

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 11, 1876

We are likely to have a spell of weather now.

Circus riders are fully aware that this is leap year, and they tumble accordingly.

Those who have sworn off from temperance are keeping faith with the barkeepers.

It is noticed that the same people who grumble at warm weather, grumble also at cold weather.

Some of the actors were so amiable last night that they forget to speak "Geneva Cross" words.

Samuel Bowles thinks the best slang of the vulgar is more expressive than the poetry of the refined.

Fechter's only consolation in losing a leg will be found in knowing that he will have one the less to break.

A German paper spells "Democrat" by using the letter "k," making a sort of "kraut" of the last syllable.

The officers of the United States monitor Canonius will receive a few friends on board their ship this evening.

If the gas company does not improve its light very soon its patrons will be compelled to fall back on candles and coal oil.

Mid day prayer meetings are not a success. With business men they never can be made to take the place of a noon lunch.

This is a centennial year. The New York Herald runs its congressional gossip under the head of "General Washington dispatches."

Railroad excursions reluctantly compel companies to take passengers at half price to places where people go because they can go cheap.

Daniel Pratt has been staying quietly at home after considering the question, "Why should I play the roaming fool?" Sergeant Batps has made no reply.

Solitude is not unprofitable. The man had a good idea of it when he said, "It is a mighty fine thing to be alone when you have your sweetheart with you."

The New York Mail says, "The amateur theatrical business is being run far into the ground, and some hope far enough to put up a handsome tombstone." Shake.

The laws are generally equal to all circumstances. In order to get juries whose minds have not been made up, men are selected with very little mind to make up.

Morrissey & Duff's dramatic company, called Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre Combination, passed through this city Sunday, on the way from Galveston to Mobile.

In keeping with the progress of the age, barbers and bootblacks have combined their extreme professions, and a man can now have his head combed while his boots are being blacked.

The Louisiana delegates to the Democratic National Convention have appointed a committee on transportation. The committee will not act until it is known whether they go to St. Louis or Saratoga.

In reporting the lecture of Mr. Power, the lightning man of the Times made short work of Theobald Wolf Tone. As if trying to make a wild howl among Irish patriots, the Times man writes the name "Wolf-tone."

Governor Tilden is also coming South, though Governor Hendricks has made engagements with the largest number of cattle shows. The cheapest lecturers we have are candidates who will be defeated. They talk for nothing.

Barnum has been lecturing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "The World, and How to Live in It." His lecture is doubtless good enough for Brooklyn, but everybody can not be a humbug showman, nor a preacher like Talmage.

Dr. Ordway, through whose efforts corporal punishment has been abolished from the public schools of Boston, is the author of "Let me kiss him for his mother," and before he studied medicine he was a popular manager of a minstrel troupe.

Under the head of "Funeral Obsequies," which means funeral-funeral, the Houston Telegraph mentions the digging up of the body of General J. B. Magruder, for the purpose of burying it in Galveston. The Houston Light Guards assisted the undertaker in escorting the remains to the depot.

When the "Flying Dutchman" is being acted at the St. Charles Theatre, the boys in the gallery are especially pleased to see a sword pushed to the hilt into the body of Mile. Zoe, and to see the point of a sharp blade emerging from her back. The seeming death stab is only a stage trick, and yet some of the gods wish it was real.

A recent number of the Kansas City Journal of Commerce contains twenty pages of matter, illustrating and explaining the business and local advantages of that growing city. According to maps presented, Kansas City is the centre of a business circle which includes San Francisco, New York, the Hudson bay, Cuba and the gulf of Mexico. St. Louis and Chicago are included in the circle.

The President of the Louisiana Jockey Club gives notice that tickets for the admission of members and their families to the club grounds, for the present year, are now ready for delivery, and can be had at No. 16 Carondelet street. Admission to the grounds can not be obtained except by showing tickets, and delinquent members are reminded that they will be excluded from all club privileges for and after the fifteenth instant.

Hon. O'Connor Power, the eloquent Irish orator, will deliver a lecture on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Third District Orphan Boys' Asylum. On this occasion he has selected for his subject "English rule in Ireland," a topic which his intimate knowledge of history and the facts as they exist, make him eminently capable of handling. The institution for the benefit of which the lecture is to be given is one of the most deserving in our city, and we hope to see the hall filled to overflowing.

REPUBLICAN PERIL—REFORM INDISPENSABLE

There is a possible schedule of legislative action which requires at least notice:

1. The Democracy will demand "a wholesale reduction of the expenses of the State government."

2. The Republicans will concur in much of this reform, and will in turn urge "a reduction of the expenses of the city government," a "sweeping reduction of the expenses of the various courts, as well as a reduction in the clerks' and sheriffs' fees," etc.

