

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

Maine has exactly ten ex-Governors living.

The Danbury News man will not lecture this winter.

Voting is a poll-tax show, and the victors bring out the rosters.

A Scotch minister is of opinion that the devil should be prayed for.

A man with a hacking cough should avoid making cutting remarks.

Van Bulow will be used in New York as an advertisement for piano makers.

An Irish dreamer declares that if he could be a boy again he would be a girl.

Important improvements have been made in the management of the soap house.

Edwin Booth for a long time staid, and has lately acted the part of Richard III.

The New York Commercial Advertiser asserts that the first woman Eve-aided Adam.

The Singers of the sewing machine man's family are making music enough on the will.

Treating them with silent contempt is the latest mode of treating rascals in a bar room.

The rosewood coffin has no attractions for Chrimton; they all wish to be buried in China.

Make all creation hold its hand out, and an old-fashioned schoolmaster could rule the world.

Mrs. Moulton has been put out of the Plymouth Church; but there are vacancies elsewhere.

If Mrs. Gaines ever gets her hands near the minister to Spain she will earn against the Cashing.

George Fawcett Rowe recently sailed for the "Geneva Cross," at Toronto, and he acted Kiel well.

A party of Indians in Wisconsin have organized a brass band. They are no longer un-protected savages.

The New York Tribune concludes that "the Democratic road to the Presidency is not so royal as it might be."

Mr. Byron played in "Thoroughbred" at the St. Charles Theatre last night. Of course the role was well done.

As the Khedive is carrying war into Africa vigorously, the resignation of American officers in his service will be in order.

Old ladies 100 years old, who split their own kindling wood, and walk five miles to church, will be very popular the coming winter.

The Baton Rouge Advocate says: "The business of our city is improving some. There are doubtless others who can not be improved."

General Hancock has made no mistake this year; the opportunity is favorable for him to become a Democratic candidate for President.

The alarming increase of the royal family leads many English statesmen to consider the feasibility of letting out their support to contractors.

General Banks is to lecture in Chicago on "the Republic; Will it Endure?" There can be no doubt of it while we have so many volunteer Generals.

Our Democrats say they will be damned before they will pray on thanksgiving days appointed by Grant and Kellogg. There is no doubt about it.

A London city councilman has declared against appropriation for the Byron monument. "The whole tendency of the noble poet's writings was vile and base."

Dyspepsia sooner or later overtakes a man who neglects his stomach to feed his brain. Mr. Medpath has retired from the lecture bureau. Gone to meet Dio Lewis.

Brooklyn has small-pox, Moody and Saxekey, diphtheria, Beecher, measles, Talmage's typhoid fever, and Boss McLaughlin, of the Tammany branch. No other city in America is struggling under greater affliction.

A Sacramento rasal has been passing himself off as a member of the Legislature; he "borrowed" money, treated everybody, beat the hotel keepers, got a free pass to attend the centennial, says a California paper, and otherwise played his part so as to deceive all good people.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, ignorant and Democratic, in endeavoring to compliment H. H. Paine, the Vicksburg postmaster for his opposition to Governor Ames, speaks of him as "a gentleman of color." Poor Mr. Paine, of what color is he!

Among other important bills to be introduced by our Congressmen the Bulletin says: "It is stated a bill will be introduced by Hon. E. John Ellis on the assembling of Congress, extending the time for filing claims, the term created by the treaty having expired." Claim agents will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Colonel J. A. Warner, Southern passenger agent of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railroads, has just returned home from a short trip to New York city. Colonel Warner can usually be found at railroad headquarters, corner of Camp and Common streets, ever ready to give the inquiring traveler information as to the best route to any part of the civilized portion of the Union.

Our New Orleans boy, Marks Kaiser, assisted at the Titens concert in Boston, and played before enraptured audiences in the great Music Hall. Boston waxes slowly to nutted artists, but her inferno-music gives success to real talent. The Post says: "Mr. Marks Kaiser is a young violinist of great promise, and plays with great facility and taste. This may be considered as a high compliment to Marks, who is known to be a competent musician, and the greatest, Godard, who are supposed to have absorbed the largest amount of admiration lavished during the evening."

A FORCED LOAN OR BUSINESS PROSCRIPTION.

