

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

London has over two hundred regularly organized clubs.

The Democrats are quarreling for the purpose of harmony.

The President often takes the advice of his cabinet officers.

Hon. John Morrissey has been called the pug nose child of destiny.

Bessie Turner's new book is called "A Woman in the Case." She is not the woman.

English chemists agree that ale and porter produce both intoxication and stupefaction.

It is a good thing for men to have room questions in their minds if they have room enough.

Alexander Wattenhofer won one of the prizes, a silver cup, at the shooting match on Sunday.

Every person has a right to stand up in a crowded horse car, and all should stand up for their rights.

The thief who runs away with an opera leader's property generally makes a very poor music hall.

Ohio papers comment on the tardiness shown by Governor Allen in issuing a thanksgiving proclamation.

Senator Key, of Tennessee, is a pronounced indolent. He is a very nice old gentleman with a policy.

The fattest turkey must take a decided stand. He can not sit on the fence when a thanksgiving dinner is at hand.

It is reported that Carey lost his voice during the late campaign. Some of the males of Ohio will doubtless find it.

The Nevada miners work against a sea of troubles. Water is continually getting into the stock shares and into the mines.

The Pastime Social Club will give its fifth fancy dress and masquerade ball at Grandwood Hall on Saturday evening next.

Senator West has one thanks for a copy of the Statutes of the United States, 1874-75, and the Report of the Smithsonian Institute for 1874.

We may yet have a case in which a "young lady" engaged for a beer saloon, violates her contract because her manager runs a concert hall.

The drunkard is in the present tense and conjunctive mood, being always at hand when drinking is going on, and always ready to join the crowd.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, wants to use Charles Francis Adams as a means of leading the Democracy of New York city to a purer and higher life.

The government will recover at least half a million of dollars by the persistent efforts of the President and Secretary Bristow to break up the whisky ring in St. Louis.

Everybody will be delighted to hear that State Superintendent of Education W. G. Brown is on his way home—Evidently.

Including, we suppose, that committee.

The Centennial will probably kill Philadelphia. Strangers now avoid the place because they want to go there next summer, and the postponed visit will do for a hundred years.

The New York Times says Stanley "has found the true source of the Nile in the river Shimeyu." This Shimeyu theory takes the rag of the glory of all other African explorers.

The contract for building the new Cairo levee was let last week to Robert Bagwell, of Cape Girardeau, for fifteen and a half cents per cubic yard. Work was to commence on Monday.

Durant DaPonte, our whimsical confederate, deced upon us with a pleasant greeting yesterday. He has been rejoicing in France for a season, and looks as though his "lines had fallen in pleasant places."

The Vicksburg Herald says that Jefferson Davis is not a citizen of Mississippi, and therefore could not go to the Senate from that State; but the mayor of Vicksburg appoints Jeff Davis a delegate to the St. Louis railroad convention, thus overlooking the claims of Postmaster Pease.

The Mississippi grand jury, although charged that they should require only evidence sufficient to make out a prima facie case, failed to find any indictment against Lieutenant Governor Davis. As a campaign measure it had been reported that Governor Davis was guilty of taking bribes. Now let those who offered to bribe him come forward and prove it.

At Beacon Park, Boston, last Friday, a horse entered in the 255 race under the name of Westbrook won the first two heats with such apparent ease that it led to an investigation. His ankles were found painted, and his appearance otherwise changed. He was identified as the horse which trotted in the West as "Lethal" and as "Small Hopes." He was ruled off the track and the race declared off.

The Charlotte Thompson Combination has broken up. The Julia Matthews' English Opera Company bursted. The Milton Nobles troupe disbanded here. The present is a disastrous season for traveling theatrical companies. George Belmore will not be able to fulfill his New Orleans engagement, and it is doubtful whether or not the beautiful George Bigelow reaches this city with the "Henry V." show piece.

The Gallway Advertiser, of October 28, contains a long account of the Strasser dinner and presentation to Alexander Hay, Esq., on the eve of his departure from his native town to his New Orleans home. After the feast, speeches and songs followed in rapid succession. During his absence from Mr. Hay has done much to revive yachting sports on the beautiful Lochryan, and his friends there surprised him with portraits of himself and wife, enlarged from photographs. The pictures were presented at the farewell dinner at King's Arms Hotel, Strasser.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF NEW ORLEANS.

The expected visit to the United States of Hon. J. W. Foster, United States minister to Mexico, and of Hon. George Williamson, United States minister to the five republics of Central America, is fraught with much interest to the merchants, farmers, and manufacturers of the Union. Both these gentlemen are shown by the published reports of our State Department to be engaged in the important task of relieving the States to which they are respectively accredited from the dread of the filibusters of the past. They wish to convince these States, in the words of Mr. Williamson addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, that the United States desires them "to enjoy the blessings of republicanism a good Providence has so bountifully bestowed on them."