We may presume that each party conceives itself interested in disabling its political opponents and strengthening its friends. If the State authorities have patronage to reward the Republicans, the Democracy has the far more valuable resources of the City Hall and the public improvements, with the forced loans exacted from the financial interests of the city.

There are two interests in Louisiana especially concerned in economical reform. They differ greatly in pursuits and position, but they have to dread a common foe. These two classes are the capital and business interests of the city, and the colored voters throughout the State.

The patronage of the State and city is the campaign fund of the politicians. We shall assume, because it is our conviction, that the Democratic party are the most adroit, unscrupulous and needy politicians in Louisiana. They toil not, and yet they live in luxury upon the labor of others. The mass of Republicans are laborers, who do not aspire to office. They are interested in economy, because, at last, the expenses of government are in largest part paid from their labor. Their chief object is to secure the free exercise of their political and legal rights. So long as the expenditures of the State and city will afford fortunes for many and subsistence for more, the Democracy will pursue these offices at the cost of blood and disfranchisement of all who are physically weaker than themselves. The example of Mississippi proves that unarmed numbers present no impediment which a few field pieces, Remington rifles and navy revolvers can not nullify. The attack upon the Republican census here intimates a determination to treat that as the Wheeler compromise was treated.

While, therefore, all citizens are interested in reducing salaries and perquisites of office, the Republican voters are especially so, since patronage is in fact a battery which their enemies will turn against them. If a man is pursued for a treasure, he no sooner casts away this treasure than his pursuers abandon the chase. If the Republican party will cut down all salaries, and place all citizens on the same labor level with themselves; if they establish the rule that a man shall make no more in an office than he could make by his work out of office, the Democracy will find that rate of compensation so small as to be beneath their notice. We are perfectly serious when we say that men of average qualification and good character could live very well on salaries upon which the aristocratic Democracy would starve. The style of official subsistence requires a grade of expenses to which shop-keepers, mechanics and planters do not aspire. There are incidental lake dinners, champagne and poker parties, which are not proper for a poor and tax-burdened people. Let us cut down the salaries in sympathy with popular poverty. The Republicans can take them and live decently, if the haughty Democracy think them too contemptible for "the gentlemen of Louisiana" to accept. The effect of bringing these official salaries to the standard of compensated labor would be astounding. It would disband in dismay the ambitious political leaders. It would dissolve the petroleum clubs. The object of luxury and idleness defeated, they would let the Republican voters alone, and would not take down a shotgun to fire into the most tempting flock on their way to the ballot-box.

The business and property interests would unite with the colored Republicans in the jubilee of peace. They would not be threatened with ostracism if they did not put up a campaign fund. There would be no motive for a Democratic campaign with nothing at the end of it except a day's work for a day's pay.

The Republicans should thoroughly hold these ambitious and insincere Democrats to the test. Again we say, settle the ship, so that it will not be worth the notice of the pindical politicians if they capture it, while the poor and laboring Republicans can work her into port and receive the salvage of life and rights.

We may naturally suppose the Democracy will make a hard fight against the census, and in favor of the shrievalties and clerkships. Let the Republicans, and especially the colored Republicans, demand uniform and radical reform. Compromises will be no doubt proposed. Let the Republicans and Conservatives remember the Wheeler compromise, and the bad faith with which it has been executed by the Democracy; let them see to it that neither the State nor city officers shall be worth the bloodshed and disfranchisement which it will cost the Democracy to capture and hold them. Put these offices up between the two parties. Let us know which will furnish the men to perform these duties honestly and ably for the least wages. We mean business, not buncombe.

THE LEEK EATEN AND THE UNION SAFE

When Senator Wigfall, of Texas, said in 1861 to Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, that but for him and "his great principle" of non-intervention, "this day a Democrat would have been President and the Union saved," he made an admission of great moment. With statements of the same class of Senator Wigfall the duration of the Union always depended on the ascendancy of the Democratic party.

The State of Mississippi ran a resistance or secession ticket as early as 1851. It was the first Southern State, says the historian, to propose a Southern Confederacy and provide for a provisional government.

It so chanced that Hon. Jefferson Davis was the candidate of resistance in 1851, and ten years afterward is reported to have said in senatorial caucus, upon the pending discussion of compelling South Carolina to submit to the federal laws, "I would have this Union severed into thirty-three fragments sooner than have that great evil befall constitutional liberty and republican government."

