

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

Drinking men catch at straw— Shallow inventions—pie plates.

Desert for golden weddings—preserved pears.

The fall so far is all in the almanac, and not in the thermometer.

The trial of Westervelt brings up the Charley Ross story again.

The morning question before the house now is, "Want any oysters?"

A twenty minute prayer will kill the best sermon that can be preached.

The country gentlemen of England are noted for their good manners.

It is said there is nearly a million more women than men in Germany.

Louis Kossuth will soon have his "Life Records" ready for publication.

Arkansas men who are learning the alphabet are called first class men.

Jeze Pomeroy is called the blue murderer, but it was a little girl he murdered.

Cologne water is wasted on a ragged handkerchief which is not worth a cent.

When a burglar puts your property beyond your reach he carries things too far.

It is said there is all the difference in the world between the north and south poles.

The suicide of the young Italian at a clam take is looked upon as a sad calamity.

Niagara Falls belongs to two governments, two races of harkmen, and the tourists.

Dan Rice is a man who can fall every year, pay nothing on a dollar and yet be happy.

The twin mountains show a boulder front, probably under the inspiration of Mr. Beecher.

Texas can not boast of her schools, yet there is no lack of teaching young ideas how to shoot.

There are some men so constituted that they can make asses of themselves with very little effort.

It is a little shell fish on the part of a married man to eat oysters down town and send none home to his wife.

Northern Democrats are extremely liberal; they invite all parties to unite with them and help elect their candidates.

A race of perfectly dumb dogs has been discovered on the coast of Guinea. They are calculated to take an unfair advantage of burglars.

The attendant at the San Francisco bath house says Ralston gave him half a dollar for a towel, but does not say whether or not it was a crum.

Haley has again placed the members of the Press Club under obligations for copies of the latest literary periodicals. His thoughtfulness justifies his popularity.

The boss was about to send out and learn what kept Medlin away from his work, when a messenger came with a note, brief and happily written, saying, "It's a girl."

It requires strong faith to believe cripples can be cured by "laying on hands," but many little boys have been made better by a vigorous application of the palm.

Redpath's Lyceum Advertiser says Charles Francis Adams will not go further than a day's journey from Boston to speak. How can such a man as that expect to be President?

Getting a salary of \$8000 a year, J. Russell Jones says it cost him \$30,000 a year to live in Brussels. It is a large sum to spend for living in Brussels, when a man can live in clover for half the money.

The man who wanted a "lamp to his feet and a light to his path," must have had feet of the regular Louisville size, and been in danger of putting them down on his neighbors.

Major Royal A. Bray has received the sad intelligence of the death of his father at Turner, Maine, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Bray was a native of Maine. Major Bray has our sympathies in this sad visitation.

No one believes Donaldson would give Grimwood such a mean shake as to throw him overboard. Nothing of the sort is hinted at in any one of the three hundred dozen of bottles picked up containing full accounts of the balloon voyage.

The opera troupe of Spanish children from Mexico, now in New York, is creating a decided sensation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The little boy who acts and sings the role of Robinson Crusoe, in the opera of that title, is named J. De Jesus Castellon.

Matthew Arnold was surprised to find that none of the pupils in an English school knew the meaning of the word "fable." He would have been still more astonished if one of the boys had told him there is no such word as "fable" in all the shining dictionary of infants.

"We don't owe that house anything," said a produce merchant looking puzzled over a letter from the West. "We have rendered account sales of all corn, oats and wheat received, and remitted every cent less commissions." "Yes, sir," said the book-keeper, "but the due is on the rye."

How proud a woman feels when she marries a man who swears he is ready to die for her. Within a week he refuses to get up and build the fire or go to market. Yet that same man is not wholly unmanly of his duty; he would defend the woman he loves with his life, and allow her to work herself to death.

Says the Morehouse Clarion: "They say that one of the prominent New Orleans journals is about to 'cut.' We don't see how this can happen as it doesn't seem to have over much slack on just at present." This theory of "cutting" can not be true, for every paper here has a larger circulation than any other in the South.

CIVIL WAR IN DISGUISE.

There are many evidences that the conglomeration whose avowed basis of union is contempt of political principle and the pursuit of the spoils, relies chiefly upon one basis of success. It is the unscrupulous abuse of Southern Republicans, and a reign of terror over the colored race.

Such is the policy at the South. At the North it is a profession of good will toward the Southern soldiers, and a pious prayer that at the centennial celebration all differences will be forgotten, and, under a Democratic administration, all will be harmonious and happy. The reign of the revolver at one end of the Union, and the peace of a Quaker meeting at the other; Mercy and peace kissing each other in one place, and men dying from their own country, and terror-stricken negroes embracing the feet of their armed and infuriated enemies, in the other. Such is the transparency with which the campaign of 1875 will open—has opened.