Minister Foster has been persistently engaged in the same duty, and we understand that each of these ministers returns to the United States on a leave of absence, to report their progress in this important work and to confer with their own government as to the basis upon which a more intimate intercourse can be established with these countries.

The jealousy and dread of Mexico has been greatly allayed by the cordial aid given by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward during the French invasion and the imperial rule of Maximilian. Chili and Peru found, that when Spain availed herself of the domestic conflict of the Union to insult and invade those States, the United States was not too much occupied at home to neglect the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The adoption of an aggressive policy had this thrown the commerce and the councils of Spanish America into the hands of Europeans. The American ministers to those States are all engaged in enforcing the fraternal policy of Mr. Seward, and the two gentlemen mentioned in this article return to the United States on the business of their mission. While, however, both represent the broadest nationality of the Union, and the promotion of the whole interest of the citizens, we may be allowed to congratulate ourselves that the extension of a policy based on steam lines, low tariffs, with a fearless and intimate social intercourse between the republics of this continent, must incidentally inure to the advantage of the Western producers and the Southern gulf ports.

We understand that Ministers Foster and Williamson desire to confer with the merchants and manufacturers, their constituents, in such trade conventions as they may initiate, and we may infer that during the stay of each in this and other cities a conference with such constituents will be useful and acceptable to them. We do not doubt our merchants and manufacturers will call upon these diplomatic representatives, and confer earnestly upon the development of this trade through our port and railroads.

The visit of Minister Williamson is of course, of especial interest to his fellow-citizens of New Orleans and Louisiana, and we have therefore turned to the report of the State Department for 1874 on our foreign relations, and to the commercial reports of the same department, to find the character and effect of his agency in carrying out the public and commercial policy of the government as we have stated it.

It will be known by our readers that the five republics of Central America were originally separate missions, and that Congress had united them under the direction of a single minister plenipotentiary, which appointment was tendered Mr. Williamson by President Grant. He introduced his mission to these States by repeating the language of Secretary Seward in regard to a union of American republics. He immediately devoted himself to give effect to this policy. He established his legation at Guatemala and has visited the capital cities of the five republics with the purpose of enabling them to comprehend the wisdom and sincerity of the new policy. As was natural, he has sought to promote the more perfect union of the confederate States. He has secured a conference of their several Presidents, and has been honored with a request to extend his friendly offices to adjust questions of boundary, and of other interstate relations among them. He has, moreover, devoted himself, with the aid of our consuls in the five republics, to the improvement of our commercial, postal and travel intercourse, and in so doing has demonstrated the great value of this commerce, the small proportion enjoyed by our people, and the shameful want of facilities existing for an intercourse with this large territory and valuable trade. We can not help remarking on the want of such facilities by referring to the voyage and visit of Minister Williamson to the United States. He departs from the city of Guatemala, and goes by way of Honduras to and across the Isthmus of Panama. This we will assume as a voyage and travel of one thousand miles. From Panama to New York is from twenty-five to twenty-seven hundred miles, and from New York to New Orleans fifteen or seventeen hundred miles. This aggregate of five thousand miles, with all the exposure and dangers incident to such a distance, will have been traversed by our minister at Guatemala to accomplish a direct distance of some thirteen or fourteen hundred miles from his post of service and his home in Louisiana.

While the dispatches of Mr. Williamson and the inclosures manifest a sedulous devotion to the great continental republican policy of the Republican administration, it shows, incidentally, his attention to the practical means of building up a commerce with his own country. He has inquired of the governments of Guatemala and Mexico whether they would consent that the government of the United States should undertake the survey of

their navigable rivers, draining the territory of these republics, and emptying into the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, as also to a hydrographical survey and soundings of the coasts adjacent to important ports of commerce. He has succeeded in obtaining a decree for the construction, by the government of Guatemala, of carriage ways connecting the interior of that State with the ports of the Gulf. He has visited Nicaragua, and interested himself in the construction of the great interoceanic canal, which will connect the waters of Lake Nicaragua with those of the two oceans. We may mention that, incidentally, he has illustrated the civil and religious liberty of his own country by asserting marriage to be a civil contract. He celebrated, in his official capacity, at his legation, and in the presence of foreign legations, the marriage of two foreign persons, resident in the territory of Guatemala, and his action was approved by a decree extending this right to all foreigners residing within the jurisdiction of the republic of Guatemala.

