

New Orleans Republican.

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NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 21, 1875.

Eternity is behind time. Will settle in bankrupt in Wisconsin.

Tice predicts the regular clothes line storm. Marion Harland is Mrs. Terhune, and she lectures.

Slum Gullion is the classic name of a town in Colorado. Straw bids for shooting hats are now freely made.

Linen drawers are quite comfortable on cool evenings. Philadelphia papers have jokes old enough for the continent.

The "Pat Contributor" has gone to write up the oil regions. Business generally improves with the woe of a people.

A young man must be hard up when he tries to raise a check. Gas bills are run up according to the feet shown by the metre.

A bill of exchange—William Allen, who will take another seat. Spiritualists now say that Robert Dale Owen was cured by spirits.

Very few editors ever commit suicide, and yet they are not happy. In the most crowded hotels there is always room for improvement.

Avoid drunken men in quarrels; they are apt to give staggering blows. It is better to have forgotten a good thing than to have never known it.

Many theories of the bar at the mouth of the river are as clear as mud. Lawyers, like old schoolmasters, have a way of winning cases by taking a rule.

Mrs. Livermore has a lecture called "Superstitious Women." They are lecturing. The moon has been behaving very well of late—barring staying out nights and getting full.

The prisoners in the Nebraska State Penitentiary publish a paper. It is a local paper. When a man asks you to call again, he does not so much wish you to come as he wishes you to go.

Discovers in Pompeii claim to have found a woman in the attitude of holding a fire while the husband lay in bed. The relation between good sense and good nature is very close. You can not depend on a friend who loses his temper.

It is rumored that Mr. J. S. Delaney will be first comedian at the Varieties Theatre. He is an exceedingly comic actor from the stage. Wales takes a photographer with him to India, so that he can preserve his views of the country and take everything he can get on the spot.

A Chicago hotel has a "ubiquitous and gentlemanly night clerk." He appears to be everywhere when gathering up the boots in front of room doors. Dan Voorhies only emerged from his political retirement to help his friend Allen in the campaign. He will go back now and take Hendricks with him.

The New York Tribune says: "There is a piece of soap in Albany supposed to be 100 years old." It will be used in Philadelphia to make national bubbles and centennial aids. Frank Mayo, the actor, has given \$50 toward the monument to the trotting horse American Girl. This is nearly as much as he gave poor Frank Murdoch's widow for the play of "Davey Crockett," which has earned Mayo a handsome fortune.

General Chambers, the Confederate cavalryman, who commands a White League brigade, said recently: "Mississippi must be made Democratic, even if blood has to be shed." Men like him are calculated to develop the shooting resources of a State. Judge Pershing, of Pennsylvania, concludes that he will not resign his judgeship until he is elected Governor. He sees a possibility that those in favor of the United States—including the hard money men and the industrious Germans—may elect Hartman.

A young lady was seen at the Lake end, not long since, elegantly attired. She leaned over the pier head, holding in one hand a dainty fish pole, and in the other the trail of a narrow skirt. As she caught nothing, and yet seemed satisfied, by standards thought she was fishing for compliments. From Messrs. Seymour & Stevens, Common street, who have the map for sale, we have received a copy of A. K. Roosevelt's latest map of Texas, showing the mineral and agricultural districts, postoffices, mail and railroad routes of the State, and in a graphic way giving much valuable information regarding Texas. A writer in the London Times is appreciative that American manufacturers of steel goods will crowd out the English manufacturers in their own market. Several United States firms are establishing branch factories in England, and the fact is very flattering to them. Dr. Worrall should see to it that his ships do not return to this country empty. Perhaps upon the whole it would be better for the English mechanics to come here and manufacture what we need. An exchange, with the harshest cheek imaginable, says: "The persistent attempts made by the Republicans of Massachusetts to induce Charles French Adams to become a candidate for Governor on their ticket show how hopeless they regard the chances viewed in a purely political aspect." The persistent attempts made by the friends of C. F. Adams to get him nominated, such as the "Democratic" and "Step by the Republic," show how ready the liberality of his grandeur is for office.

