

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 27, 1876.

In time of war prepare for peace. For the dead, apologize or eulogize. Dentist failed—"O, who can tell, the awa we fell!" A man who never had an honest opinion can not give one. Lent is approaching. Look out for umbrellas and books.

The woman question—What will the spring bonnet be like! An anti-temperance Democrat says: "I vote for measures, not men." Congressmen avoid ward meetings now, especially meetings with Sam Ward.

Andy Johnson is still working at his trade in Tennessee. He is a politician. And now they say Katie Patnam did not marry Mr. J. J. Sullivan. Anything for peace.

A place of worship in Austin, Texas, is called "Honey Church." A bee-coming name. John Paporthopoulos, a distinguished Greek, has lately died; but his name will live for a spell.

A ghost was about in North Carolina picking up small amounts of money from frightened people. It is said that Spain can only be governed by a military despot, and that she has not even got a good despot.

Schurz thinks the Democrats missed a golden opportunity in not returning him to Congress from Missouri. Solomon obtained a reputation for wisdom on a very small capital. His household was not a model for a philosopher.

"I said happy New Year to the Judge," says a ruffian in Charlevoix. "And did he give you nothing?" "Yes—five years." Longfellow's new poem is called "Monte Cassino." Now you see it, and now you don't looking over exchanges.

A law in Texas makes it the duty of the father to have the names of every child born recorded at the office of the clerk of the district court. There is talk of postponing St. Valentine's day on account of "outrageous oppression." A pained man has been paralyzed at the announcement.

A clergyman in Patterson, New Jersey, skates three miles to church. Skating under such circumstances on Sunday is not considered wicked. Two persons employed in the financial department of the city of Paris have been caught in corrupt practices, involving small robberies of \$40,000.

The street lamps were lighted as usual last night. The failure to light up on dark and stormy nights must have been because the lamp-lighter had no umbrella. It is a mistaken idea to think the close cropping of hair will prevent baldness. The longer a man wears his hair the longer will time be before he has none.

The Bulletin announces that it has been sold again. Mr. Page M. Baker having purchased the paper from Mr. Vinton, who was the purchaser at the late auction sale. The New York Tribune inquires if it is not about time to begin to tell the truth! The readers of that paper have been thinking the same thing for about two years.

General John C. Fremont has grown old in appearance very rapidly. He is bent, his hair and whiskers are thickly strewn with gray, and his face is deeply wrinkled. Estes & Laurent, of Boston, have published "Too Much Alone," a novel by Mrs. J. H. Riddell. The title is a strange one for a married lady to adopt. Who will find the Riddell!

A Northern exchange says: "The weather is rough on the night policeman. His ears nearly freeze while he waits for the sergeant to get out of sight, before he can dog into the nearest grocery." Mr. Rankin, in a private letter, has written as follows: "I wish we were known more generally that, for the last twenty years at least, I have been contending against all hope of reconciling art with the smoke of manufacture."

We understand the Rev. Mr. Graves will preach to-night at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, corner Camp and Terpsichore street, a sermon to young men. We advise the young men of this city to attend. The discourse, beyond doubt, will be instructive and interesting. We have received "The Illustrated Union Hand Book for 1875," published as a gift to the subscribers of the Cincinnati Times. It is at once an almanac, a book of selected and miscellaneous reading with illustrations, and with statistical and political information of great value, occupying 100 pages.

Rev. J. C. Hartzell, of this city, leaves for Texas this morning, to visit the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that State in the interests of the Southwestern Advocate, of which he is editor. Mr. Hartzell returned last Saturday from Meridian, Mississippi, where he went on a similar mission. In his lecture on "Scandalous Politics," James Parton says of England: "Corruption! Expel from the British Parliament every member who bought votes to get there, and there would not be a quorum left. A quorum is forty out of 638. Thirteen were unseated for bribing, treating, and intimidation at the last session. It cost £1,000,000 to elect the present Parliament—\$5,000,000."

"What is the ante to go in?" said a stranger to P. G. at the box office last night. P. G. explained the price of admission, containing at the same time a little narrative about summer fishing in Minnesota. The man inquired again, "Which is the shute to the parquette?" P. G. smiled broadly, pointing to the entrance, and said, "Did you ever hear the like of that? He's a steamboat. But did I ever tell you of the mile that runs round?" Some one else asked a remarkable story was smothered.