As a specimen of the purpose to excite popular rage against the Republicans of the South, we may cite the tone of the so-called Democratic journals. To have such epithets directed against the unpretending men of the present as have been leveled against the best and most eminent statesmen of the republic can not disturb the obscure persons against whom they have been directed. Jefferson was a radical, a demagogue, a man of abandoned principles. Washington designed to restore in his own person the king and aristocracy which he had expelled from the country. Madison was an imbecile and a coward, and Jackson a tyrant and a murderer. How, then, could any mere abuse affect the composure of men who know precisely what it is employed for? To excite the fury of the people, cause them to take up arms and either kill or drive away the white Republicans, and so leave the unarmed and helpless colored people without friends. The practical repeal of the rights given by the federal constitution would inevitably follow, and all would be for the moment serene, until the dominant party divided anew and employed the same tactics of terror and abuse against each other.

The establishment of a reign of terror over the colored race has commenced. In Georgia, attempts have been made to prove that a negro majority, which toiled for the support and protection of white women, while the men were at war, intend the conquest of the territory, now that all of these soldiers have returned; that this is intended in at least one county where the whites are in the majority, and that both counties are traversed by railroads which would, within from six to twelve hours, bring the armed soldiers of the principal white cities and centres of Georgia to the scene of trouble. We were not surprised to see these persecutors fail to establish the charge of insurrectionary violence.

We have seen a quarrel at Brashear, where an employe wished to pay off men in goods instead of currency, magnified into a revolutionary movement of the negroes to establish a social supremacy. There was the Vicksburg violence on the fourth of July, in which the negroes suffered as they usually do; and now at Yazoo City, what seems a row among the colored Republicans themselves, is represented as a "negro rising," and the whites are armed and organized ready for the shotgun canvass.

Where this policy for the next campaign originated, we know not. It may have been ordered by the Yankee Democrats. It certainly can not only have been undertaken at the South as the former hope that the colored people will never support those who live by their labor, deny their rights, and will never leave the land at peace until they are the admitted masters, socially and politically, of all who live within it.

MORE DEFAMATION AND ABUSE.

We shall continue the proofs that the Democratic party intend to secure the control of the Southern States by a system of defamation, abuse and intimidation. A small and ordinary specimen of the first will be found in the comments of the Bulletin upon a recent article in this paper.

The New Orleans Times had affirmed that an organization had been formed in 1874, for the purpose of securing the right of suffrage to all persons, without respect to color or opinion; that it was subsequently controlled by an accession of members, and placed upon a "military basis." The Bulletin concludes that the organization had been the same from the beginning, and goes some strides beyond and contended that the forcible expulsion of the State government was justified by the "nocturnal domiciliary search for arms" "contemplated" by the State government, with a view to disarm the citizens of New Orleans.

To this last we replied that no evidence existed of such intention, and that no act had been proved to render it probable. We took the distinction between attempting to preserve the peace of the State by the same means that the Pilgrims contended the mayor of a village may employ, and argued that the endeavor to prevent the receipt and distribution of arms for a purpose then officially known, and now avowed, to intend the armed control of the election, was no invasion of the right to bear arms. Nor was an attempt to recover the property of the State taken forcibly, or otherwise, from its possession any infringement upon the same great principle.

What would a logical reasoner suppose to be the reply to this argument and demand for proof? It came in the systematic shape that the Democratic programme for 1876 has prescribed. The original assertion of the New Orleans Times was passed over. No exception was taken in the article to the charge that a peaceable organization to secure suffrage to everybody, had been perverted into an armed organization to elect the Democratic ticket. This point is dispute was passed over for this paragraph.

We are in no way surprised at the attempt

How will the Bulletin nationalize with the Yankee Democrats at this basis?

Do they also admire the Democracy who fought and exchanged blockaded goods with them? This may be a good basis of submission for Southern Whigs, but for McClellan, or any war Democrat, it would seem an avowal of unrequited opinion going to show that the war must be fought over again. The very thin sawdier of the Bulletin will decide no one. It has been too recent for even oblivion in New Orleans, that partisans have threatened the Democratic whip for the backs of these contumacious Whigs and others. And even now an anonymous correspondent of the Democratic organ of this city claims that those who entered the Democratic convention at Baton Rouge are "beneficially" bound by it. Here is the view of the correspondent:

"The fusion consummated" at the Baton Rouge convention, so far from "leaving the Democratic party without organization in Louisiana," has merged every other known or suspected, or every other organization, except the Radical Republican party, into union and fully pledged cooperation with the Democratic party. It was the declared purpose and understanding of the delegates representing the Democratic, Reform, Liberal, People's, or White Man's party, that the action and christening of that convention should be final and binding on all, and henceforth all should work together in harmonious opposition to the Radical party, and for the common security and welfare of the State. We propose to stand up to that compact, and to hold others to it also. In this course is safety; in any other there is danger, and we warn our resolution makers of it.

