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall, as follows: Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana \$150 gold. From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, \$100 gold.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS. BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER. MONTREAL (Building), 2300 TONS. DOMINION, Captain French, 2300 TONS.

ST. LOUIS. Will leave on or about August 13. From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth Street, will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and all continental ports.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. For New York. Compiling a list of the steamships GENERAL MERKLE, A. W. Sampson.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. STEAMSHIP WILLIAM P. OLYDE. LA YAZOIE. The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will have on board one of the above fine class steamers from New Orleans to Havana.

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