INSTRUCTING THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democracy either misapprehend the mission of the congressional committee, or they are endeavoring to throw Messrs. Hoar and associates off the scent. The legitimate duties imposed by the resolution of the House are sufficiently onerous without lugging in all the soiled linen of the past eight or ten years to have it washed. The "Conservative managers" have mapped out more work for the committee than can possibly be accomplished in the brief time allowed them. The proceedings remind one of the Grant parish trial, where the character of the poor murdered negroes was assailed for the purpose, as it seemed, of justifying in some degree their butchery by wholesale. Now, as then, the principal parties practically plead guilty to the arraignment, but file counter charges against parties not on trial, in justification. When Congress asks, through a committee, if there has not been personal outrages committed against the colored voters for the purpose of depriving them of the right of suffrage, it is reported that the negroes sometimes steal chickens and kill each other, and behave as bad as white folks. When inquiries are made about the attempt to organize the House by force, or seat McEnery by the same sort of logic, the reply comes that Governor Kellogg receives \$8000 a year, and that the total annual expense of his office foot up \$25,000. And so on all through the list of the charges. Every specific allegation is virtually admitted to be true by the attempts to justify.

When Colonel Field presents a vivid picture of the scandalous outrages that have been committed, there is no attempt to deny the facts he recites. No; that would be hopeless. So the murders are treated as light affairs—mere trifles, while the Attorney General is reviled and ridiculed for mentioning them. In like manner, when Governor Wells, president of the Returning Board, makes a statement of indignities and threats directed toward him when the committee is not looking, he is held up in the light of a very unreasonable person to be making complaints when company is present. The committee will not fail to note the ingenious manner in which the Conservative leaders attempt to whirl the Republicans into the prisoner's box, and call their own followers to the witness stand. It is an old and often successful dodge. By this system of tactics they befuddled Foster and delighted Phelps and Potter. Their lamentable report, which was rather a thesis upon the wayward clubs managed in Louisiana than a congressional report, is the result. That failure made the necessity for the full committee to come here, not to fall into the same trap that caught their colleagues, but to do the work they were sent to perform. If the Democrats have no better defense than such as they have offered, they ought to be adjudged guilty. It is no answer to the serious charges against them to reply that the expenses of the Legislature were much greater in 1871 than in 1856, or that the Governor's salary is \$8000, for none of these things come within the scope of the legitimate inquiry of the committee.

The question is, has the Democratic party been guilty of the high crime of seeking by unlawful means to set aside the constitutional amendments, and the reconstruction and insurrection laws of the United States. If they wish to enter a formal plea of guilty, and plead the acts of Republicans as aggravations sufficient to excuse them, so be it. Let it be done in so many words, that the committee may go back and lay the case before the House. But it is out of all reason to permit them to protest their innocence, and at the same time file their counter charges against the Republicans, as a sort of set off in case they are not believed.

There is but little use in the committee wasting time in examining into the proceedings of the Returning Board. In our judgment they may as well traverse the verdict of the first Grant parish jury, send for the acquitted prisoners and condemn them to punishment as to attempt to revise the proceedings of the Returning Board, or elicit from the honorable president a sketch of his personal and political history. Congress cares nothing about these our little home matters. The Northern people do not even know the names of more than three or four of our brilliant statesmen. They wish to know, however, whether Louisiana, as a community, permits such outrages as have been charged to our account, and if the White League Democracy are banded together to protect the perpetrators from punishment. The committee should not fail to take evidence upon these points before leaving for Washington. As for the briefs of the Conservative lawyers, they can be prepared afterward and sent on in three trunks.