We may take it for granted that neither Independents nor Whigs will be bound by the commands of the Democracy. Their campaign plan evidently leads to a renewal of war "among the States," either in or out of the Union. Men who have business and other interests at stake will hesitate to commit or compromise themselves. They now have notice that a Democratic convention is being held, and sticks every one who ever enters it, so that he is never his own political man again. This is equivalent to putting up the statute of February, 1870, which imposes serious penalties upon the judge who provokes the contest. A sense of judicial propriety and courtesy is usually sufficient to prevent conflicts between tribunals of equal rank and dignity. Moreover, it has been held to be one of the highest prerogatives of a court to protect its dignity and sustain its jurisdiction. The Supreme Court itself has formally decided that it can not interfere in a contempt case, except such interference be necessary to protect its appellate jurisdiction. If then, the highest tribunal can not interfere in certain cases, how can another district judge, who can not by any legal possibility review a decision, step between a party and the judgment of a co-ordinate tribunal.

The case which is at the bottom of this judicial controversy arose in the Superior District Court. Larrioux and Frilot were enjoined from doing a certain thing. They disregarded the order, and were committed for contempt. The order of commitment is the solemn judgment of the Superior District Court, which Judge Abell claims the right to review, revise and reverse, though the plain letter of the statute imposes a heavy fine upon him for doing so. If the right to release prisoners committed for contempt by the other judges be conceded to Judge Abell, his court then becomes superior to all others, and the power of co-ordinate tribunals to execute their decrees is paralyzed and destroyed.

There is nothing in the writ of habeas corpus which gives a court jurisdiction over the cause for which a person has been committed to prison. The judge can only inquire into the legality of the commitment, and if he find it to be made by proper authority, and legal in form, the rule must be discharged. A prisoner thus discharged is, however, liable to immediate re-arrest for the same offense.

The offense in the case in question consists of a disobedience of an order of injunction, for which the persons offending were committed to the Parish Prison in the usual form. Judge Abell has decided the form of commitment to be illegal, and released the prisoners. They have again been arrested by an order from the Superior Court, and again brought before Judge Abell. How long this game of legal battles and shuttlecock is to be kept up we can not say.

Certainly Judge Abell's stump speech from the bench, which he is so fond of using, and which, as usual, he employed yesterday, throws no legal light upon the case. The "despotism propped up by bayonets," which Judge Abell delights to take a tilt at every few days, is not specially anxious that Messrs. Frilot and Larrioux shall be imprisoned, but the public good demands that the orders of the State courts shall be obeyed. Anything which strikes down this principle is an element of greater mischief and danger to the public welfare than all the bayonets which ever gleamed under the banners of the Union.

SOFT SAWDER.

The Bulletin explains that the Democratic convention will be extremely liberal in its issue of tickets, and will allow any anti-Republican seat within its sacred circle. What further rights are to be accorded to these invited guests remain in doubt. It has a word or two for the Whigs, who were formerly separated by old issues, which have lost their force, but thinks that—

At length, when in the dark hour of our country's peril, in the mighty struggles that preceded the sectional appeal to arms, it was seen that the Democracy defended the constitution and the rights of the States, and the rights of the people, with a heroism not surpassed by Leonidas and his Spartan band in defending the pass at Thermopylae, these old line Whigs rallied to the Democratic standard, and have for the most part ever since been faithful to the Democratic cause.

Then there were no Whigs in that fight. They stood by and saw the Democrats do battle for their rights and will ever after submit to their rule. We may imagine that there were many Whigs who have no higher opinion of Democratic principles or ability than they had before the war.

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JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, 123 Rampart street, Corner of Perdido.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feather, etc.

Offers to all those who want furniture, among other inducements, the following to mention: DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEPS \$30. WALNUT PORTABLE ARMCHairs, \$12. WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, \$12. WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, \$10 per dozen.

NO AUCTION GOODS. A few more of these cheap. A few more of these cheap.

Now is the time for cheap bargains. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets. Country orders promptly filled.

A VERY GOOD CARPET FOR SIXTY CENTS. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING, WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS.

CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS, JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED LOW. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 139 Canal Street.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, 139 Canal Street.

THE NEW YORK STEAMSHIP BUSINESS. Within a year, two lines of ocean steamers between here and New York—the Merchants and the Mallory—have been discontinued.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 20, 1875.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be a place of quarantine, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

And whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth day of July, 1875;

And whereas, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be a place of quarantine, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

INSURANCE. TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 4, 1875.

INK, INK, FOR COTTON MARKING. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. 83 25 per barrel.

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LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$100,000. 1 Prize of 50,000. 1 Prize of 20,000. 1 Prize of 10,000. 4 Prizes at \$5,000. 4 Prizes at \$2,500. 20 Prizes at \$1,000. 30 Prizes at \$500. 1300 Prizes at \$100. 4000 Prizes at \$50.

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Succession of Michael Weisbach. Succession of Michael Weisbach.