

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

Regular visitors—Collectors. It is not easy to get red of the scarlet fever.

Descriptive poets are generally idyl men. The higher grades of peaches are supposed to grow on tall trees.

The time to sell the stock of a corporation is when a dividend is declared.

Papers will persist in abbreviating a son of temperance and making a S. O. T. of him.

Gas Company reductions—Keeping the body of the bill in rates and making it up in the feet.

With the bankruptcy law repealed, men who do not pay their debts are liable to be considered as dishonest.

Coming out of church after being married, a man stumbled and fell on the steps. It was his bridal trip.

There are different degrees of pull backs. Some are all at sea when it's high tide; then again the higher tied the better sailing.

The town authorities of Donaldsonville allowed Cook's circus tent to be pitched on the public square. That made it water tight.

Bayard Taylor is authority for saying that black-eyed people do not love as fondly as blue-eyed ones. Certainly not, if you give them the black eyes.

The "Order of Myths" has charge of Mardi Gras festivities in Mobile. To believe the show in that city will keep anybody away from the New Orleans carnival, is all a myth-take.

Full dress gloves are now made to reach the elbow, and they are in great demand by unfortunate people having red, bony arms. Whenever nature makes a mistake, false art tries to cover it.

The secretary of the Southern Historical Society informs the Secretary of War that the Southern people are anxious to have the records of the Confederacy published. Cremation would be better.

Lyman W. Rowley, Esq., editor of the Florida Express, has been appointed by Governor Stearns a delegate to represent Florida at the Southern States Immigration Convention, to assemble in this city on the first proximo.

O'Connor Power favors a third term for himself. He says: "I tell you the man who opposes the home rule movement, I care not how high may be his title to gratitude for past services, strikes a blow at the heart of Ireland."

The cowardly persons who write vile communications without signature are sneaks who try to get up anonymous, and leave others to take the responsibility. We can not say that the bad place is full of such cattle; but it ought to be.

Treat your girl to strawberries and cream. See her pearly teeth, and watch the play of her carnation lips around a ripe berry and a bright smile, and say, if you dare, that you do not get your money's worth, though you get but one. O, lush us, fruit!

In the great walking match in England between our own Weston and British Perkins, Weston walked 500 miles and was victorious. Perkins walked sixty-five miles and then stopped. After the first sixty-five miles bet was freely offered on Weston.

New Orleans now has Mrs. Woodhull, Captain Boyton, Dr. Von Bulow, a Democratic House of Representatives, Japanese and French theatrical troupes, free lunch houses and pleasant weather; and she can not be too grateful for present blessings.

There are changes in all of them. Father Tom Burke and John B. Gough are better. Alexander H. Stephens is worse. The Pope passed a bad night. Richard Grant White begins to take notice of the ungrammatical language used by his doctor. He will live.

A Virginia man who had delirium tremens lately saw angels instead of snakes. It was regarded as an improvement on visions, and better for his boots, but it takes the best kind of whisky to see angels with. Steady use of the crooked will invariably bring back the serpents.

Mr. J. H. Marley, of the well known New York house of Marley, Cook & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated cane shirts, is now on a visit to our city. During his stay Mr. Marley will be pleased to see his many friends at the popular store of Captain B. T. Walsh, No. 110 Canal street.

The murderer Fuchs confessed his guilt so quick that the detectives had no chance to get him away and work up his case. If the prompt arrest of a criminal is not disgusting why do the Brooklyn board of aldermen pass a resolution thanking the police for the arrest of the murder referred to?

Santa Anna has secured his monument, and does not intend that posterity shall treat him as shabbily as it did the American called George Washington; but he should remember that Americans can't do everything in a minute. They had to fix up Jim Fisk, build a monument or two for trotting mares and bad poets, to keep their memories green. Washington can wait.

The Andover Theological Seminary is to undertake an investigation of the Beecher scandal. There is no hope that this blot on decency and stench in the nostrils of humanity will ever be suppressed when seminaries commence to make a study of it. It will make necessary the publication of special text books, Beecher scandal classics, and the appointment of a professor of Brooklyn belles lettres in a Plymouth chair.

Thomas Barry, who died in Boston on Saturday last, was born in England in 1798. He came to New York in 1836, and became the stage manager of the Park Theatre. He took charge of the Boston Theatre stage when it was new, in 1854. He retired about five years since after a long and honorable career as actor and manager. His knowledge of stage resources, and of the standard and historical drama was full. He was a scholar and a good gentleman, as well as an actor, and therefore an honor to his profession.