The ultimatum of Mr. Davis on retiring from the Senate was that property in slaves should stand on the same footing with other property in all the States and Territories of the Union.

With this record of representation it can not be gratifying to every American patriot to see a representative from the same State proclaim in another congressional caucus his love of union and loyal zeal for a restored Union, and then to see the seal of constituent approval placed on a commission to the Senate of the United States, amid the acclamations of a crowded legislative assembly. Certainly there could be no greater contrast than between the ultimatum and withdrawal of the Mississippi Democratic Senator of 1861, and the doctrine avowed by the Mississippi Democratic Senator of 1876. The State approved the position of the first Democratic Senator. It applauded the declaration of the Democratic Senator of 1876.

Senator Davis said, rather than that one State should be coerced, he would see the Union severed into thirty-three fragments. He has seen twelve or thirteen States subjected to the same fate, and, like Job, "kissed the rod, yet blessed God." He proposed as an ultimatum that slavery should by constitutional amendment be put on the footing of "other property" in all States and Territories. He has seen the constitution so amended that his own slaves are his political equals, and there is no property in men in any State or Territory of the Union, while Mr. Davis himself may be the only man in the Union denied the political rights of the former slave. There is even now a dispute as to whether ex-Senator Davis shall be by universal amnesty elevated to enjoy equal political rights in the States and Territories with his own slaves.

Verily, time is a wonderful turner of the tables. Time is a great slate breaker of the future.

But Mississippi is reconciled. She is delighted. She leads the forlorn hope that a Democrat will be President and the Union saved.

We are almost authorized to infer that the price of peace is the restoration of the Democracy to office, while if the people dare to dismiss them from place there will be immediate civil strife.

There is perhaps a still more conclusive proof that the Union is safe, from the fact that the Southern Democracy is once more in full fellowship with the war Democracy of the North. They have met in cordial caucus, those Democrats who, with Senator English, of Connecticut, voted to liberate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and voted for every dollar of military appropriation which came before them during the last war. There can be no possible fear of any disruption of the Union in the future. The Southern Democracy now understand perfectly that if they dare attempt such a thing the war Democracy will coerce and bring them back to their loyal duty of voting for Democratic candidates for federal office. The attachment of the Southern Democracy to these sagacious war Democrats who whipped them back into the Union is wonderful. They leap upon, caress, roll on the ground and follow, under a sense of submission, heightened by awe, for the superior force that has subjugated them. Very properly, those who shall aid in the Democratic hunt after office will share the ills of the game. They can never aspire to more and are well satisfied with this. The Northern Doughface was the bottom rail of Democracy. It is now on top, and will stay there. The price of Democratic peace is office, but whenever the ultra, high-strung States rights Democrats of the South hint at revolt, the Democratic Doughface at the North will keep them straight. Office is the price of political peace. The Doughfaces can not have office without the Southern Democratic vote; therefore the Union is safe in the congenial greed of the dominant Doughface and his hungry Democratic henchman.

WAITING FOR THE ECHO

Something appears to be out of condition with the mail and telegraph service between New Orleans and Washington. At least the Democrats can not get back even an echo in response to the report sent out from St. Patrick's Hall. Either the lobby at Washington is disposed to receive the impertinencies of "Louisiana" with coolness, or there is something wrong with the means of communication. One unlucky New Orleans journal ventured to publish a special the other day, in which it is more than intimated that the Washington Democrats are dissatisfied with the movement of the party here, but the only regular organ has rebuked it so severely that it is doubtful whether its correspondent will venture to pursue the subject further.

No doubt the small fry politicians of this locality, all and singular, will feel mortified and irritated at the silent contempt which has been manifested on the occasion of the recent gush at St. Patrick's Hall. They expected to set the continent ablaze with indignation by the lashing up of their causes of discontent. The only response received so far is indicative of cold water rather than fire, and the Democrat retorts bitterly upon the faithful correspondent who sent the information. This torpor on the part of the Northern Democracy is very disheartening, and not what the original projects of the grand convention expected. They did not think it possible that their

