

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 12, 1876.

When an engineer has no money he can bank his fire.

When a man is at death's door he is apt to step out.

Half a million of dollars will make a poor nose beautiful.

A grocer asks the public to try his smoked hams.

It is reported that Santa Clara will put nothing in striped stockings.

Berlin and napher wore out all colors at Mrs. Reynolds's, No. 9 Chartres street.

It makes no difference what the future holds for a man so long as he can not get it.

The acting of Harry Sullivan is enjoyed nightly by his old friend, Father Kennedy.

"From the bad Lord deliver us" is a kneeling prayer against the canal lords.

Consistency is a jewel in an Ulster overcoat making fun of ladies who wear narrow skirts.

Sentiment to the Democratic Tweed-His stole a princely fortune, and then he stole away.

Just out—Visitors' Guide to New Orleans. Price fifty cents. For sale at the book stores.

Because Cincinnati bore Conquain Miller, Cincinnati people think he has no right to bore them.

Variety stores display their goods so temptingly that they put "visions" in the heads of children.

"You will never look upon his like again." This was said of a man who had sworn to never like another.

Hiring a poor brass band for a funeral is one way to require vengeance on the dead. (Pretzel's Weekly please copy.)

A Tietjen or Navy hat from Mrs. Reynolds's, No. 9 Chartres street, is just the thing for ladies going to the races.

The sweeping assertion has been made that there is not a broom factory in the South, which statement is untrue.

Musical journals are discussing the question of "a uniform pitch." It will be used to keep on the clothes of brass band players.

A case has been reported where a Chicago woman sat down on an exploding kerosene lamp with remarkable presence of mind.

Chicago and St. Louis, both smart towns, are unfortunate in always being pitted against each other as rivals. The struggle now is to see where Babcock shall be tried first.

Let all ladies who have suffered from the evils of intemperance, through the indulgence of others, and all who detest drunken young men, keep liquor out of sight on New Year's Day.

Galveston people complain that a fiddle and a piano are sufficient to fill the measure of an orchestra for them. There are unhappy souls in this world that never can be satisfied.

A Philadelphia paper has been discussing "What the World Owe to Poets." If it refers to the ordinary carpenters of Philadelphia, the world owes them precious little, but more than it will ever pay.

An old bachelor, who writes concerning the manner of bringing up children, has discovered that a child can write as well with the left hand as with the right—before learning to write with either hand.

It is estimated that the child population between the age of six and sixteen in the United States and Territories is about 19,288,000, and that about 369,000 teachers are needed to educate this host of future citizens.

An old Scotch proverb reads, "Do nothing in a hurry, but catching fleas." Mr. Bates says he maintains a rat upon that theory; but he contrives to visit the post-office, and report "mail four hours behind time" as usual.

The New Hampshire Light Battery, of Manchester, Captain S. S. Piper, with fifty men, have voted to go to the centennial, and will take with them the brass field-piece captured from the British by General John Stark at Bennington.

Mrs. Tracey W. Titus, the opera singer, has been divorced from her husband by a Louisville judge. An exchange says: "She will take her former name, and be known as Miss Alice O. Oates," which by the way is the maiden name of her first husband.

In view of possible wars with Spain and Mexico, muster out all army officers above the rank of major; at the next session of Congress increase the army to double its present size and appoint all the Confederate Brigadier Generals from merciful life. Mr. Randall is considering how to do it, and General Banks votes with the Democrats.

"The office" is having the usual hard time in its search for the man in Virginia. The sixth ballot for United States Senator stood: Goode 47, Stuart 47, Johnson 42. Stuart and Johnson are evidently anxious to "do" Goode as well as each other. They had a similar case up in Tennessee not long ago. "A party by the name of Johnson"—Andy—won at last, but success was too much for him.

The Montgomery Journal says: "The De Bar company were in such haste to make railroad connections that they dispensed with about one-third of the play of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.'" If Mr. De Bar expects to add to his reputation in these parts, he will have to do much better than this. What little was played was well done, but there was so much left out the play was shorn of much of its force, and so nearly all its interest. We hope that so soon 'cutting' will ever occur at our theatre again." From this it appears that Shakespeare is not treated well at the railroad stations where the trains stop twenty-five minutes for fueling. A man who would cut the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' or lay his hands upon any woman save in the way of kindness, deserves the worst thing Alabama papers can say of him.

THE GILT EDGED.

We have grown weary of publishing facts which go to show that we have a class among us who enjoy a perfect impunity of political action. "The gentlemen of Louisiana," as classified by a Democratic organ, enjoy this high privilege. It is an unexcused fact that these bloods are nominated for all offices by the rank and file of the party, while the latter carry torches, applaud speeches, and even shoulder their muskets at the will of the gilt edged. We have seen this higher class laying back in luxurious open landaus, while the voters who were to elevate them to office and salary were plodding through the mud or dust, and sweating under the blazing campaign, with which they illuminated and illustrated their superiors. We were saddened to observe in a group of those who distinguished themselves on the fourteenth of September the handsome and jolly faces of the eminent leaders occupy the whole foreground of the picture, while the unfortunate martyrs to that effort showed their dim and shadowy photography in the obscure distance.