WHY THEY "FEAR LOUISIANA."

The Bulletin no longer restrains its suspicions of Democratic faith: We have been patiently waiting for the action of Congress in the Louisiana case. We were promised early and satisfactory action on the part of the House of Representatives, but as yet there has not come to us from that quarter one crumb of comfort, one ray of hope. It begins to look very much as if the declaration of a special correspondent from Washington, a few days ago, that Louisiana was to be left to herself, was to be verified. It is becoming more and more apparent that the national Democratic party stands in mortal dread of Louisiana.

When the Democratic advocates of compromise returned from Washington last spring, they avowed a similar conviction. They published an indignant exposure of the duplicity with which, while paraded in Congress as victims of Republican injustice, they could not obtain admission to the party councils of their allies. The Bulletin says the national Democracy "stands in mortal dread of Louisiana." There are some substantial reasons for this:

1. The Republicans are charged with stretching the bloody shirt, like the skin of Ziska, to signalize the sectional warfare. The temperate violence of Messrs. Preston, Toombs, Tucker and Ben Hill, with the doctrines and deeds of the Red river Democracy here, furnish evidence that a dangerous sentiment still exists. This the national Democracy has sought to counteract by every proof of Democratic reconciliation which they can obtain at the South. Notably among these last evidences is the speech of Mr. Lamar, which no Democratic paper in this city has published in full. Mr. Lamar controverts the claim of Mr. Tucker for the exclusive sovereignty of the States, and shows that the States want that most grand attribute of sovereignty, the right to treat with any foreign government, to float a flag or to coin a currency. He goes further and awards to Charles Sumner commendations as a philanthropist, and a statesman, which none of the ultra Southern Democrats will sanction, and he expresses throughout the speech an earnest wish for the restoration of sectional peace and love of union. Well may the national Democracy fear the rough riders of Red river, who breathe slaughter against any immigrants from the Northern States or from Germany who profess Republican opinions.

2. The national Democracy fears Louisiana for another substantial cause. With the universal acceptance of Republican principles, there has been but a single basis of issue pretended or presented by the national Democracy. It is an alleged extravagance in the national expenditures, and a corruptibility in the employes of the government. The President, by his uncompromising prosecution of dishonest officials, the unusual limitations on State abuses made by constitutional amendment, and the organization of Grange and other opposition to popular monopolies, has pretty well checked all tendencies to protect party thieves, while the flagrant friends of the great centennial Democratic thief Tweed, with his congenial clique of corporation and canal rogues, has satisfied the people that Democracy owes its assumption of superior virtue to a severe exclusion from the chance to steal. The other issues of national extravagance in awarding subsidies to the Northern Pacific railroad and for similar agencies yet remains to be tried.

Just at this moment Louisiana comes forward with a demand for a reparation of the levees. She joins the Southern Democracy in demanding "the two or three schemes" of Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi—the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad, of the levees, of the jetty, with the probable refunding of the cotton tax.

There are reasons why the national Democracy fears to have these burdens thrust upon them in the coming contest. So they repudiate in open debate, as we have shown, the demand that the national Democracy will grant these subsidies. They have triumphantly quoted in debate the doctrine of the Southern Democracy that the federal government has no power to appropriate public money for works within the States. These national State right Democrats, though they did not fight for State rights during the last war, seem disposed to protect the Southern States with great fidelity against the intrusion of an arrogant national railroad, or the encroachments of an insidious national embankment against overflow.

This national Democracy has already one Pacific railroad, traversing St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and terminating at New York, Philadelphia and Boston. They can, with great philosophy, enforce the doctrines of '98-'99. The cotton tax has gone to the credit of the national debt; it has tended to advance the value of the national securities. Why should such national Democrats as Belmont, the banker, wish this tax refunded, and a corresponding amount of new debt created? They inhabit a land of hill and prairie; why should they feel special interest in the overflow of plantations and ruin of crops? Yes, we know all about the argument of consequences; how more cotton and sugar will be cheaper for the consumer and all that; but a political party only deals in issues which produce obvious and immediate effects, and these subventions are distant and even uncertain in their results. The national Democracy then fears the Southern Democracy, because the latter surrenders its national principles for local advantage, and would load down its party with a subsidy of some fifty or sixty millions, just when the only issue is a hostility to all subsidies. As far as our own State is concerned, the price of the subsidies and the responsibility of her Democratic violence, are too great to be compensated by her small electoral vote, and the very feeble chances of that vote being cast in the college for the national Democracy.

