

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.

Charity begins at home. Very fine salt is usually something out of the course.

The worst features of prize fighting are shown after the fight. No good Christian will rest six days and labor on the seventh.

The Keely motor has power to enable the inventor to live without work. The old winter gum shoes are made over into rubber car springs in Boston.

The new postal cards will not be issued until the old ones are disposed of. In professional parlance the stress of a prima donna depends upon her surroundings.

If he can do no better, John Morrissey will go to the State Senate from New York City. It is said the Prince of Wales accompanies an artist of the London Graphic to India.

Mass meetings to which all good people are invited and none such go, are not uncommon. The safety ladders used in New York show how easy it is for firemen to get killed.

Lawrence Barrett has been playing the "Man of Air" in California. It is the best thing he does. The monument over the grave of Joan A. Andrew will be dedicated at Hingham, Massachusetts, October 7.

A man acquires an elevated tone by shouting up through a dumb-water box in a two story beer house. When a thing has been compromised it assumes a midway position, satisfactory to neither party, but better than nothing.

Two hundred thousand reams of sand paper are made annually in the United States. It is enough to scour the country. Barnum is to build an immense building in Philadelphia, and run a colossal hippodrome in opposition to the regular centennial.

The St. Louis Globe says: "Eds' jetties laughed at the Gulf storm." It may be so, but they have been down in the mouth since. "Henry V." will be brought out at the Academy of Music this season. The engagement of Barry Sullivan will commence in December.

In old times a man felt troubled when he could not pay his debts. Now all such mental anguish is thrown upon those who try to collect. Collecting alms at a cemetery gate ought to be a profitable business. Those who enter there are expected to leave the goods of this world behind.

The Masonic authorities of Iowa decide that dancing in lodge rooms is not for the good of the craft, and it certainly is not good for the carpets. The world is not wholly lost to shame when a thief wishes his name left out of the paper on account of the feelings of an old and respectable family.

The defense of Mr. Simonton is a little peculiar. What is required of the Associated Press is the news of the day, and that needs no apology. When a man sets down in a chair on which a small boy has placed a crooked pin, he does not make a long story, but comes to the point at once.

The Shreveport Telegram makes its appearance now as a daily. It promises to be a success under the able management of Messrs. White & Barrett. An army retiring board has been ordered to convene in New York on the eleventh of October, with Colonel W. H. Emory, of the Fifth Cavalry, as president.

The influence of New York city Democrats over William Cullen Bryant has been seen lately by the columns of the Evening Post, into which crept the word "potwalloper." The weather has been too beautiful in Boston. The Traveller of the twenty-first instant said: "A clearer, brighter day than this is seldom enjoyed." When it comes, why not?

There is a small quantity of alcohol in every loaf of bread, but the amount is so small that the regular drinker prefers to deal directly with the bottle, and buy liquor instead of bread. A Philadelphia doctor has invented a bottle for the safe keeping of poisons. It has the figure of a skull blown in the glass. Such a vessel will prevent mistakes by druggists, and it will also be a guide for those who wish to kill themselves.

The Rural Times, of Bienville parish, believes the Democratic convention should be held at Monroe or Shreveport, if anywhere. Gentlemen of the Democratic jury, you will meet when and where you are ordered. Country advice is not wanted. The Democrats of New York are hopeful. They have a ticket on which are three Republicans and four Democrats. According to the views of Congressman Walker, expressed at Syracuse, the ticket shows that the Democrats carried the Democratic convention by one majority.

There has been a little hitch in the issue of the Ohio Catholic Telegraph. The Cleveland Leader says: "Inquiry was instituted to ascertain the cause of the delay, when it transpired that Priest Farrell had been on his Ultrasontane high horse, so to speak, and had got out an editorial page which would have made Protestantism and free education howl, as he thought. Some of the Democracy got wind of this, and a committee went down to inspect the editorial proofs of the Archbishop's organ. They found so much that "would never do at all," that when the rejected matter had been thrown out there was so great a vacancy that it took the compositor a whole day to put in type enough new matter to fill up with."

OUR EQUINOCTIAL ROWS.

Just at the season when our politicians return from Saratoga they usually organize an opposition to something they deem unpopular. The social seems to sympathize with the natural atmosphere, and just when poor Indianapolis is blown into fragments, the blatant orators and organs of political discontent perform the same kind service to the commercial interests of New Orleans.