Merchants usually find enough to do to attend to their own very absorbing pursuits, and whenever they are compelled, as has been the case in Mexico, to submit to a forced loan for this or that chieftain, about whom they may neither know or care anything, they usually keep their cash very close or carry it out of a country where its disposal may be dictated by rapacious or influential partisans.

Not satisfied with the success of the artillery campaign, the Mississippi Democracy are invited to invade our State with another mode of projectiles, equally formidable with spherical case and grape. This invasion is solicited by an anonymous melencholy who signs himself "Scalpel," a surgical instrument which we believe cures the living and the cadaver with equal indifference.

This arrangement is thus accepted and indorsed by the trenchant "Scalpel." This course, if carried out by our red-necked neighbors, will insure us not only a complete victory, but it will bring to the polls hundreds of our law-abiding merchants who never have time to vote or register, and who, to all appearances, do not care whether we ever recover from our bankrupt condition.

If we had desired a more flagrant proof that the Democratic place hunters were ready to sacrifice every business interest to their vindictive and necessary interest, we could not have imagined it. Not satisfied with terrifying the negroes out of their votes with cannon, these brave Mississippians propose to intimidate our factors by a withdrawal of their patronage.

There are men, and prominent men, who have declared their purpose to aid in the restoration of honesty and confidence, and have declared that party distinctions will be nothing to them compared with the object of securing a responsible administration of the State government.

The fall of a very diminutive mouse is visible in this registry and proscription—just the least tip and vestige of a fall. To whom would these consignments of cotton be made? Clearly and justly to such Democratic factors as had devoted most time and service to the Democratic convention in January.

But suppose the enthusiastic planter turns his cotton from a practical, responsible and experienced merchant—a Democrat it may be, too resolute to be dragged into doing by compulsion what he might have done by chance—suppose the proceeds of a year's risk and labor be committed to a red hot partisan, who knows more about politics than staps, and who, from negligence, permits some employe to get away with the proceeds of the Democratic cotton—would this be just policy in the first place? Would it be wise in the next place?

We have not commented on the significant evidence that the Democratic party is disposed, secretly and surreptitiously, to monopolize, for the support of a pure Democratic ticket, a forced loan, to which the Conservatives are equally entitled, were they base enough to demand or accept it.

There are other factors who have taken little or no part in politics, but have advanced money to planters. Some of them have aided these planters with almost parental care since the close of the war. Such factors may be in advance to the planters. Some of them are even the creditors of the Mississippi planters who have been "instrumental in bringing about" the Mississippi victory.

The organ of the business men of New Orleans heads this forced loan and proscription thus: "A Plan Among Mississippi Planters to Aid Louisiana in Her Struggle for Freedom."

We may suppose that a planter of this league owes a factor of New Orleans two thousand dollars. Under the terms of the league the indebted planter would flank this confiding factor unless the latter should subscribe money to the Democratic ticket. It would be painful, so doubt, thus to treat a man who had possibly advanced money to make the crop consigned to another.

But it must be done. We should think a strictly primitive policy would require that planter to defend the debt of two thousand dollars, as long as defense was tenable, and a truly Democratic devotion might require that such debtor should

REVENUE, DEBT AND PAYMENTS OF 1875.

The State treasury is like a close show, with no admission except to those with a preferred ticket. Hungry creditors stand around the closed door, like impetuous boys at the entrance of the circus, watching those who go in and occasionally catching a glimpse of the clown and tinsel ring master as the door is opened wider to let in some person of moment consequence.

Day before yesterday Attorney General Field treated the boys to some such a glimpse at the show within by presenting to the polite doorkeeper a certain paper asking for information. This is what the boys saw.

Ten months of the fiscal year had elapsed on the first of November, ten days before the inquiries were made. At that time but very little more than half enough money had been collected to pay the appropriations of 1875, and the Auditor states it as his opinion that there will never be more than \$925,000 collected, against from \$1,092,477 to \$1,248,741 required. The chief of all the tax collectors says he can't collect more, and when a man says he can't do a thing he generally proves it by not doing it.