THE BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There has been for some time a sort of hostility existing between the fire department and those innocent looking churlish contrivances known as Babcock fire extinguishers. The underwriters appear as intervenors, as the lawyers would say, in behalf of the patented invention. Babcock has evidently found favor with the insurance companies, and the agents are determined to give the extinguishers a fair test. A proposition was recently made to the department and accepted, that a well appointed extinguisher should be mounted and turned over to the fire companies for trial, in numerical order. The time it came to No. 24's turn, however, the pressure against the strange contrivance had become so strong that the board of delegates addressed an order to return the Babcock to the underwriters, which was at once obeyed. The underwriters, however, were not satisfied with this action, and determined to continue the trial for their own account, and employed a force of firemen to run it. Upon this the commissioners ordered the chief engineer to put a stop to all attempts to use the Babcock at the fire, and arrest the persons in charge of it. Mr. O'Connor wisely refused to obey this arbitrary

command, and was recently hauled up, in consequence, before the board of delegates. His defense that competent legal advice was adverse to his violent interference in the matter, was successful, and saved him from threatened impeachment. The grounds of the opposition to the Babcock is not stated; but there is no doubt that there is an element or quality about it which provokes the wrath of a majority of the fire department. It can hardly be that this arises from the worthlessness or inefficiency of the extinguisher, for were such its character it would very soon be in the modern vernacular, "play itself out," and be abandoned by the underwriters, who clearly have an interest in the speedy subjugation of fires. They however manifest a degree of confidence in its utility, or at all events are desirous of giving it a fair trial. If the objection arises from a feeling of rivalry, founded upon a fear that the unpretending little enemy of combustion is likely to prove a success, and thus supersede the fire boys with their ponderous and costly engines, it has not been urged, and ought not to be. It should not even be entertained by any good citizen be fireman, property owner or insurance agent. If the Babcock is a humbug, it will speedily be found out and abandoned. If it is a dangerous rival to the fire companies, it will be impossible to suppress its use or keep it from the public favor.

We have heard of cases where those who have had charge of the Babcock machine stationed it at a fire in the way of the engines, and on one occasion located it over a fire well so as to prevent access with the suction hose. This conduct is not only improper, but illegal, and the chief engineer would clearly have the right to order the offenders away. But on the other hand, if the underwriters bestow their extinguisher in such a manner as not to impede the firemen, we apprehend they would have a right to pursue their experiment. If they succeeded in putting out the fire before water could be thrown, it might be mortifying to the pride of the department, but not a legal injury. On the contrary, it would be a substantial benefit. It can not be shown that the department has any interest in the continuance of a conflagration, and could not establish an injury in case they were not called to put out a fire in a year. Any delay, however, which might add to the severity of their labors or prolong the burning of a building would be a substantial injury, which the department has a right to stop. The alleged opinion of Mr. Jonas, that the contract between the fire department and the city to put out fires gives the former an exclusive right, a monopoly of the business, is not in our judgment tenable, since no possible injury can accrue to anybody by having the fires extinguished sooner and by other agencies. If the extinguisher is a nuisance, and in the way of fires, it will soon pass away like many thousands of visionary contrivances that have preceded it. If, on the other hand, it be what its inventors and vendors claim for it, a real, substantial, trustworthy agent, it can not be kept down long by prejudice. The railroad car made short work of the old stage coach when the people came to understand its superlative advantages. The firemen can not force the Babcock out of use. They may show its worthlessness, and kill it off that way, if they care to risk such a contest.

OUR COOKERY.

This subject is attracting the attention of our people. It has become an important question for discussion in social circles and in the journals of the country. We are told by correspondents of some of the more prominent of these journals, that there is a deterioration of the American physique owing to the habits of the people, and the system which prevails so universally in the preparation of the food used for family consumption. So universal was this complaint that it was denounced as a sin in many a pulpit and upon many a platform. It was asserted that our race was in danger owing to their intellect being affected through their stomachs. The average American is a rapid devourer of his food. Time devoted to the partaking of his ordinary meals is he regarded as a waste. It is boastfully said by the Democrats that but for the United States troops the State government would be overthrown in twenty-four hours. Such an admission should be made with shame instead of pride. Is it something to boast of to say that we live in a State where points of law are decided by shotguns instead of judges? And yet the White Leaguers told us that we lived in precisely such a place on the fourteenth of September. The President, by his message and facts submitted, does his duty; he prays to be relieved by Congress from the forced position of arbitrator in a contested case, and we pray for Congress.

The Bulletin has passed entirely to the control of Mr. Page M. Baker, who is announced as editor and proprietor. Under the new management, the Bulletin is a very readable paper, though the REPUBLICAN is occasionally called upon to set it right in political matters.