It seems we still inherit the partisan idea that no act of government is binding unless it meets the approval of the political clubs and malcontents, and so the acts of our public bodies are submitted for review to the White League central committee with a right of appeal to people in mass meeting assembled. The Board of Health, endeavoring to protect the good name and good health of the city, have used a quasi disinfected, considered by many who have had the yellow fever as unsavory. A representation of the opinions of those who do not believe in this disinfected was very proper, but the discontent went far beyond this. A meeting of obviously less than the whole people of the State denounced the use of this particular purifier, and added this resolution:

Unauthorized to expect justice from the Board of Health we affirm here our determination to put an end to its despotism by resorting to all means capable of crushing tyranny. Here is an unalloyed intention to defeat an act of the lawful authorities by violence if threats prove insufficient. There comes next the proclamation of those who call a meeting to condemn and reverse the action of the School Board. In this proclamation it is said that—

The meeting is called in view of the unjust and improper composition of said board, and its tyrannical exercise of authority and partisanship, and in order to enable the people to express in fitting terms their disapprobation of said board, to remonstrate against its perpetration, and to demand its resignation.

It would seem strange that in a country professing to be governed by the forms of law, a right should be affirmed to exist in a meeting of a part of the people of a city to demand the dissolution of a board constituted by the authorities of the whole State.

We find in an intense organ of "the antinatural outbreaks" and equinoctial rows this argument in justification of club law: Laws contrary to the spirit of the State for which they are made lack a very essential element, and when made without the consent of the people, without their concurrence, or without their ratification by their lawfully chosen representatives, they are void and of no binding effect. Others who shelter themselves under the forms of laws which are revolting to the people, and which have never had their assent are in the highest degree criminal, and their aggressions and plunder can not be punished in their own tribunals, they are fit subjects for popular denunciation. When such men provoke forcible resistance they and they alone are responsible for all the trouble and evil that result. A tyrant and worst of criminals, the worst of law breakers, because he violates the great fundamental law of liberty.

The school laws by which this city is oppressed were made without the consent of the people, contrary to their well known wishes, by a pretended Legislature, which had no right in the premises, and whose pretended laws are executed by men who do not, in any respect, represent the masses of our citizens. Who is to judge whether a law is "contrary to the spirit of the State?" Is it the club of outsiders, or is it a mob of revolutionary malcontents? Who can say that a law is "void and of no binding effect," so long as the tribunals do not suspend, nor the Legislature repeal such laws? "Officers who shelter themselves under the forms of laws which are revolting to the people," are criminals, and subject to popular denunciation. Is, then, the civil sheriff of New Orleans, or the clerk of any court in the city, liable to these terrible consequences, if the one issues a process and the other serves it?

If the school laws were made "without the consent of the people, by a pretended Legislature, which had no right in the premises," pray how is any act of an incompetent body obligatory? By what authority did Mayor Wiltz and his colleagues hold office under commission from acting Governor Pinchback? Why did their corporate successors accept commissions under the same laws? How comes it that the Representatives of Louisiana in the next Congress hold credentials from a "usurpation," and above all, why is the existence of that "usurpation," and the authority of these nullified laws admitted by a contest before Congress for authority under them?

We suffer greatly under this hopper-gang logic which assuming assertion as truth skips at once to denunciation as the decree of justice. Why predicate "tyranny" of a law or administration which exists by form of law and subject to the construction and correction of law? Has it ever been held outside of New Orleans that the contestant for an office was right and the incumbent ipso facto wrong? Has it ever been supposed under a republican form of government that because the contestant denounces the incumbent as a tyrant he has, therefore, a right to evict or destroy him and occupy his place? This is exactly what this government was made to prevent. It was intended to substitute for assassination and refusal to obey the government, a tribunal to which questions of disputed authority should be referred. Here we are told that if an organ affirm in print that an officer or an act is tyrannical, a club composed of perhaps one in every fifteen hundred of the whole State population may expel that administration and seize upon their places.

These autumnal disturbances and equinoctial rows are now looked forward to. They either supersede or superadd to the annual apprehensions of the yellow fever. The people who would otherwise migrate to New Orleans with those who might wish to buy goods or rent houses here are warned by our commercial rivals to postpone their visit until the periodical political canvass shall be over. The exodus of our inhabitants continues for those who have been looking forward to the revival of business in the fall, see no probable relief from the public meetings.

political proscription, and so go elsewhere.