THE TROUBLES IN EAST FELICIANA.

The embarrassment which besets the Lieutenant Governor in meeting the exigency presented in Louisiana excites our sincere interest. If he yields to the demands of his political opponents, they will have consummated an illegal purpose through violence. If he appeal to the military force of the State, he can no more expect to be sustained than Governor Ames has been. If he report a domestic violence which he is unable to suppress, we have again the intervention of federal troops, with all the scandal and excitement which such a measure has always occasioned. Even the legality of acceding to the wishes of the Conservative committee is doubtful. The sheriff incumbent, Smith, can not be removed by the executive, and if he calls upon the executive for protection, it would be humiliating that the protection can not be afforded him except by the surrender of his office. The situation is embarrassing. It is, in fact, deplorable. The armed violence of a community will have compelled the executive of the State to concede to its demands, and virtually to acknowledge the inability of the government to discharge its own functions. We trust, however, his excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, will relieve the difficulties of the occasion by such means as his counselors may advise, and have no doubt but that he will be sustained in any conservative measures which may preserve the State from the calamity of social war and official anarchy. While awaiting the action of his excellency, we will employ this case as an occasion to expose the folly of those who accumulated such responsibilities on the hands of the executive. In certain cases such municipal officers as mayors, and councilors, sheriff, tax collector and other parish officers are to be appointed by the Governor instead of being elected by the people. Let us show the consequences to the Republican party arising from the exercise of this power by the Governor. If an election of sheriff could be held in Feliciana to-morrow, there would be local candidates, each of whom would have a following, and each of whom would appeal by professions of friendship and protection to the colored voters. Whatever the result, the discontent would be confined to the parish. The local divisions would neutralize each other, and the feud like the fire in a coal mine, would affect none except those immediately concerned. When, however, the executive appoints a sheriff or tax collector, the whole stream of local opposition is concentrated upon the nominee, and the most intense party hatred is directed against the executive. A number of these appointments converge against the Republican party the whole local discontent, and hundreds who never knew there was a Governor, would be taught that they would never have been taxed or summoned on a jury, but for the oppression of Republican rule. We have another unfortunate example in the arrest of a tax gatherer upon the suit of the Auditor, for default in paying over the taxes. The opposition press has had an opportunity to represent this officer as a profligate, and his advocate a little better than a Toombs lawyer. A more unworthy, and we hope unfounded feature of official misconduct could not be presented. Why is it done? Because the individual is a Republican appointee of the executive. Such a feature displayed before the people will be used as a campaign argument to show the incompetency of a party, when, even if true, it is but the evil of an unwise system. Had this tax collector been elected by the people of the parish the fight would have been local, and the responsibility cast upon the people or party to his election. If, then, the Lieutenant Governor is bound to compromise, or even to capitulate, to a local sentiment which will not let a negro or a Republican hold office, we can not condemn him for even an undue devotion to peace. But we shall insist that the two cases now before the people prove that the Republican elective system for the choice of judges, representatives and municipal officers is better than that which inembers the executive with powers that he can not exercise, and with responsibilities for which parish patronage is no sort of equivalent.

THE "ANTI-REPUBLICAN PARTY."

