

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 18, 1876.

Religious features—Turn up noses.

Vagrant laws—These which are always broken.

Those who want good sleighing should go to Halifax.

One of the great curiosities of the centennial year will be Bencombe Hill.

The cold weather so far this winter has been so effectual for mosquitoes.

Whisky is so irregular now that men have to crook their fingers to drink it.

Oakley Hall went up higher and came down quicker than any other theatrical star.

It is said that Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, will make a Republican of General Banks.

The rapid transit railway of New York is too elevated to have a depot on the Battery.

Live oak trees keep away from every ground because the rolling stone gathers no moss.

A penny earned is as good as a penny saved by letting contracts to the highest bidder.

A gardener ought to be satisfied with his situation when he is able to raise his own celery.

The Legislature has used up a quarter of the time allotted for its session—and done nothing.

Texas Jack became acquainted with his wife while acting on the stage. He made a hit and gained a Miss.

General Sherman will be present at the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Illinois on the twentieth instant.

Henry Clay's statue in Richmond wants about three fingers. The Legislature of Virginia has passed a bill to fix it up.

The clergymen of Indiana have each agreed to preach one sermon this month on the "religious features of the centennial."

Robert McWade has lost his dog. The dog was probably ashamed to support him any longer in playing "Rip Van Winkle."

When Democrats are willing to bet that the next President elected will be a Republican we know that better times are coming.

California needs a law to protect sick men and doctors. There are in that State 500 men practicing medicine without diplomas.

The annual reception and mask ball of the Aurora Benevolent Association will take place on Wednesday night, at Granewald Hall.

Special pardons and universal amnesty for treason show that some men ask forgiveness, while others have it thrust upon them.

"When I have work to do," said an old toper, "I always set about doing it." He had been "setting about" in a bar-room for years.

Poor folks should remember that the money they spend for three loaves of bread would buy some deserving man a glass of whisky.

The third entertainment of the Southern Skating Club, to terminate with a hop, will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday evening.

The widow of the late ex-President Johnson died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patterson, near Greenville, Tennessee, last Saturday night.

Wendell Phillips once said, "I paint with a large brush, for the multitude." If we did not know he was an orator we should say Wendell was a whitewasher.

A year or two before the war Alexander H. Stephens challenged Ben Hill to mortal combat. Stephens is a man to be knocked down with a feather, but Hill would not fight.

Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, who has just been inaugurated Governor of Iowa, has been nominated by the Republican caucus as candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Wright.

In order to save his friend the mortification of being rejected, Mayor Wickham has withdrawn the name of General Fitz John Porter and substituted that of Mr. Allan Campbell, to be commissioner of public works of New York city.

The Detroit News says: "It is said that Morrison's incapacity for speaking was caused by a gunshot wound in the lungs. Why, oh why don't some patriot shoot the rest of the Congressmen in the lungs? Let no guilty man escape."

Colonel George H. Butler, who, while on a visit to this city several weeks ago, had an unfortunate difficulty with Mr. Golding, wherein he sustained considerable bodily harm, is now an inmate of an insane asylum in New York.

A Washington dispatch to the World says Representative Lamar, of Mississippi, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, will in a few days announce the Democratic campaign executive committee. What in the World has that got to do with Tilden?

The Republican Sunday morning, in speaking of Colonel Wright's credit map, inadvertently omitted to give credit to the proper parties. The map was the joint production of Colonel Wrotnowski and Mr. Bolivar Thompson, of the State Engineer's office.

The unselfishness of the women who petitioned for a repeal of the law against polygamy in Utah can hardly be explained. Charity and natural goodness of heart may induce a woman to divide her last crust of bread with a starving mortal; but dividing and sharing a man is a very different thing, and too much for good nature.

Dispatches from Brownsville to the Galveston News say: "General Porfirio Diaz has gone to Laredo, on the Texas side, as is generally believed, preparing for a revolutionary movement against the Mexican federal government. The revolt is supposed to include all frontier Mexicans. His headquarters are at Brownsville. He has a large number of staff officers."

A CHALLENGE AND ACCEPTANCE.