The report of our consuls upon the revenue of these republics gives the following figures:

Table with columns for Country, Total Foreign Trade of Central America in 1874, and Total Trade of the United States with Central America in 1874. Includes entries for Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

From this it will appear that almost at our own door is a commerce with some twenty-seven and a half millions, of which we receive less than twenty per cent. Our merchants will see that a Republican administration is laboring to turn this valuable commerce from transatlantic countries and secure it for our own ports and cities.

The two members who have recently departed from the scene of their service in Spanish America to report their progress in this grand continental policy, will soon be among us, and we trust our citizens, with those of St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other Western cities, will appreciate their services, and extend to them that encouragement which is alone the reward of the conscientious public servant. With such approval and the advice which practical business men can bestow, we may expect Ministers Foster and Williamson to depart again to their duties with increased hopes of success.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

It is a custom with political lightning calculators to estimate in advance the result of all elections. Democrats are particularly apt to count chickens before they are hatched. They were most sanguine in their expectations of what the vote of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey would produce, but the crowing after the votes were counted came from a very different sort of rooster. These States were made Democratic by the figures of the New York Herald before the State elections, and the figures satisfied the Tammany ring and the indolentists of the West. The Herald now elects a Democratic President by a majority of eight electoral votes, using the horrible case of Mississippi Democrats in its favor in a prophetic way. In its calculations the Herald refers to the late State elections as a basis, claiming Mississippi as a gain; but there the State election theory turns to speculation, because the Herald claims for Democrats New York, Louisiana, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and other States which will be found right on the presidential question.

Table showing electoral college results for 1876, listing states and their electoral votes, and totals for Democrats and Republicans.

In this calculation we give to the Democrats Alabama, as under Confederate rule; also the Republican State of Florida, which is likely to go Democratic through the splits made by ambitious Republican leaders; also North Carolina, not claimed by the Herald—which has probably been legislated into the Democratic ring by a constitutional convention, though the popular vote for delegates exhibited a Republican majority. This also allows Indiana to be voted by Hendricks, but perhaps not by Tilden. The Democrats of Texas are busily employed in breaking up the public school system, putting restrictions on railroad corporations and fighting the Granges; a tidal wave may turn the Lone Star State. The record of Maryland shows a Democratic victory grined against the best interests of the State, for the Baltimore Republican ticket was the reform ticket, and the political management of Maryland reeks with corruption under Democratic rule.

The Presidential race will not be a walk over; but our figures are as good as Democratic figures, and we claim Mississippi, because we think shotguns will not control the Presidential election. The Democrats, according to Senator Gordon, will avoid all new issues, and oppose everything, upon general principles, advanced by the Republican party. The Democratic party depends upon the party whip to drive its voters for any candidate that may get the nomination. The opposing elements now seen in the Democratic party bid fair to occasion some very lively

whipping, and an inglorious failure. There are doubtful States on both sides of the list we have given; but, if we have claimed too much, we can spare a few States and then lead by a handsome majority.

THE TWO ORPHANS--DEMOCRATIC.

That ruthless vandal, the Cincinnati Commercial, in clearing the way for the triumph of Senator Thurman, thus disposes of two lately prominent Democratic presidential candidates:

Allen, of course, is to be consigned out. He has run his race.

Mr. Tilden of New York, has also passed in his checks as a presidential person.

There was something very sad in the abandonment of these devoted orphans. Not long since the Democracy chuckled at the idea that they had entered a candidate on each side of a paramount issue, it was a "trial strain," as the raucous call it, to determine which was the stronger. While, then, we have the New York Democracy accounting for their loss of 20,000 votes on the ground that it was an off year with their trainers, we have the Commercial setting Mr. Tilden aside as an impossible pretender to Democratic ideas. We may say, by the way, that Mr. Tilden may have a word of protest against this summary disposition of his claim. When we remember but a few weeks since the hilarity of Tilden and the indignation of Allen we had hoped the period would come when one or the other coming into a political inheritance would have taken care of his antiquated brother. The hard money President might have given the expansionist a commission to visit foreign countries as the representative of the nation, or the successful fish money ruler might have sent his bullish competitor to the land of copper, cash and silver. These two orphans have been abandoned, cruelly abandoned, their political inheritance has been enjoined, and they have been coolly kicked out of the line of safe success, and now go staggering down "the way to dusty death." They have no claims on us, but to see these venerable and respectable dupes, entered in a male race against each other, to see which could run slowest, and then to witness the unfeeling manner in which they have been dismissed, must compel even a political antagonist to moralize. If we change the figure, we may imagine that the Commercial attempts to bury Tilden before he is politically dead, for just at the time he is said to have "passed in his checks," which it seems is a figurative expression for setting up the game of his existence, the sages and schemers of Tammany proclaim him a admit, that he has been defeated. They say it is true that the reform medicine administered has been a little too strong for the Democratic stomach, but have by no means admitted that he is "dead beat" politically. It is a touching picture of desertion, and we will see these worthy veterans who have "climbed the hill together," "keep together at the foot," without a Democratic wall at their feet, or a Democratic line to mark the secluded spot of their sepulture.