A contemporary incautiously lets out the secret of opposition to Republican principles by saying of the Ohio election: "But blunders will not again wreck the fair prospects of the anti-Republican party. What do these malcontents mean? Some of them, perhaps, have visited England on a lucky speculation on uplands, or a fortuitous lottery ticket. They may have happened to 'sit acquainted' with the valet of some nobleman, who has blown a great deal about 'me luds,' rents, tenants, horses, dogs, and other creatures of aristocratic consequence, whereupon this tourist has immediately conceived great admiration for the Portlands and Devonshires who own all the land in a shire and live in Paris or Rome. The toady tourist likewise contracts a great contempt for the wild lands and uncouth people of his own country, and so becomes an 'anti-Republican.' Hence the Emperor of Brazil visit Europe. Emperor Wilhelm is away at Milan. The Crown Prince of Wales is on the eve of departing for the East Indies, and her most maternal majesty of England may be absent in Scotland or in any part of her dominions. All this the anti-Republican sees and adores. If, however, the President of the United States, sitting upon the precedent of General Washington, who made the tour of the South in his chariot and four—went to Long Beach, or Denver City, it is an offense for which he should be impeached and suspended. Some 'anti-Republican' have manifested professions of a high regard for the principles of the United States, but they have the practical evidence of the other regarded by Royal Mail and

free and self-supporting religion, of universal suffrage and education.

We have applied a new motor on land and sea, introduced implements of labor that have revolutionized some departments of agriculture. We have recently surpassed the most skillful marksmen of England. The most of this has been effected with the worn and waste material of England. We have taken those of her people to whom she would not accord their civil or religious rights, or to whose doctrine of reform she would not listen, and from these discarded fragments have built a structure superior in usefulness and durability to the parent edifice, from which our ancestors were expelled. Monarchs, like the man who followed the show around to see the man's head hit off by the lion, are beginning to be discouraged by the approaching centennial. They see the kings and ecclesiarchs send in their cards and assure us of their presence. They have still a lingering hope that the revolutionary Democracy, or the White League may break up this great exponent and inaugurate monarchy or hierarchy. If we look at the question of popular suffrage to the poor whites of England, the discontent of Ireland, and the free speech about the very expensive and incompetent dynasty which England imported from Hanover, and whose Georges and Williams neither equalled our average negro State governor in virtue or ability, they may see germs of discontent against English institutions which Mr. Carlyle and his followers in Ireland toward the United States had as well perhaps attend to. When men pretending to be republicans, as did the editor of the letters of Cromwell, did nothing but ridicule for an infant nation which has revolutionized the world and assumed an accorded place among the oldest powers in the world, we are inclined to think them wanting either in charity or in consistency. The government of the United States is now one of the oldest among civilized nations. There are few dynasties of Europe which have continued as long as our republican elections. We are inclined to trust it still further, and should Mr. Carlyle, or any of the English nobility, be compelled to fly their country from an unsuccessful effort to reform or revolutionize its government, we will offer them an asylum where there is no extradition of fugitives for political offenses. COMING HOME TO THEM. As a comment and almost a corollary upon our view that the higher law doctrine taught by leading men and politicians would pass into bad hands and be applied against the best interests of the land, we refer to the destruction of the public records of the parish of Livingston by an incendiary. Our information is succinctly this: The seat of justice of Livingston parish is not in a central position. An act of the Legislature authorized the voters of the parish to vote upon the question of its removal. This made two parties, and led to violent action by the partisans of each. The partisans of the new courthouse came at night and by force captured and carried off the records of the parish. There were the courts which would have upon appeal given the party the posse of the State to execute its process for possession of the records. They took the law in their own hands. Very well. In due time the old courthouse party determined that the records should do their antagonists no good, so they organized a surprise party and burned the records. The advocacy of political office or capture and destruction of property would have small social effect among a people accustomed to judge for themselves of the obligations of law, but this destruction of records must come home to the interests of many who care nothing for offices or mobs. Records consist, in the first place, of the title, estate and derivative, to all the real estate within the district. They preserve the evidence of marriages, divorces and bequests, of judicial allotment of property. Then there are verdicts of character and decrees of property. There are State trials which acquit or commit, and testimony perpetuated upon which may depend the prosperity and character of whole families. Here is a wide field open for legislation and litigation. Here is a source of anxiety, fraud and oppression. From what has this arisen? From an unfortunate application of the doctrine that no law binds a man unless it suits him to obey it. The new courthouse party were convinced that they had a right to the records of the parish. The process of law was too tedious and uncertain, so they acted upon these convictions. The old courthouse party knew their antagonists had committed an alleged act, so they, at once, avenged themselves by overthrowing the subject of controversy. We have read one or more cases, in which a party of savages, disputing the possession of a stranger, whom they had captured, killed the prisoner. This is natural with savages, who know no law, but to settle a disputed location for a seat of justice, by burning the evidences of title of character, would intimate that neither party were fit representatives of legal administration. We cite this case, however, to remind our Conservative friends that while it may be Democratic to refuse obedience to the laws because they are not agreeable to the citizen, those who are interested in the titles to property or the respect for personal rights, have too much at risk to sanction such a pernicious practice. RESIGNATION DEMANDED. Certain charges of heinous abuse in office have been alleged against two Democratic police commissioners, Matzell and Desbecker. The Democratic mayor demands their resignation. This these officials decline to tender. They defend themselves specifically against the charges, protest against any exercise of the power of removal or action of the mayor until he shall have considered the following conditions: 1. Specific charges. 2. Copies of documentary evidence submitted in