But they had managed somehow to collect up to the first of November enough money to pay one-half the annual expenses, or, to be nearly exact, about fifty-six per cent of the claims that have not been in joined. The Auditor does not inform the Attorney General what rule has been observed in regard to the payments; whether creditors have been paid pro rata according to an equitable rule, or whether the first-come-first-served principle has been rigidly adhered to.

Up to the time the Auditor's statement was made to the Attorney General, no money had been paid into the treasury for sixty days, though the law requires monthly settlements. During the ten days which supervened, and up to the time the inquiry was made, it is probable some pretty heavy payments were made. But we have no account of them, nor the disbursements in consequence. The Democrats at the City Hall have not yet brought finance down to the refinement which the State officers have discovered.

They simply receive money and pay it out to the people in accordance with an impartial system. Claims are not divided up into constitutional and otherwise, with preference for the latter. But they are new at the business at the City Hall, and have not learned the art of being superior to the law.

HOW THEY DID IT. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial was at Jackson, Mississippi, on the day of the election, and he writes to his paper of the manner in which the Democrats conducted the voting and of the reasons why the Republican party lost the day.

There were three polling places in Jackson, and the child taking notes claims to have been all day long at "one or the other" of the three places, and from what he saw he sums up the political sentiments existing in the State of Mississippi. His letter is very comical; the election was all a joke; Democrats bought colored voters in the most laughable manner; they would bet with a negro that he dare not vote their ticket, and put up two dollars, which were paid when won; "every man knew that every white man was armed, and that a single personal difficulty might fire the mine and lead to the slaughter of a hundred"; "there was great circumspection of conduct and exquisite care to avoid treading upon other people's toes."

The jokers also had imitation Republican tickets, on which were the names of Democratic candidates, which tickets the armed and mirthful troopers insisted should be voted by the ignorant negroes, just for fun. Half of the waiters at the hotel where the correspondent stopped voted the Democratic ticket because they believed the Republican party "goes up," and they did not "want to stand out in apparent antagonism to the whites." It was the jolliest election ever held. All of the weak-kneed Republicans laughed.

All of this the correspondent learned by stopping over at the Jackson station on the day of election. He stood on the corners of some of the great thoroughfares and took all of Mississippi into his comprehensive mind; he laid d about in the forenoon, listening to sailors' yarns, and divined how the great ship of State was navigated; he was so successful in his diagnosis of the political case that the New Orleans Bulletin published his report as a good thing.

Much stress is laid upon the quietness of the Mississippi election. It was the quiet of a funeral. The White Line Democrats commenced making the corpse as long ago as July 4, when innocent men were murdered at a public meeting in Vicksburg. The campaign has been marked by blood and persistent intimidation of defenseless laborers. The White Line troops had been too well drilled to murder on the day of election, and risk the throwing out of their ballots by making a riot at the polls; but they were there, in force and armed, and every Republican voted as if he knew he would be a target at the next day's shooting. Under

such circumstances the election in Mississippi was an expression of the will of the shotgun minority rather than of the honest voting majority.

If the Cincinnati correspondent had made a canvass of the State before the election instead of visiting three polls in a quiet town during the voting on the day of the surrender, he could have told a different story, and one more consistent with the facts.

TUFF HUNTING.

The Mississippi Valley Society of London has at last reached the scene of renown, and established its permanent reputation for commercial shrewdness. It has achieved the distinction of making Jeff Davis a third term—that is, president for the third time. He has already been president of two concerns—the Southern Confederacy and the South Carolina Life Insurance Company, both of which are irretrievably "busted." Being therefore a XX president, he is in a fair way of rising in grade, and earning the right to put another X to the brand, like a barrel of superior ale. The company of whose American department Mr. Davis has assumed the presidency has for its mission the spread of information respecting each other in the rural districts of England and the valley of the Mississippi. The agents of the company in one place are to relate to wondering people the marvelous fact that the other section has a great many things to sell which the other needs, and vice versa. England will be told that the valley raises a great deal of cotton, some sugar and rice and consumes several barrels of ale and brown stout; that some articles of hardware, glass, ware, putty, etc., may be disposed of in the valley, and a tolerably good business done in the way of making exchanges of commodities. A Mr. Griffin, the legate of the company, has been over here working at the business of spreading information among the benighted merchants of this city. He has succeeded in obtaining a number of members at the rate of five pounds per capita for the honor thus conferred upon them. In short, he has almost succeeded in making himself known. It is, doubtless, through his influence that Mr. Davis has been elected president for a third term. We hope the new combination will succeed in spreading enough information among the ignorant merchants of the valley and manufacturers of the old country to make the business pay.