THE PRIZES IN OUR POLITICAL LOTTERY

If the people of the South, and especially of Louisiana, would secure that peace and quiet in political contests which prevail in other States, they must imitate the wisdom of the statesmen which have shaped their policy. Our grand scheme presents too many large prizes to tempt the cupidity and excite the greed of the office-seekers. The Democrat, in its onslaught upon the Louisiana Lottery Company, has overlooked the fact that the whole political system of this State is a lottery full of fat prizes. Under the influence of flattery the people of the South have been led to believe they are more liberal, more generous and more hospitable than any other people in the world. This idea once established, it follows as a logical consequence that our offices of trust and dignity should be sustained by much better salaries than are attached to the performance of similar service elsewhere. We pay the Governor \$8000 per annum. Illinois, a State having three times the population of Louisiana and ten times the resources, pays \$1500. Missouri, nearly as large as Illinois, gives the Governor \$2500, while Iowa, Maine and Kansas pay the same. Our other State officers, except the Secretary of State, receive \$5000, and two of them, the Auditor and the Attorney General, have perquisites in the way of fees, amounting to more than double their salaries. In addition to this being overpaid, \$30,000 or \$40,000 is annually distributed under the guise of contingent funds. Our Mayor is compensated at the annual rate of \$7500; the six Administrators receive \$6000 each, besides having numerous fat places, some of which are little more or less than sinecures, to bestow upon those who have worked for them. There must needs be two sheriffs, with from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year, though we understand that the sheriffs of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Philadelphia are as liberally paid. Then come the clerks of courts, with fees averaging \$50,000 each, besides inferior places between all these offices to maintain an army of high livers, all non-producers. Nearly all the ex-officials have retired with rather ample means, though many of them were notoriously poor before. Were it not that many of these ambitious statesmen have lost heavily in speculations in newspaper stock, they would be comparatively independent. But what they have done with their money is not so much a matter for the people to inquire into as how they received it.

It is not Radicalism, nor Democracy, nor a contest for principle of any kind that afflicts and curses this State, so much as the interminable wrangling for the magnificent pensions which are held out as prizes for all who can win them by fair means or foul. If the Senate and House will come to a complete understanding, revise the whole civil list, with the schedule of prices paid in Vermont in one hand and the merciless pruning knife in the other, they will perform a surgical operation which will restore the patient to health and insure tranquility in the future.

NOTICE

The members of the LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB are hereby notified that tickets of admission to the Club grounds, for themselves and their families, for the year 1876, are now ready for delivery, at No. 16 Carondelet street.

Delinquent members are requested from all club privileges.

From and after the fifteenth instant, admission to the grounds will be obtained only on tickets for 1876.

By order of the Board.

G. A. BREAUX, President.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE BEST AND MOST ACCEPTABLE Can be had of LOUIS GREENWALD, GREENWALD HALL, Baronne, near Canal street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Of the Best European and American Makers. Hand Instruments, Music, Musical Books, Etc.

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES. For cash or on easy monthly payments. del 1m 2p

MRS. S. LIBERMAN, 200 Canal Street, 200

The balance of the MAGNIFICENT DRESSES Exhibited at the fall opening, cut in the very latest styles, exquisitely trimmed and finished, and made up with the greatest care, are now offered for sale at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To Ladies who are preparing for Mardi Gras, and for the balls and festivities of the present season, this is a rare opportunity.

The latest styles of Hats and Bonnets, Trimmings, Flowers, etc. always on hand.

MME. S. LIBERMAN, No. 208 Canal street. del 1m 2p

DRY VERZENAY

CHAMPAGNE Of the celebrated brand of GEORGE GUILLET & CO., REHIMS, Now landing and for sale by PAUL GELPI & BROTHER, Sole Agents for the South. del 1m 2p No. 41 Old Levee or Decatur street

PHILIP WERLEIN'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE.

BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE LEAST MONEY, ON EASY TERMS.

PIANOS. Chickering & Son, Dunham & Son, Pleyel, Matheson, Arion Piano Company, Grunstraen & Fuller, Hale, Weber and others.

ORGANS. Estey & Co., Cottage and Parlor, Needham, Silver Tongue and other makers.

Churches and halls supplied to order. Pianos and organs rented, repaired and exchanged.

Tuning done by the best workmen. PHILIP WERLEIN, 204 1/2 Esplanade, Nos. 75, 80, 82 and 84 Decatur street. del 1m 2p

VACCINATION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Office Board of School Directors, New Orleans, January 7, 1876.

To the Principals of the Public Schools: The Board of Health has made complaint to the Board of School Directors that rule forty-eight has not been properly observed by the teachers in the public schools. The attention of the principals is therefore called to that rule, and they are requested to enforce it strictly.

It requires, among other things, that pupils applying to be admitted must be accompanied by their parents or guardians, who shall give satisfactory evidence that they have complied with the rules of the Board of Health regarding vaccination. The section of the sanitary ordinance of the Board of Health bearing upon this subject is as follows:

No child shall be admitted as a pupil in any public school without a certificate from a practicing physician of successful vaccination. The Board of Health will at all times provide the means for gratuitous vaccination at the office of either of the sanitary inspectors.