support of the charges. 3. To be confronted with all witnesses, with permission to examine them. 4. An opportunity to be heard and to produce evidence in his own defense.

The mayor of New York acquiesces in the reasonableness of such condition, and we may suppose there will be an investigation into the truth of the charges. We have a similar state of matters here in respect of the school directory charged with criminal incompetency, with a demand for the resignation of the board. We sustained the precedent thus furnished with the observation that the Mayor will confer this investigation to the individuals implicated, and will not extend them to the whole police commission. It may be remarked that if half the allegations against these Democratic officials shall be proved, it will greatly impair the claim of superior party probity set up as a reason for an "anti-Republican" union against the "Radicals" set upon this quarter. In all the discussion of the Feliciana troubles by the White Line press careful omission is made of the fact that murdered John Gair was a Conservative colored man. Under the instigation of his very murderers Gair bolted the Republican party and joined with the white people to defeat the regular Republican nominee, he himself receiving nearly all their votes for State Senator, although a Last Ditch Democrat was in the field. Gair became the tool of designing Democrats, who sought to disrupt and disorganize the overwhelming Republican majority. Until he so permitted himself to be led astray we heard of no complaints of bad government or turbulence in that prosperous parish. John Gair was the political tool as well as the victim of the White Liners, and herein lies a lesson which every Republican, however humble, may plainly read, viz: there is no safety outside of the Republican party for the colored people. Give hearty greeting, trust and honors to worthy Conservatives who join our ranks, as their earnestness and merits may warrant, but do it only through the direct medium of the party organization, which alone will or can guarantee equal rights and protection to all classes. We do not expect the White Line apologists to tell the facts regarding the alliance between Gair and his slayers; but they can not be hidden in Louisiana, or fail to point a moral in coming political contests. READY AT WALSHE'S. NEW NECKWEAR. SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS. MEN AND BOYS. THE CHOICEST. CHIRAPRE. SHIRTS! SHIRTS! IN THIS CITY. CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES. B. T. WALSH. No. 110 Canal street. SELLING OUT AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD. 129 Rampart street. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Etc., Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, &c. Offers to all those in want of furniture, among other inducements low numerous to mention. DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTADS, \$30. WALNUT PORTABLE ARMCHairs, \$15. WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, \$12. WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, \$12 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 in the time for cheap bargains. Call on JOSEPH B. HUBBARD. Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets. Country orders promptly filled. SOLE CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1876, CONTAINING A MAP OF THE CITY, AND STREET GUIDE. The above work will be issued in JANUARY to subscribers only. Call on or write to J. B. WARDS & CO. Publishers, No. 1 Commercial Place.