Duelling may be, but getting kicked is not an affair of honor.

THE RED RIVER PLAN.

It is proper to presume that the "plan" of a Mexican revolution is the programme put forth by those who desire to overthrow the administration of the government.

We thought it probable when the Democracy called to a new organ, a representative of the abstract school of Calhoun, that it would not satisfy the more rabid element of the party. A constitution which restricts all political acts to the words found in that instrument would be much too narrow to furnish warrant for the intimidation and bloodshed which has constituted the rule of Democratic warfare ever since the federal government has given up the control of affairs to the inhabitants of the State.

The Democratic organ contained some severe rules of political morality and some extended essays upon constitutional construction, just as the argument used to be made when the question of State compact or numerical sovereignty of the whole people used to be in dispute. We saw that this dignified mode of reasoning by no means met the demand of the Democratic clubs or of the rough riders in the interior. We noted the red shadow which has driven intimidated Republicans from the principal parishes west of the Mississippi, and were therefore prepared to see the condensation of this lurid vapor in a deluge of blood upon our own city. We observe that the representative of the abstract doctrine of constitutional administration has recognized the authority of the Red river tactics, and the line of popular violence which has obviously controlled the organ for some weeks past is now officially announced as of equal editorial authority with that of calm argument and logical conviction. It is, of course, unnecessary, and it would be improper, to impute any personal objection to the representatives of the school of revolutionary violence. There is no doubt that Mirabeau, Danton or Robespierre were perfectly sincere in their belief that nothing but blood would appease the wounded spirit of outraged humanity. The class of politicians who have often published their purpose to carry the election by force—who have repeatedly said that they would overthrow the State government again, by arms were it not for the fear of a military power stronger than their own—have now a coequal control of the party organ. We may expect, then, to see the homilies upon Madison's construction of the relative powers of people and States, set solid in obscure corners, while the battle orders of the Red river revolutionists, and the sensation paragraphs of their emissaries abroad, will furnish the staple stuff of every issue. In assuming command, the subordinate journals, which have heretofore exercised some authority, are required to report to these headquarters for their orders, and thus far they would seem quite tractable. The Picayune has heretofore announced—

That a majority which can be intimidated is essentially incompetent to discharge the duty of suffrage.

Of this the Buffalo Express says: This new Democratic title to the ballot is simply brute force.

And the organ is sweet on the Picayune. The Bulletin does not submit implicitly to the new regime, while the Times has been provoked to treat it as the "representative of a bullying clique of fanatics." This is the first attempt to substitute for the reform of legislative defects, and the repair of material damage, a school which neither regards the commerce nor the mechanical employment of the people, and proposes, in effect, to put this city under the martial law of political proscription, and whose policy will exclude the accession of capital and the ingress of numbers.

The line thus marked between Democratic violence and Conservative interest must impress itself upon the minds of all men who hold property or rely upon labor for the maintenance of their families.

The Republican party stands upon its programme. Its principles are not disputed by any opposition. It has proved its sincerity in reform. It stands pledged to cast out any man or repudiate any measure inimical to the welfare of capital or labor. The Conservatives will have to choose between submitting to the usurpation of the Red river political ring, or publishing a programme of law, order and official integrity, in which all can cordially unite. The time has arrived for those who value the welfare of our city and State to decide whether the next campaign is to be conducted from the Anglo-American hustings or the barricades of Mexican and European revolutionists.

THE FOES OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC. The determination of all parties to hunt the federal appropriations has fallen with much weight upon some important interests of the Southern States. A question seems to arise: What party and what cause is responsible for the untoward prospects of those works. We propose to assign a few which, in our opinion, enter mutually into the present prospects of the levee and Pacific railroad.

1. The expenditures of the government have become excessive. There are many corrupt men and extravagant schemes among a hundred thousand officeholders, and as many more lobbyists and speculators. The Democratic party, having its full share of these adventurers, charge the whole responsibility upon the Republicans.

2. The Republicans feeling as the chief taxpayers the propriety of reform and economy, commence the restriction just at the moment that the Southern Democracy has consented to accept an appropriation from the federal government.

3. The Northern and Eastern interests, having secured a Pacific connection, have no disposition to aid the South.

4. The Southern Democracy, having determined to acquire control of the States by violence and tradition, have cut off the co-operation of the Republicans of the South, and convinced the Republicans

of the North that no good offices which they can extend will pacify the Southern Democracy.