Hereafter the principals must require the pupils applying for admission to the school to bring a certificate from some practicing physician of successful vaccination.

When transfers are made, the principal of the school to which the pupil is transferred may admit the child upon a statement in writing from the principal of the school in which the child was originally admitted, that a proper certificate was exacted at the time that the child was so originally admitted.

The principals will immediately make inspection of their schools, and satisfy themselves, by such evidence as may be sufficient to them, that all the children in their several schools have been successfully vaccinated.

If they should ascertain that there are children in the schools who have not been vaccinated, they will require such children to produce a certificate of vaccination within four days, and upon failure or refusal of any child to comply with such orders, the principal of such school to which the child has been admitted will report the fact to the School Board. The principals of the schools will be held responsible for the correct enforcement of this regulation.

By order of the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

HENRY C. DIBBLE, President of the Board and ex officio Chairman of the Committee.

C. W. BOOTHBY, Division Superintendent. del 1m 2p

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, AT NEW ORLEANS, IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

At the close of business, Friday, December 31, 1875.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts, gold, \$16,896 80

Loans and discounts, currency, 52,907 67

United States bonds to secure circulation, 56,900 00

Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, 22,846 07

Due from approved reserve agents, 41,603 53

Due from other banks and bankers, 20,356 50

Real estate, furniture and fixtures, 49,234 81

Premiums paid on bonds and gold, 2,328 07

Exchanges for Clearing House, \$11,970 67

Bills of other national banks, 22,859 00

Fractional currency, including nickels, 1,423 79

Specie, gold coin, 12,362 41

Legal tender notes, 128,000 00—27,675 87

Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, 2,250 00

Total, \$1,076,542 18

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in, \$300,000 00

Surplus fund, 18,104 24

National bank notes outstanding, 45,000 00

Individual deposits, gold, 14,405 94

Individual deposits, currency, 516,959 63

Due to banks and bankers, 7,713 69

Old dividends unpaid, \$353 68

Dividend now declared, four per cent, 12,000 00—12,563 68

Total, \$1,076,542 18

JOHN T. HARDIE, President.

A. W. BOSWORTH, Vice President.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, December 31, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to declare to the stockholders, out of the earnings of the past six months, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the amount of their stock, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, twelfth of January next.

J. T. HARDIE, President. JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES.

OVER 1,600,000 Have been sold and are in daily use.

243,679 SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY MACHINES Were sold in the year 1875, which number exceeded that of their highest competitor 148,853 machines.

The sales of the SINGER COMPANY show an INCREASE year by year, and the sales of other Companies are rapidly declining, which can be attributed only to the IMMENSE POPULARITY OF THE SINGER IMPROVED MACHINES.

They are SIMPLE, DURABLE, and ALWAYS RELIABLE, and never fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION ON ANY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

No family can afford to be without one. Every machine of our manufacture is FULLY WARRANTED.

In order that there may be no excuse for not purchasing one of these labor-saving machines, we will arrange to furnish them ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN To those to whom it may not be convenient to raise the full price.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent, No. 91 Canal street, corner Chartres, NEW ORLEANS.

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S CELEBRATED CUT PAPER PATTERNS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Ladies and Children's Garments, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Winter Catalogues Just Received, Which can be obtained gratis by calling at the office. Each pattern is accompanied with full printed instructions, and any garment can be made to fit perfectly without the aid of a dressmaker. They are particularly valuable to ladies living at a distance. Patterns sent by mail on receipt of price.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER, General Agent in New Orleans, FOR THE SALE OF E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS OF GARMENTS, And their celebrated SHEARS AND SCISSORS, No. 91 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS. del 1m 2p

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! SPLENDID SCHEME FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana. 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 CUSTOM TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize, \$100,000

1 Prize, 50,000

1 Prize, 20,000

1 Prize, 10,000

2 Prizes at \$3,000, 6,000

4 Prizes at \$2,500, 10,000

30 Prizes at \$1,000, 30,000

50 Prizes at \$500, 25,000

1200 Prizes at \$100, 120,000

2000 Prizes at \$50, 100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$200, \$20,000

100 Approximation Prizes at \$100, 10,000

100 Approximation Prizes at \$75, 7,500

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS, \$50 00

HALVES, 25 00

TERTHS, 16 66

FOURTHS, 12 50

For sale at all