SPLENDID CHANCE

A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES. IN ALL AMOUNTING 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 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....20,000 1 Prize.....10,000 3 Prizes at \$5,000.....15,000 4 Prizes at \$4,500.....18,000 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 \$300.....\$30,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTYFIFTHS.....2 50 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Postoffice. 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 ARE PAID IN GOLD. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, And must, in every instance, accompany application. TO BE HAD BY THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. An Indian unwarmed man always reply. 1875

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS

STATE ON LOUISIANA Auditor's Office New Orleans, October 19, 1875. Tax collectors are hereby notified that the 31st of the last day on which delinquent taxes can be paid without penalties, breach being to those still owing these taxes should be on or before that date. CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. oct 20 1875

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS. MME. ROSA REYNOL. In pleased to announce to her lady friends in the general that she has completed removal to her new and elegant store, No. 9 Chartres street. Three doors from Canal street, where she will be pleased to show them a full and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY selected from the best Paris and New York houses. SPECIAL NOTICE. Miss A. K. HARRITT has removed from No. 30 Chartres street to the rooms over Mrs. Desbarrats, at No. 9 Chartres street, where she guarantees entire satisfaction. With all the Dressmaking entrusted to her, at moderate prices, she can do any other establishment in the city, and will reach the latest and most fashionable styles. Miss Barrett is a most capable rule and will willingly instruct all persons who desire to learn. She will also do cutting and making of most finished manes. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past, Mrs. Reynol and Miss Barrett would respectfully request a continuance of the same, promising prompt attention to the best articles and most reasonable terms. oct 18

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS AT NEW ORLEANS, Commencing February 26, 1876, AND CONTINUING TEN DAYS. L. N. MARKS, President. SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent. Executive Committee. A. BALDWIN, Chairman. JAMES I. DAY, W. H. SCHMIDT, COLONEL J. D. HILL, JOHN G. FLEMING.

It is the aim of the Board of Commissioners to make it a thorough Exposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Products of the Southern States, Mexico and Central America, but it will be open to competitors throughout the country, and a general premium list will embrace all articles comprehended in the general design of an industrial and agricultural Exposition, including special premiums for strictly Southern products. The premium list, which is now in course of publication, will be on a liberal scale, and rules will provide for a just and impartial award of awards, by competent and disinterested judges. The Fair grounds are generally conceded to be the handsomest in the United States, comprising 120 acres, within fifteen minutes ride by street cars from the center of the city. The grounds are shaded by a beautiful grove of live oaks, and buildings, which are of recent construction, are amply sufficient to meet all the necessities of most extensive exhibition. The Racing Course, which is used by the Louisiana Jockey Club at all its meetings, is a famous thoroughout the country, and the accommodations for stock are unsurpassed. It is the first time that such an enterprise has been inaugurated at the South, and being a time when the city of New Orleans is thronged with thousands of visitors to participate in the festivities of the Carnival, it affords numerous inducements to exhibitors from every section of the country. The commissioners earnestly appeal to the people of the Southern States to lend their aid and encouragement to the Exposition, and to make all respects a complete exhibition of Southern products, and others in every section of the country will participate. Ample arrangements have been perfected for transportation of goods and visitors from every section at reduced rates. For detailed information, address SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent, No. 30 Camp street, New Orleans. oct 18

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS. We have recently received large inventories of choice goods from foreign and domestic sources, which we are selling at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, including Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Upholstery Goods, Window Shades, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Picture Frames, Mirrors, etc. Prices and goods both guaranteed to suit. HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, No. 29 Canal street. oct 18

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK. DIRECT IMPORTATION. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 126 Canal street. We have now in store our full line of our importation of DRESS AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS. The selection being made by our parties. Parts will be found to be one of the best stocks to be found in the city. We will offer all our goods at VERY LOW PRICES, wholesale or retail. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, No. 126 Canal street. oct 18

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. BOARD OF LEVEE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans, September 25, 1875. Resolved, that State Bonds intended to be sold by the Board of Levee District, be examined, and a description thereof taken prior to a meeting of this board. F. G. DESLOTTES, Secretary of the Board. oct 18