PROCLAMATION. \$1500 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. Whereas, on the evening, December 27, 1874, James W. Clinton, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Tennessee parish, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Helena, also in this State, was assaulted by being shot and his throat cut, and whereas, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid crime have hitherto escaped arrest and punishment; Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said James W. Clinton. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, P. G. DESLODGE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE. DESTRUCTION OF STATE BONDS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 26, 1876. The old State bonds and warrants which have been issued, canceled and exchanged for new bonds, and which will be destroyed by fire, in compliance with section eight of act No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on MONDAY, February 1, at twelve o'clock M. By order of the Board, P. G. DESLODGE, Secretary.

STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State armory and in other ways taken possession of, with sales rooms and preparation of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or his authorized representatives without the aid of the State armory. Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 62 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 604 Enfield rifles, 92 Spencer carbines, 1500 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of \$28,000. All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, WILLIAM WERKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

A CARD.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business entrusted to me. A. GERARD, Auctioneer and Appraiser, no. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

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NOTICE.

Office of the Notary Public, in and for the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who have claims against the FIDELITY SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, that they are hereby notified to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the office of the Notary Public, in and for the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, at New Orleans, on the first day of February, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., to establish a claim against the said company, and to take the same out of the hands of the said company, as per specifications on file in this office. ROBERT FURVIS, Notary Public, in and for the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, New Orleans, January 27, 1876.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. On WEDNESDAY, January 27, this Department will receive proposals for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of U. S. Treasury Bonds, of the issue of February 1, 1875, dated May 1, 1873. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for sale of U. S. Treasury Bonds." Sealed proposals for sale of the undersigned will be received by the following public market, viz: City Chamber, at twelve o'clock M., on SATURDAY, January 30, 1876. Each bid must be accompanied by a cash deposit of \$5,000.00. J. O. LANDRY, Administrator of Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the sale of the revenues of the following public markets, viz: St. Mary, St. Bernard and St. Roch, from February 1 to December 31, 1876, exclusive, as per specifications on file in this office. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for sale of revenues of public markets." Sealed proposals will be received by the following public market, viz: City Chamber, at twelve o'clock M., on SATURDAY, January 30, 1876. Each bid must be accompanied by a cash deposit of \$5,000.00. J. O. LANDRY, Administrator of Commerce.

THIRTEENTH CALL.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1862. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 2, 1874. BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY GIVEN BY act of Congress, approved July 11, 1870, the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinafter designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," held at the Treasury of the United States, and interest on said bonds will come on that day, to wit: on SATURDAY, January 29, 1876, at twelve o'clock M. The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be held at the city of New Orleans, at the Secretary's office. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

COPON BONDS.

U. S. No. 4201 to No. 4261, both inclusive. \$500.00 to \$1000.00, both inclusive. \$1000.00 to \$10,000.00, both inclusive. The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be held at the city of New Orleans, at the Secretary's office. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

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PROPOSALS FOR MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the sale of the revenues of the following public markets, viz: St. Mary, St. Bernard and St. Roch, from February 1 to December 31, 1876, exclusive, as per specifications on file in this office. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for sale of revenues of public markets." Sealed proposals will be received by the following public market, viz: City Chamber, at twelve o'clock M., on SATURDAY, January 30, 1876. Each bid must be accompanied by a cash deposit of \$5,000.00. J. O. LANDRY, Administrator of Commerce.

THIRTEENTH CALL.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1862. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 2, 1874. BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY GIVEN BY act of Congress, approved July 11, 1870, the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinafter designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," held at the Treasury of the United States, and interest on said bonds will come on that day, to wit: on SATURDAY, January 29, 1876, at twelve o'clock M. The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be held at the city of New Orleans, at the Secretary's office. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

COPON BONDS.

U. S. No. 4201 to No. 4261, both inclusive. \$500.00 to \$1000.00, both inclusive. \$1000.00 to \$10,000.00, both inclusive. The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be held at the city of New Orleans, at the Secretary's office. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION. \$1500 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. Whereas, on the evening, December 27, 1874, James W. Clinton, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Tennessee parish, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Helena, also in this State, was assaulted by being shot and his throat cut, and whereas, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid crime have hitherto escaped arrest and punishment; Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said James W. Clinton. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, P. G. DESLODGE, Secretary of State.

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