We had a small hope some time since that the Democratic politicians would allow the business and property interests of the city some little respite. It seems otherwise. Like the fox, the politician lies for a time quiet in his fastness, awaiting the opportunity to fatten on the care and labor of others. It is very probable if the cost of our equinoctial rows was computed, it would be found far in excess of that which Galveston has sustained in the terrible storm which has swept over that city. The commercial houses that have been shaken, the capital and enterprise driven away by our equinoctial troubles, if computed in money, will prove that political and partisan violence may inflict more pecuniary and moral injury than storms and earthquakes. We may in time send around the hat for a contribution for the relief of our unfortunate people suffering from the "autumnal disturbances" which have re-peeled trade and driven away the patronage of commerce.

OUR STATESMEN.

Louisiana has in the past been distinguished for statesmen of mature experience, learning and ability. When a public event occurred these men were always relied on for sound and temperate opinions. Such men know that it is neither wise nor just to stimulate the preface of the people and then to throw in an argument based upon the uncontrolled diffusion of this prejudice. We have said that such statesmen were too wise to seek truths in the mists of error. They were too proud to invoke the aid of passion to secure the triumph of truth.

These statesmen seem to have retired from the public councils, or to be restrained from giving advice upon the ever varying issues of our affairs.

In their place has arisen a new, and we think a peculiar class of sages. These last do not offer philosophic opinions upon the tendencies of public affairs. They do not teach that the acts of public men coincide with, or depart from the constitutional letter or precedents of the country. They have been persons provoked by the infringement of some law upon their civil or religious ideas, or by the pressure of some tax upon their property or business. These statesmen prepare communications for the press, essential to controversy, and come very soon to regard their views as perfectly original merely because they have never read enough to know that in most cases they have been refuted centuries ago.

One of the earliest of these statesmen was the late Mr. McCloskey, an honest and excellent person, who had devoted much the larger part of his life to a proper and prosperous business of some sort. He became a public monitor, and for some months taught the people the abuses of government and the remedies proper therefor. He was much incensed because a journal, we believe the Times, of the period called him the "inconsequential McCloskey." This, while a mere comment on the hopper-gang logic common to patriots too indignant to reason, was complained of as an imputation of insignificance in the body politic.

Then there came Mr. Booth, whose authority to advise we do not question, but whose metaphors, we take the liberty to say, are too meteoric to come within the restrictions of the regular oratorical orbit. This statesman is now appealing to the Democratic people to violate a political contract under which they have just taken control of one house of the Legislature.

Then there arose a class of statesmen, holders of real estate, deeming the rate of taxation upon that element excessive. The president of that association has written and spoken a good deal on the enormity of this tribute; he has cited the authority of the political economists upon the nature and effect of excessive taxation. He has been chiefly remarkable for a doctrine which we have construed—perhaps incorrectly—to mean that if society would reduce the taxes on real estate the landlord would be thereby enabled to pay better wages, and so, if the tenant would seek first the reduction of his landlord's tax, the other things of better wages and increased ability to pay his rent would be added unto the tenant.

This is our construction of the landlords' movement, and we have taken leave to comment editorially upon it as freely as upon any question of public taxation. Thereupon there comes with a whoop and a whirr-r-r-r-r! from Mr. Scanlan, who has reported from a committee of the real estate owners, and publishes some pages from his autobiography, and challenges us with many opprobrious terms to a single combat of editorial against communication. We respectfully decline any such altercation. Of Mr. Scanlan, save as the chairman of a committee whose report we have chosen to discuss, we know nothing. We presume that he owns a house or houses somewhere, and so has been appointed to head a committee, whose report is before the public. We beg leave to say that he owes the compliment of a notice solely to the fact that he was a committee-man of an independent movement, and that we consider his personal record as utterly inconsequential and irrelevant to the discussion of principle in which we have chosen to engage.

We have said that the rate of taxation in New Orleans is unequal. In this especially that the revenues derived from an indirect tax on the labor and consumption of the people is greater in proportion than that imposed upon the real estate. We have not objected to the reduction of the tax on real estate, but have remarked that the landlords have not shown the sympathy for the tenant which we think in wisdom they should have done. We have proved this, at least to our own satisfaction, from the published papers of the association, and we have taken the plan of relief reported by a committee in proof that the property holders have been willing to effect their own relief, leaving the indirect

TARIFF ON LOUISIANA SUGAR.