AT AUCTION.

OVER \$500,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT LIBRARY BOOKS, Family Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Juvenile Books, Miscellaneous Books, Law and Medical Books, AND STATIONERY.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 92 Camp and 118 Canal streets, Near St. Charles street.

Would respectfully announce to all those desirous of replenishing their libraries with BOOKS, and their offices with STATIONERY, that he will on SATURDAY NIGHT, the thirtieth instant, commence regular legitimate sales of

Books and Stationery, AT AUCTION.

BY NASH & HODGSON, W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer, 611e No. 13 Carondelet street.

The sales to commence at 7 P. M., every evening, and to be continued until 10 P. M.

At No. 118 Canal street.

A CAID.

I find it necessary to resort to this method of disposing of my immense stock, and of converting it into cash. My long experience and connection with the book trade of this city, now over twenty years, will, I think, be a sufficient guarantee that every statement made by me at these sales can be relied upon. The store, No. 118 Canal street, has been expressly fitted up as a central location, and one best adapted to conduct these sales. I can assure every one that no imperfect editions of books will be offered for sale; that no representations will not be one of the acts used to effect sales; and I believe this opportunity of getting the editions of the best authors, handsome Family Bibles, Episcopal and Catholic Prayer Books, Juvenile and Toy Books, Games, Puzzles, Maps, Globes and all kinds of Stationery, will never present itself again to my numerous patrons. Respectfully,

JAMES A. GRESHAM, No. 92 Camp street, No. 118 Canal street.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

MRS. ANNA REYNOLDS, No. 39 Chartres street, Three doors from Canal street, which she will be pleased to show them a full line of FALL AND WINTER MELLANES, selected from the best Paris and New York houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Miss A. E. BARNETT has removed from No. 20 St. Charles street to the rooms over Mrs. Reynolds', and begs to inform her customers that she has opened her Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting Establishment, at No. 39 Chartres street, where she guarantees entire satisfaction, with all kinds of dressmaking introduced to her, at most reasonable prices than any other establishment in the city.

Miss Barnett has obtained unusual advantage in dress making, which can not be afforded elsewhere, and will teach the latest and most fashionable styles to her customers. She is a capable teacher, and will thoroughly instruct all who are desirous of learning. She will also do cutting and fitting in the most perfect manner.

Remembering thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon her in the past, Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Barnett would respectfully request a continuation of the same, promising prompt attention to the best articles and most reasonable terms.

2011 St. Charles street.

SPLENDID CHANCE.

A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 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 the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with

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2011 St. Charles street.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans, September 23, 1875. Hereafter, no State bonds intended to be sold will be registered unless the same are properly stamped, and a description thereof taken by the Board prior to a meeting of the Board.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of the Board.

SOARDS' CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

CONTAINING A MAP OF THE CITY, AND STREET GUIDE.

The above work will be issued in JANUARY next, and is now in the hands of the publishers. Our agents will call on you for orders.

L. SOARDS & CO., 2011 St. Charles Street, Publishers, No. 3 Commercial Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, November 13, 1875. A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each individual who will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer of HERBERT WILLIAMS, a white male, parish of Caldo, on Thursday, the 24th of September, 1875.

One ROBERT H. BEAD, accused of the crime, believed to have taken refuge in the State, is given under my hand and the seal of this State, this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States of America.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: N. DEBAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Withdrawal of Quarantine. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, November 13, 1875. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, quarantine restrictions imposed on vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans from the port of Vera Cruz, Key West and Panama, by the provisions of Act No. 10 of the Legislature of 1875, are hereby withdrawn, said vessels to take effect October 20, 1875.

Given under my hand and the seal of this State, this eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States of America.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, at the City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 15th day of November, 1875, for the construction of levees at the following places:—

1. At the mouth of the Bayou de la Fourche, parish of Iberville, for a length of one mile and one-half.

2. At the mouth of the Bayou de la Fourche, parish of Iberville, for a length of one mile and one-half.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.