The recent debate between Messrs. Blaine and Hill upon the amnesty resolution has already begun to have the effect foreshadowed by the REPUBLICAN in a short notice of the event on the thirteenth instant. Already it is reported from Washington that the Republican campaign committee has ordered an immense number of Mr. Hill's speeches for circulation in the North. The correspondent of the New York World, in his letter of the eleventh, says of it: "I regret to say that it was by no means a wise or politic address." The World is known to be a consistent and prudent supporter of every-thing which promises to help the cause of Democracy. But it sees in this imprudent speech of Mr. Hill the acceptance of a challenge to political crimination and recrimination which will result in anything but good to the weaker side.

The Southern Democratic journals, on the contrary, rally to the support of Mr. Hill and the abuse of Mr. Blaine. And thus the sectional passions are again and unnecessarily aroused. The horrors of the late war, with all the exaggerations which the lapse of time will naturally permit, will be related to those who, like the leaders of this debate in the House, have no war record. Either side will believe the tales which may be told; the old issue will be joined; the dominant majority will again bear down all opposition and the weaker side be again forced to the wall. For the South is no match for the North in numbers, wealth, education, fortitude or resources, while it does not excel it in bravery, skill and personal prowess. If, then, as the New Orleans Democrat tells us, "the sounds of war have been hushed, and in every brave and generous heart its terrors, its wrongs and its bitterness have been forgiven and as nearly as possible forgotten," it is ill-timed in one of those who have so recently been forgiven to seek to revive these almost extinct feelings of animosity. Every note of applause for Mr. Hill's speech will arouse angry echoes in the Northern valleys, and it will be an easy matter for those whose interests would have it so to make it appear that a people who approve such sentiments are innately hostile to the conquerors, and that they are restrained from further outbreak by fear of the consequences rather than by those high patriotic considerations which should actuate a great people.

Mr. Blaine's speech has rallied the whole Republican party without a doubt, but when thus on the alert, if no angry response were to come answering back from the South, the Northern hills would soon again "swallow up their warlike birth," and no harm would come of it. Instead of practicing the golden silence which prudence dictated, ex-Confederate Senator Hill fired the signal gun of hostility and the sharp crack of small arms is instantly heard all along the Southern line. His speech has as truly rallied the whole force of Southern Democracy as Blaine's did the Northern Republicans. If the latter has admonished the South of the danger of any longer intrusting the Republican party with the administration of the government, Hill has developed such a latent hostility as will be sure to rush the whole North into the fight. They will bitterly retort: "We can not trust you yet to take charge of national affairs; you cling too tenaciously to the errors which so nearly proved your ruin fifteen years ago." Mr. Blaine has succeeded in drawing the fire of the enemy and discovered his position to the whole of the opposing party. A stiff answer from the Democratic side of the House would have turned away the Republican wrath, instead of which was heard the "grievous words."

The Southern Republicans deplore this reopening of a dispute which has been closed by the exhaustion of one party and the consent of the other. If forced to take part in the revived contest, they will, of course, follow their principles. They can not approve of anything like a renewal of the late war by those who were merely seconds, so long as the principals are satisfied with the settlement which has been effected. They have heard all about the bravery of the Southern leaders, the dash of Confederate legions, and the nobility of sentiment which is supposed to have characterized all the Southern leaders from Jeff Davis to Captain Wirz. They know all these fine qualities failed to break up the government, and would fail again. They differ from their Democratic neighbors in this: While the Southern Republicans not only acquiesce, but rejoice in seeing the old flag restored because they love it and the institutions it protects, their political opponents accept it because they can not help themselves. Democracy is held down by force and self interest. Republicanism is satisfied because the right prevailed.

TRUE GRANTISM.

President Grant has been charged by his opponents with abuse of power in executing the laws of the Union. This has been called Grantism. With the distinct declaration that no President of the United States has ever so contradicted the Jacksonian doctrine, that the President must execute the constitution as he "understands it," we take exception to the application of the term. President Grant has declared his entire obedience to the law of the representative department, as expounded by that department, or by the federal judiciary, each according to the tenets which the representatives of the people have prescribed. This is Grantism there is another feature of Grantism which has greatly perplexed the Democracy. It is that which proclaims it as a rule of his administration that no man guilty of official dereliction shall be permitted to escape.