New Orleans, September 25, 1875. To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Present: The undersigned, members of the Committee on the Tariff of Louisiana Sugar, very respectfully request you to invite the sugar planters to appoint a committee to represent them at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to be held on MONDAY, October 4, and that an open invitation be extended to sugar factors, sugar planters, sugar brokers, grocers and dealers to attend said meeting, whether they are members or not, our earnest desire being to promote the best interests of the sugar planters of this State, and the commercial prosperity of this city.

We request that your invitation be published in all the city papers to-morrow (Friday) morning to give as much time as possible to all who are at a distance and wish to attend. We are, very respectfully, yours, FORRESTER BOLDENDE, JAMES M. PUTNAM, J. H. HIGBY, B. F. RICKY, JULIUS VAHREN.

SELLING OUT AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, 122 1/2 Hampart street.....122

Course of Perado, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.

Offers to all those in want of furniture, among other inducements too numerous to mention— DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTRADS, \$25; WALNUT PORTABLE ARMCHairs, \$15; WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, \$12; WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, \$10 per dozen.

Substantially made and well finished. NO AUCTION GOODS. A few more of these cheap.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Prices in comparison to the above.

Now is the time for cheap bargains. Call on JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Hampart and Perado streets. Country orders promptly filled. ad 1m 2p

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 19, 1875. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 12, 1855, 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 an infected place, 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 advised that the proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875; Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby issue my proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days against each of said ports, the term of ten days to be counted from the departure of the vessel quantined from the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth 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.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 14, 1875. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that "yellow fever" exists at and near the town of Passacoula, Mississippi, recommending "that the town and bay of Passacoula be included in the official proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor to the effect that the provisions of the proclamation of quarantine be extended to the town and bay of Passacoula as requested by the Board of Health, and that the persons alleged to be guilty of the murder of GEORGE HEADRICK, near Louisiana, in the parish of De Soto, in this State, on the twentieth of August, 1874, are well known, and have taken refuge in the county of Fannin, Texas, but can not be arrested there, by process of law, without the effect of a reward and bounty, and rewards to be paid on the certificate of the Attorney General of the State, as provided by section one, act No. 17, approved April 3, 1873.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

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POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, September 27, 1875. WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT POUND, corner of Margery and Morales streets, a black cow, with short horns, and a black pig, with short ears, and the expenses thereof paid, will be sold at public auction, on and after, on MONDAY, October 4, 1875, at twelve o'clock P. M.

By order of the Administrator, H. S. - 2nd D. McCARTHY, Administrator.

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SPLENDID CHANCE

MONDAY, A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3500 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTS IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of SATURDAY, December 25, 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city. It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

30,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

- 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000
1 First Prize.....50,000
1 Second Prize.....20,000
1 Third Prize.....10,000
3 Prizes at \$5,000.....15,000
30 Prizes at \$1,000.....30,000
50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000
1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000
3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

- 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500

TOTAL: 3500 Prizes in All.

AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Free of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTY-FIFTHS.....2 00

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES, AND UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, AND MUST, IN EVERY INSTANCE, ACCOMPANY APPLICATIONS.

TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered must be signed by the

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 1, 1875. Information having been conveyed to this Department that the persons alleged to be guilty of the murder of GEORGE HEADRICK, near Louisiana, in the parish of De Soto, in this State, on the twentieth of August, 1874, are well known, and have taken refuge in the county of Fannin, Texas, but can not be arrested there, by process of law, without the effect of a reward and bounty, and rewards to be paid on the certificate of the Attorney General of the State, as provided by section one, act No. 17, approved April 3, 1873.

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C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 27, 1875. CLASS 230.

The above drawings are published in the present issue of this paper, and will be held in the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-seventh day of September, 1875.

ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioner.

BEWARE OF BOGS LOTTERIES.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Edward E. C. Butler. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 21, 22, and 23, 1875. Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of the late Edward E. C. Butler, deceased, to file their claims with the undersigned, before the expiration of the term of thirty days from the date of the publication of this notice, or the claims will be barred.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Margaret Livingston. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 21, 22, and 23, 1875. Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of the late Margaret Livingston, deceased, to file their claims with the undersigned, before the expiration of the term of thirty days from the date of the publication of this notice, or the claims will be barred.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

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