Such is our theory for the discouraging prospects of the Texas Pacific railroad and the levees.

The Shreveport Times, however, representing an important local interest, endeavor to combine a turbulent hostility to everything Republican with a claim that the Democratic party at the North and West have done and will do all in its power for the Texas Pacific railroad.

1. As to the alleged opposition of the Republican party, it says: Had the much talked of centennial spirit found an entrance into the obscure hearts of the leaders of the Republican party; were there, in this hundredth year of the independence of the republic, any other feeling toward the South animating the national administration than that which inspired the overthrow of republican government in Louisiana and threatened the subversion of the liberties of the people of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi, we think there would be no serious obstacle to the passage of the bill to aid the Texas and Pacific railway.

In the last Congress, which was overwhelmingly Republican, the Texas and Pacific bill was defeated, and if our people will take the trouble to watch the current of public affairs in the North, they will find that the most potent opposition to government aid to the enterprise is to be found among the leaders of the Republican party.

We tell our fellow-citizens again, that if the Texas and Pacific bill is defeated, it will be defeated because the damnable spirit of hate toward the South, recently so disgracefully displayed by Blaine and party, is more powerful in the Republic than the true spirit of democracy. The political theory of the Republican party is opposed to it, because the whole theory of the Republican party has been to oppress, desolate and ruin the South.

2. The Democratic party is in favor of the road and will carry it: An effort is being made by the politicians inimical to the Democratic party, and we regret to see, by his letter to Mayor Murphy, that Mr. Alack Bowman is a party to it, to create the impression in the South that the Democratic party is in the way of this great enterprise, and that if it is defeated, the Democratic party will be responsible for it.

There is neither truth nor sense in this proposition. The policy of the Democratic party, upon the other hand, logically leads that party to support this great measure.

We need not remark upon this malignant hatred toward the Republican party, and the bluster about what it has done or ought to do, but we refer to an article in our issue of yesterday to prove, by quotations from the journals of Congress, that the Democratic members consider the construction of a railroad with federal funds a violation of principle, and do not intend to vote for it. Mr. Willis (Democrat), of New York, said:

That the Democratic party does not propose to help the South by building a Pacific railroad.

Mr. Holman (Western Democrat) says: The Democratic party is neither for the Southern Pacific railroad nor for refunding the cotton tax.

And after including the levees in the category not to be voted for, adds: And that time and again the Democratic party in the South has opposed all those measures, and will continue to do so.

When, therefore, the final vote shall show the party sentiment of the House, it will be known which party will be responsible for having withheld this measure of justice and prosperity. One thing we may predict, the Democracy will throw the exclusive blame on the Republican party, while their own friends will be entirely exonerated and commended to the entire support of the South.

CONDUCTORS ON CITY RAILROADS. A proposition has been introduced in the Legislature to require our city railroads to employ conductors upon their cars. We do not see the necessity of this measure, while we believe that it would prove a burdensome and, in some instances, a ruinous expense to the companies.

A few cases have been cited where the misconduct of individuals has been offensive or annoying to passengers on the cars; but such cases are as likely to occur with conductors as without, and may be generally as effectively controlled or prevented by the driver as by a conductor. It would be a reflection upon our citizens to say that they would not as promptly cooperate with the driver as with a conductor in suppressing acts of disorder or impropriety on the part of any passenger.

It is the observation of all strangers who travel upon our city railroads that they compare most favorably with those of other cities in the order, comfort and cleanliness of the cars, and in the quiet and polite behavior of the passengers.

In large cities like New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, the street cars are usually much larger than ours, while the stream of travel is so great and the change of passengers so frequent that the companies are obliged, for their own protection, to employ conductors in order to save themselves from a heavy loss of fares. But where the cars are as small as ours, and the travel is light, no such necessity exists.

For hours every day we may see the cars on our most populous routes running nearly empty. It would only entail useless expense to compel them to carry conductors at such times. In Louisville and in Cincinnati, and other cities, the cars of the same dimensions as ours are run without conductors.

When we bear in mind the fact that only two of our several city roads are enabled, with the most prudent economy, to pay dividends upon the large sums invested in them, it would seem to be unwise and impolitic to insist upon adding the burden of conductors to the heavy expense they are already under in the maintenance of their roads. Indeed, it would be impossible for some of the lines to continue to run if required to provide for this additional expenditure. We are informed that five hundred shares of one of our most extensive railroad companies, within a few days past, were sold at one dollar per share.