One Democratic club has, however, seen through this audacious and selfish arrogance which monopolizes the honors and leaves the toil and dangers to the masses. It has disgraced its officers from nomination. Like the Cornwall clergyman and his congregation, there is to be a fair and equal start for the right to plunder the wreck of city and other offices. Another club has had the sagacity to perceive that under the delusive name of "the People's Club" is concealed "aristocratic principles" which exclude the people and admit the few; that the gilt edged print their list of delegates to the Democratic convention "on postal cards," which they distribute among their "wealthy friends and collaborators," while we, "the poor people of this ward," have formed no such combinations, and have no such appliances.

As it is in these clubs that future administrators, auditors, treasurers and other lucrative offices are planted, "we, the poor people of this ward," begin to see that their suffrages are the more fertilizer that rears these luxuriant crops. Whether the many will assert the Republican principle of equality and defeat the few, we can not anticipate. We apprehend it will be a mere strike, in which the poor political laborer will be compelled to succumb to the superior cunning of the professional politician and the compulsory contributions of the subjugated capitalist.

The most signal assumption of impunity is, however, to be found in the open correspondence of Mr. McMillen with Mr. McEnery. Mr. McMillen has thrown up the part of McEnery Senator for which he has been for some seasons past underlined. In doing so he takes occasion to say that he was, when voted for by the Democracy, "a Republican, and yielding nothing of my opinions as such." In commenting upon this resignation the Democratic organ says "he was, and, so far as we know, still is an ardent Republican." "We believe," adds the organ, "that he kept aloof from the villainous practices which rendered the Radical dynasty utterly odious." This record will account "for the esteem in which General McMillen has been and is still held by the gentlemen of Louisiana." If, therefore, the gilt edged can vote for one a Republican, for President and another as United States Senator, how does it happen that if one of "the poor people of this ward" voted for the Republicans, Grant or Sheldon, he should have been proscribed socially and in business?

The "gentlemen" of Louisiana voted for McMillen because "he did not join the gangs and rings engaged in plundering the treasury of the State." We are not to suppose that the fact of his having "invested largely in Louisiana property" had anything to do with his choice by the gentlemen of Louisiana. That Mr. McMillen had been "an officer of note and rank in the Union army" argues well for the loyalty of the gilt edged, but we can not well see why these gentlemen who vote for a Republican General of note and rank in the Union army should have persecuted with such savage intolerance a gentleman of unspotted honor, an officer of world-wide renown, who fought in the Confederate army, from Manassas to Appomattox, was never absent from roll call except when furloughed for wounds. Shame should have pushed ingratitude aside, and, remembering the unavailing work of Gettysburg, should have said this man's motives and his glories are alike saved from censure and suspicion.

It is a little unfortunate for these gentlemen of Louisiana, because of his hypothetical innocence of all responsibility "for the Radical dynasty," or "of the gangs and rings engaged in plundering the treasury," the party to which these gentlemen belong should, at the same session at which they signaled their admiration of the virtues of McMillen, have also cast Democratic votes for War-moth, who was certainly reported to have had something to do with "the Radical dynasty," etc. It is, we suppose, useless for us to expose the reckless and arrogant assumption of "these gentlemen of Louisiana." They may take up any man or measure, and repudiate any man or measure, with impunity, while if we, "the poor people of this ward," dare to do precisely what the "gentlemen" have done, the poor are to be denounced as traitors and renegades, their shoe shops are to be shunned, their hiring situations vacated, and themselves made to feel the impunity of audacious wealth, and the impotence of honest poverty. What will not be listened to as coming from a Republican journal, will have an enforced attention when presented by the people and voters. We shall not be surprised to see the gilt edged and kid-gloved gentlemen of Louisiana taught by "we, the poor people" of Louisiana, that this is a land of equality, in which no class of men will be permitted to dictate, and no subordi-

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

We are greatly gratified to see our compeers of the Bulletin and Pionnier convinced of the fallibility of all political expectations fix their views, the one upon commerce and the other upon the mechanic arts, as a substantial faith which fade not away.

Let there be a joint session of the Republican and Democratic parties. Let a joint committee be appointed to cancel and eliminate all the doctrines which have been defeated or established. Let us see upon what we really disagree with the Democracy, and in what they really agree among themselves. A calling in and scrutiny of those old free tickets might be made, when the free list might be greatly reduced and made far more agreeable than with the seedy political "old clo'" and the breath compounded of whisky and garlic which one was compelled to accept with a discussion of Democratic doctrines.

The political press demands the synopsis of dispute, the cancellation of equivalent quantities. It demands a political clearing house for the exchange of reciprocal obligations. The press must have a balance sheet in which these eternal old headings shall be carried to the profit and loss of parties and sunk. Mr. Webster's celebrated metaphor of "taking an observation with the first rift in the clouds, that we may see where we are," was never so much needed. Let us have the free list reformed and the issues restated. The press can not carry all the irrelevant trash with which the political discussions must now be conducted. Can not we have a centennial settlement—a jubilee, and a general discharge from the debt and bondage which has weighed down the parties of the past? What says the press, which has to pay so much composition in explanation of the past anger and stupidity of our political progenitors?