RECOMMENDED TO THE PEOPLE.

The committee appointed by the chairman of the Lafayette square mass meeting published their valedictory in the Sunday papers, and have once more retired to the ranks. They soon found out that they had assumed charge of a trust which they were unable either to control or understand. Their mission, therefore, proved a failure, and they are to be discharged—which is at once a reasonable and proper request. The committee recite at some length the difficulties they have encountered since they undertook to regulate affairs which the people have already committed to others—difficulties which they might have foreseen had they not been carried away by the idea that the bluff game would win. That failing, all failed, because the committee had nothing else to fall back on. The "matter" is, therefore, left just where it was found—with the people—who have not yet authorized any man or set of men to interfere.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 16, 1875. To the People of Louisiana: The President of the United States, in accordance with time-honored custom, having appointed THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth of November, 1875, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, it is hereby recommended to the people of this State that they observe the day designated in an appropriate and becoming manner. While we return grateful thanks for the many blessings bestowed upon us, remembering especially our immunity from pestilence and flood, and the bountiful crops with which Providence has crowned the industry of the laborer throughout the length and breadth of our State, and while from the prosperity thus vouchsafed to us we derive new hope and courage for the future, let us not forget to alleviate, as far as lies in our power, the sufferings of the poor within our midst.

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 18, 1875. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the quarantine restrictions imposed on vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans from the ports of Havana, Vera Cruz, Key West and Panama, by proclamations of date June 16, June 26 and August 14, 1875, are hereby withdrawn, and withdrawal to take effect October 20, 1875.

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the Democracy of Louisiana are preparing to initiate, will have an immense influence in reorganizing the old party—the parent stem of Republicanism, which has been supreme, with the consent of the people, in the national government for the past fifteen years.

DIED.

On Monday, November 15, 1875, at 3:30 P. M. M. QUERE, aged thirty-two years, a native of London, England, and a resident of this city for the last twelve years. The friends of the family and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 141 St. Charles street, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, November 16, without further notice.

FREEDMAN'S BANK BOOKS.

Books for Savings Bank, Grandwood Hall, November 15, 1875. Freedman's Bank books left with us for the Collection of Dividend before November 15th ready for delivery. M. BENNER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1875. Commencing Saturday, December 4. And will be continued. THE SEVENTH, NINTH AND ELEVENTH. Three Races Each Day. G. A. BREAUX, President.

CLEARING SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

Our importation of DRESS GOODS being largely in excess of the demand, we shall commence, from MONDAY, November 15, to offer the entire line at a reduction of TWENTY PER CENT.

DRY GOODS.

S. ALEXANDER'S, RED STORE NO. 3. FRENCH MARKET. Having quite recently purchased large supplies in the South and East, from manufacturers direct, and at large auction sales, I now have the pleasure to announce to my customers and the public generally that my assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME!

20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$100,000. 1 Prize of \$50,000. 1 Prize of \$20,000. 1 Prize of \$10,000. 1 Prize of \$5,000. 1 Prize of \$2,500. 1 Prize of \$1,000. 1 Prize of \$500. 1 Prize of \$250. 1 Prize of \$100. 1 Prize of \$50. 1 Prize of \$25. 1 Prize of \$10. 1 Prize of \$5. 1 Prize of \$2. 1 Prize of \$1. 1 Prize of 50 cents. 1 Prize of 25 cents. 1 Prize of 10 cents. 1 Prize of 5 cents. 1 Prize of 2 cents. 1 Prize of 1 cent. 1 Prize of 1/2 cent. 1 Prize of 1/4 cent. 1 Prize of 1/8 cent. 1 Prize of 1/16 cent. 1 Prize of 1/32 cent. 1 Prize of 1/64 cent. 1 Prize of 1/128 cent. 1 Prize of 1/256 cent. 1 Prize of 1/512 cent. 1 Prize of 1/1024 cent. 1 Prize of 1/2048 cent. 1 Prize of 1/4096 cent. 1 Prize of 1/8192 cent. 1 Prize of 1/16384 cent. 1 Prize of 1/32768 cent. 1 Prize of 1/65536 cent. 1 Prize of 1/131072 cent. 1 Prize of 1/262144 cent. 1 Prize of 1/524288 cent. 1 Prize of 1/1048576 cent. 1 Prize of 1/2097152 cent. 1 Prize of 1/4194304 cent. 1 Prize of 1/8388608 cent. 1 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