Our city railroads have become an indispensable necessity to the convenience and comfort of the community.

It is doubtful whether the Legislature possesses the power to impose new and

burdensome obligations upon the city railroads. The companies under their contracts with the city, paid large sums for the privilege they enjoy. These privileges have been granted under certain restrictions which minutely regulate the police of their roads and have been faithfully complied with. It would be unfair, if not illegal, for the Legislature to impose upon the companies novel and expensive conditions which have not been included in their contracts with the city.

THE MATTER OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL FUND. The explanations which have appeared in reference to the Charity Hospital appropriation, and the means submitted to obtain the warrants, are far from being satisfactory as the parties implicated seem to think. Mr. Newman's statement is to the effect that himself and others, plaintiffs, obtained and had exclusive control of an injunction restraining the Auditor from issuing the warrants. That he et al. only consented to release this fund from the injunction at the earnest solicitation of the attorney for the Charity Hospital. Mr. Bonzano shows that he was willing to give \$5500 for the services thus performed in obtaining the consent of the parties to the issue of the \$50,000.

If parties are permitted thus to go into court and obtain injunctions, and then release them in favor of certain parties without the consent of the judge, there is little need for that functionary. If there was an injunction at all, as claimed by Mr. Newman, which is denied by very high authority, it could only be set aside by the court, and the consent of the plaintiffs was not necessary. Any party having an interest could apply to have the injunction dissolved, and upon a proper showing would succeed despite the opposition of Newman et als. There was a sort of auditorial injunction placed upon the issue of warrants to the REPUBLICAN. We know there was no sanction in law for the unjust and arbitrary action of Mr. Clinton, and finally instituted the suit, recently decided, in which a unanimous bench gave judgment in our favor. Had Mr. Bonzano sent a messenger, in the shape of a faithful lawyer, to the courts with directions to pursue the rights of the Charity Hospital openly, he would have received his warrants at a much less cost than \$6570. He has, in this transaction, shown his incapacity to administer the trust confided to him. There is, furthermore, a conflict between his statement and Mr. Wheelock's. He alleged the fee did not come out of the hospital fund, but was paid by the creditors. Mr. Wheelock modifies this so far as to say that he consented to take \$11,000 in satisfaction of a claim for \$14,000, leaving a balance of \$3000 to the hospital. If another creditor in a similar amount had also remitted \$3000 on condition of prompt payment, that would make \$6000 saved. If this money was paid for attorney's fees, after having been deducted as agreed upon, it would appear that the hospital paid the debt. It was a very extravagant price to pay for a very little work, and we are surprised that Mr. Bonzano ever consented to authorize such a contract. The work could have been done for much less.

KING OF THE CARNIVAL. SPECIAL NOTICE. All persons having business with the government of His Majesty the King of the Carnival may address communications to Lock Box No. 881, Post-office.

WARWICK. War Department, Carnival Palace, New Orleans, January 22 1876.

BUSINESS WRITING. Advertisements, Circulars, Business Notices, Biographical Sketches, Descriptions, Ordinances, Resolutions, etc., carefully written and prepared for publication.

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TO THE PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Orleans Committee appointed at the meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, have recommended the following well known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as collectors for the capital stock of the company: The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The eastern and western boundaries are from river to swamp: 1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive, Colonel Charles R. Bailey, F. Camerden, Esq., 2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calicope street, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., H. W. Fowler, Esq., 3. South side of Calicope to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, W. Wallace, Esq., E. B. Hochstetler, Esq., 4. South side of Jackson street to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. G. Galt, Esq., 5. North side of Canal to south side of St. Louis street, inclusive, J. P. Bous, Esq., A. Dupre, Esq., 6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Esplanade, inclusive, J. G. Sanchez, Esq., A. K. Shaw, Esq., 7. North side of Esplanade street to lower line of city, inclusive, John Paisley, Esq., Samuel Powers, Esq.

The above named gentlemen are fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company. E. B. WHELLOCK, President, February 5, 1876. 4613 1/2

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 11, 1876. A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana, on the certificate of the Attorney General of the State, for evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the third of September, 1875, murdered THOMAS KENNEDY, colored, in the parish of Ouachita, in this State.

A FURTHER REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid in like manner, by the State of Louisiana, for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the eighth of December, 1875, murdered one BARRY DOUGAN, white, in the same parish of Ouachita.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WM. P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, F. G. DESLOUDE, Secretary of State, 4613 1/2

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 148,852 machines.

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