IS IT A VACANCY?

We refer to the seat of Mr. Eastis in the Senate. Will he resign and give the Governor an opportunity to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the place, or does he expect the Senate of its own accord to take notice that he has accepted another situation? And how about his per diem while his name is borne on the Senate rolls? It is called every day by the Secretary, and the gentleman reported absent. According to the theory adopted by the Senate, Mr. Eastis' official relations have undergone no change. He is still recognized as a member of that body, entitled to vote, make motions, discuss questions and draw pay. But he entertains quite different views. He supposes himself to have been called to a higher field of usefulness, where both the honor and the pay is greater than that which the State Senate insists he is still entitled to here. Doubtless the pecuniary consideration involved will have but little weight with the honorable gentleman himself. And still it is one which the accounting officers must solve or have solved for them. Are they authorized to pay Mr. Eastis while he is prosecuting his claim to a place elsewhere? It would simplify matters if he were to resign, and let his successor be elected. Until he does this, the doubt must continue, for there is no prospect of the Senate of the United States acting upon his case in a hurry. Mr. Finckback may be admitted, it is true, but that need make no difference. Mr. Eastis can apply for a re-earring, or each ask to be seated in place of General West. The only question we have any interest in for the purpose of the present inquiry is, does he intend to return to the State Senate in any case. If he does, he is wise in having his seat kept for him, for he will need it by next session, and sooner, unless he applies for the re-earring.

Belgium, with a territory about as large as New Jersey, has an army of one hundred thousand men. The United States, with a jurisdiction nearly as large as Europe, has less than one-fourth the number of troops, and yet, Mr. Randall wants to reduce it. If any show of force

rule, what motive can be brought to bear throughout Tweedledom to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund? If Republicans are more down upon their own thieves than any other party ever has been before, why turn them out to celebrate the return and installation of Tweed as Democratic almoner? The Republicans have established the principles upon which the federal government is, and is to be, administered. There is not an avowed opponent of the constitution, as amended and expounded by the Republican party, now representing a constituency in Congress. Suppose then, that with no more of honesty or ability among the anti-Republican party than there is in the Republican party, the people were to overthrow a party for a party which professes none other than republican principles and only claims the government on the profession of superior and exclusive public virtue. We would have this extraordinary state of things. A person calling himself a converted or galvanized Republican, would claim to displace a Republican of true faith. He could not do so on the ground that the neophyte is better qualified to expound or execute a faith than the apostle from whom he had derived the doctrine. This claim of office must be based upon the profession of a common faith with a superior capacity for the duties and trust of office. No Democrat can dare to say that the individuals comprising a majority of the American people are knaves. No Democrat can say that a party which comprehends the great centennial thief and his abiding associates is composed exclusively of honest men. Why, then, should the Democracy be surprised when any portion of the American people shall prosecute and punish men who enrich themselves by the degradation of the party to which they belong? We should really regard men who permitted their agents to perpetrate such frauds as wanting in common sense, as well as in common honesty. What would be thought of a party which should allow a prominent member to steal himself rich, go over with his wealth to the campaign fund of the enemy, and furnish, by publication of his own iniquity, matter of imputation upon the party he has abandoned?

We have before us the proceedings of a meeting in South Carolina in which high eucumisms are pronounced on the Republican Governor for denouncing certain unprincipled men who practice corruption in the name of the Republican party. An editorial in the Democratic paper which publishes these proceedings proposes the recall of the Democratic party to power by uniting the Democrats out of office with the Republicans who will not tolerate official roguery. This combination would, of course, form an irresistible majority in South Carolina. The proposed fusion is not, however, recommended on the ground of moral reform, but of Democratic ascendancy.

The Republican proceedings throughout the North are the results of Grantism. The President has issued a political edict—everywhere—of every dissonant or incompetent officer. The Republican party goes into a campaign. It should have no skunkers, no deserters, no defectors. President Grant knows that an honest commissary or a competent quartermaster is as essential to the success of a military movement as an able general or a well disciplined army. He does not intend, then, that the Republican movement shall be impeded by false friends; that its strategy shall be foiled, or its strongholds captured, by the weakness of its defenders. This is Grantism, and every Republican club and bureau, every Republican Governor and representative, is bound to fix for that fight and obey that general order. This is Grantism, and it is this which has enraged and dismayed the anti-Republican Democracy.