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Several years ago little Mary Marsh was acting at a theatre in Savannah. The little fairy was clad in a white muslin dress, and looked as nearly like an angel as sweet children get to be in this world. The business of her plaintive singing took her too near the footlights of the stage, her dress ignited, and before the flames which enveloped her could be subdued by her father, the little actress was so badly burned that there could be no relief but by death, and that soon came to take the poor child from her misery. Little Mary was well known to all theatre goers, and the accident which happened to her, and the news of her sad ending, sent a thrill of sorrow through all the States. The church papers were not slow to comment on what was called a useless sacrifice of human life; they enlarged sentences on the wickedness of theatrical exhibitions; on the immorality and vanities of the playhouse. An enemy of the theatres brought himself to believe that the dressing of little Mary Marsh in combustible materials, and putting her so before the footlights of a theatrical stage was little better than murder. The lesson was not without its uses, and the stage fares have since been more carefully guarded.

In May last the world was shocked by reading the account of a terrible sacrifice of human lives in the French Catholic Church at South Holyoke, Massachusetts. The exhibition was at the holy altar of the religious sanctuary. The tableau was an image of the Virgin Mother, draped in the thin muslin stuff furnished by the church. A priest, in lighting his clumsy candles, fired the drapery of the Virgin, and there came such a scene as to appal the wildest imagination. The cruel flames spared nothing sacred, and the cries of worshippers and prayers of priests were made in vain. A mass of human creatures were literally smothered, trampled and roasted to death. Sixty-six human beings perished there on that fearful day; and they were led there and sacrificed their lives, to a gratify their religious feelings by making worship, not to God, but to the Virgin Mother.

On Wednesday afternoon, in this city, a few young girls gathered before the altar of the Church of St. Mary, on Chartres street; they were of the Society of Enfants Marie, and they came clad in pure white, with flowing veils, and bearing lighted tapers in their hands, for the purpose of performing the religious rites required by their society. It is the old story of lighted candles and ganze valls. Instead of the responses of the service came a scream of horror from one poor child. She was wrapped in flames, and a panic ensued. A visitor present, with rare presence of mind, enveloped the child in a thick shawl. The little sufferer was cared for at the residence of a physician near by, and her life may be saved, but she must suffer much and carry the marks of her torture while she lives.

While theatrical performances may be condemned for the danger that lurks about them, is there not something to condemn in useless church exhibitions? Since the days of Aaron's priesthood and Solomon's entertainments, where the silver and golden candlesticks were important features of the show, many improvements have been made. More convenient and safer methods of lighting churches have been discovered, and there is no reason why religion should not progress with all things else. The mere light of a candle has in it nothing sacred. A gas sunburst over the head of the Virgin would shed as much holy light as a dozen wax candles placed in the hands of children wearing veils, and wanting only the contact of the one with the other to extinguish human life. The work is not ours to cause innovations in church rites; but humanity speaks against the useless exposure of precious life. There is no religion requiring a child to stand on powder, holding a flaming torch; and there should be no ceremonies requiring a mixture of open candlelight and inflammable muslin. Relentless death needs no external causes to carry on its work; and in church, as well as out, all means should be taken to prevent the terrible deaths which unwarned come through carelessness and fire.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Pionnier is concerned lest the recommendations to Congress occupy too much valuable time, and protract the session. We think there is no great danger from this source. There are three or four hundred men in Congress, to say nothing of the clerks and lobby members. Such a body of statesmen ought to accomplish a good deal of work in six or eight months. The several recommendations of the message are generally referred to as many different committees for appropriate action, so that the whole burden of preparing laws does not fall on one man, or even a small number.

President Grant has certainly not recommended unconstitutional action. If he has urged Congress to take control of certain interests not pertaining to Congressional action, it simply means the adoption of a joint resolution to amend the constitution. We do not know that there is any limit to the power of amendment, if we except the prohibition to give the States unequal representation in the Senate. If the people of the United States wish to commit the control of schools or church property to Congress, they are as well able to do so as to emancipate the slaves and extend the right of suffrage to the freedmen. We know the people may do this, and believe such a step to be proper, but reserve discussion on the merits for a future occasion.

MARRIED.

WEDDINGS—On Thursday, December 7, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Markham, WILLIAM BOYD, of Summit, Massachusetts, to JESSIE M. WEEBS, second daughter of Miss Weeks, Esq., of this city. Both, Maine, Petersburg, Virginia, papers please copy.

DEAD.

GALLAGHER—On Saturday, December 11, at 11:30 A. M. MARGARET CUDDY, widow of the late James Gallagher, aged forty-five years, a native of Massachusetts, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the past twenty-two years.

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WORSTED AND SILK GRENADINES.

WHITE AND COLORED SATIN STRIPED BROCHES AND PLAIN SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES, FINE APPLI, OTTOMAN, ALGERIENS, CHALLIES, &c.

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36 DOZEN AT 75 CENTS EACH. 52 DOZEN AT 50 CENTS EACH. 37 DOZEN AT \$1 EACH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, First District, No. 169 Gravier Street, New Orleans, December 9, 1876.

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