DIED.

PERKINS—On Monday, January 11, 1876, at 11 P. M. Major WILLIAM F. PERKINS, aged thirty-two years, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a resident of this city since 1843. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, eighteenth instant, at one o'clock, from his late residence, Napoleon avenue, corner Parker street, Sixth District. His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, William M. and DeWitt Evans, and the members of Union Lodge, are invited to attend. New York and Boston papers please copy.

NOTICE

TO PRINCIPALS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OFFICE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Sixth District, Room No. 20, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 17, 1876. The Principals of the Public Schools are requested to enter in the column of "Remarks" in their Annual Registers a record of the standing of each pupil relative to vaccination. As far as information can be obtained, the time of vaccination, and the name of the vaccinating physician should be recorded. This statement should be made for future reference, and is essential to a full history of the pupil while attending school, as well as a future guide to the Principals and Sanitary Inspectors. CHARLES W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent Public Schools, Sixth District, Jan 17.

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS.

CHEM EATING POWDER. FLAVORING EXTRACTS. AMERICAN PERFUMES. COLOGNE, RAY BUM, ETC. WILLIAM H. SHEPARD. General Southern Agent, No. 106 Camp Street. Send for Wholesale Price List. For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturers' prices. Jan 20 2m

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NO SCALING.

is to be kept up by Uncle Sam, at all, twenty thousand warriors, in a population of forty millions of people, seems a very small figure, and it would, no doubt, appear so to the movers in the army reduction matter, in case the Democrats should once more find themselves in possession of the government. In consequence of the parsimonious naval policy which has been adopted by the government, we are now obliged to pause and consider whether it will be safe, first to offend a fourth class naval power, with the weight of opinion decidedly in the negative. If little Belgium requires a hundred thousand fighting men to protect her dignity, which we do not affirm, certainly half that number ought not to be considered extravagant in our own government.

And now malignant human nature

shows itself in a Chinaman. Like Morris, who killed his wife or mistress and impudently avowed it, or Peps, who killed the young woman at the ball and ran away, the Celestial takes advantage of the immunity that attaches to such transactions and kills his wife. With a dramatic effect which would compel the admiration of all the Red river Democracy, Ah Sin struck an attitude in the court, like another Virginias, and admitted having killed the woman and made an attempt to kill a man who had also offended him. He closed his little oration by considerably offering to shoot himself; but as Judge Leclere had neither the desire nor the authority to admit the proposed close to the tragedy, the prisoner was bundled off to the Parish Prison.

The poor wretch seems to have had no better evidence than his jealousies were well founded than such as his own fears supplied. But that is no matter. He would have no right to undertake to punish her by death in any case, though, perhaps, slays as much as some other notorious quays who have succeeded in setting aside the law on one pretense or another.

The Bulletin justly complains that reporters of the press encounter great difficulty in getting information of what is going on in the Legislature. There is too much canvassing and whispering behind the door on important matters. Bills are considered and fixed upon in secret convales, at which everybody, except those who want the measure put through and a select few of the members, are excluded, and then branched in one house or the other. Sometimes a bill is read by its title twice, and occasionally a third time, by some clerk who has the happy faculty of being obscure, or it may be hid away in the desk of a committee, where it is sacredly guarded from scrutiny. This looks as though the rules of the late Deutsche Company Hall had been adopted by the Legislature.

President MacMahon informs the French nation that he alone can propose any revision of the laws. And yet there are people in the world who call France a republic and the United States a despotism. They prefer to live under the despotism, however, and prove its tyrannical character every day by grumbling and complaining.

The month in which the Emperor and Empress of Brazil will arrive in New York will be known as the Brazilian April.

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Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

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- 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
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AMOUNTING TO

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OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of

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ALL THE TICKETS

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SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

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The Drawing will positively commence at five o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

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