

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 12, 1876.

The men of bad character are most talked about.

The mason and hod-fellow are near together.

The greatest feat is the man who beats a dead beat.

Josh Billings has been talking very near New Orleans.

Music for slow dancers should come in dull set strains.

Lillie Eldridge has been tempted to try a new play called "Tempted."

The man who continually sits bolt upright in society is not a thing to adore.

A pocketbook too weak to stand a loan must be in reduced circumstances.

The man who "penned a few rambling thoughts," repeated afterward, and let them out.

Elihu Burritt is publishing a "Sanerit Handbook for the Fireless." Children will cry for it.

The Legislature of Mississippi has been proied to adjourn without date on the fifteenth instant.

The man who marries before he is able to support a wife obtains a family under false pretences.

The collector for gas companies will not be turned off with an excuse; he does all the turning off himself.

A literary gossip says: "Marion Harland has 'My Little Love' in Paris." Treat him gently, Mrs. Terhune.

Mr. Moody thinks the church is in less danger from politics than from the bazaars and fairs held in its name.

There is no punishment too severe for a man who will counterfeit nickels and make an error in the motto which says: "In God we trust."

"Borghum sugar?" repeated Bates, inquiringly. "I s'pose that's something sweet for old people, who mebbe have sore gums."

A Mississippi paper says: "The Legislature has passed the bill to re-release the Penitentiary." Of course they will not release the prisoners.

A German proverb says, "Take-it-easy and Live-long are brothers." Live-long is now dead and Take-it-easy is traveling with jim-jams.

Hon. H. R. Steele, judge of the Superior Criminal Court, has gone to New York on a flying visit of a business nature. He will return within ten days.

Death loves a shining mark and beet- blacks are not exempt from the call to come over to the shining shore; angels, with new brushes, beckon them on.

A Southern Congressman refused to subscribe for an agricultural paper because he saw in it an item which said, "There are too many hogs running at large in this State."

The Sunday schools of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Third and Annunciation streets, will hold an Easter festival at the church at 4 P. M. next Sunday.

John T. Raymond is likely to make the people of Quincy, Illinois, quite sick. The "Whig," announcing his appearance, says, "A few seats can still be reserved at Alexander's drug store."

Bacon said, "Riches are the baggage of virtue. They can not be spared or left behind; but they hinder the march." That may be so, for there are a great many virtuous people traveling without baggage.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, hit it exactly when he said: "If the Republicans get on the scent of official fraud, they follow it out; but if the Democrats find the trail lead into their camp, they abandon it."

It is said the English ladies at Nice have organized a club devoted to long morning walks in the neighborhood. Some sorosis should get up a series of wash-tub matinees for the purpose of making work attractive and popular.

The salary of the mayor of Springfield, Illinois, has been reduced to \$500 per year. Very good mayors can be hired for that price, but the average city has pride enough to give more money than it can afford. The poorer the city the higher the price.

A Richmond editor has been squaring accounts with some railroad chaps. He says the real deadheads are "the courteous and ever trying" agents, who are continually trying to get in five dollars' worth of deadhead advertising for fifteen cents' worth of personal mention of persons whom the public does not care for.

James A. Greesham sends us a few of the latest Northern papers, as a reminder that he has more of the same sort at his new bookstore, No. 118 Canal street. The location of the store, next to the corner of St. Charles street, on Canal, is good for a new counter, and Mr. Greesham will keep there the periodicals, story papers, and all desirable publications of the day.

Mr. F. George, residing at No. 175 Claiborne street, makes certificate that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket No. 17, 51, 75, Louisiana State Lottery, and that said ticket drew the capital prize of \$6000 at the drawing of Monday last. The portion of ticket held by Mr. George was purchased at the office of L. J. P. Capla, No. 245 Dauphine street, and cost twenty-five cents.

Brevity is a lost art; but it is the fault of time that writers or speakers can not be brief. There is too much to say, because too many things have happened since the world started. In the beginning Adam and Eve could talk as concisely as the ten commandments. There were no old Greek legends to quote from, no precedents; no remembrance on the part of Adam of his mother's cooking. With the first couple brevity was the soul and body of wit, and there were no words to waste, and nothing but plain business to do.

THE INHARMONIOUS PROPERTY OWNERS.

When people of one class band themselves for the purpose of promoting their own selfish interests, and wage a war of disparagement upon other equally worthy classes, they incur the risk of being severely, though, perhaps, very justly criticised. A little knot of gentlemen who have incorporated themselves under the high sounding title of "The Property Holders' Union" affords us a practical illustration in point just at this time. They started out as reformers, tax resistors, and sore-headed grumblers generally, and won considerable ephemeral popularity by declaring, with a loudness characteristic of weakness, that the people owed all their woes to a radical government and high taxes. This theme took very well for a while, and the club became so vain as to conceive itself quite popular, and actually set itself up as a rival to the great Democratic party. The ticket which it put into the field was, however, withdrawn or defeated, and the funding bill and consequent reduction of taxes deprived it of a valuable subject out of which to make political capital.

The Republicans having succeeded in lightening the expenses of the State government, disarmed the tax resistors, and threw them back on the proposition that a good deal of valuable time had been lost in the progress of Louisiana by having a Republican government at all. In the meantime the debt, expenses and taxation of the city, under Democratic control, remain at flood tide, and the hypocrisy of these malcontents is exposed to the simplest understanding.

Having ventilated the Republican abuses and the Kellogg usurpation till the subject is worn to a frazzle, the non-tax-paying property owners have fallen by the ears among themselves, and are perfectly frantic over the plain, straight forward, business like proposal of Mr. Wheelock to tax them five mills more on the dollar to build a road outside the corporate limits of the city. It looks as though a majority in amount of the real estate owners resident here are in favor of the tax. Certainly a large majority of the prompt taxpayers regard the project with favor. The tax resistors and stewards of absentees are consequently in a terrible flutter and commotion. "What!" exclaims the indignant chief, "do they dare to ask us to vote an addition to the burden of taxation when we have required our Mayor to say it is impossible to pay those already imposed! Have we not devised a plan to defeat Mr. Ranger and the Maenbautes, and tried to avoid the police and school taxes, and now to be asked to stultify ourselves in this manner! It is too bad."

Nothing could be devised that would more clearly show the weakness and want of union among these noisy agitators than the pending five mill tax proposition. It has broken up the Union into a decided division of sentiment, and the separation of views extends, as usual among idle people, to personal character, the advantages and disadvantages of nationality. The advocate of the tax accuses his opponent of having sprung from the Bog of Allen, whatever that may import, and attributes his hostility to selfish motives. There will no doubt be a stinging retort if some good natured editor will open his columns free of charge, so that the bandying of words will cost the disputants nothing. We may safely leave them to deal with each other, while the clear-headed men of the city can easily solve the problem whether or not it is advisable to consent to the additional tax.

WHY DON'T THEY SPEAK MORE?

The impatient Democracy are pounding on the floor and calling out Gibson! Gibson! Ellis! Ellis! "Why don't our Congressmen speak more frequently?" We propose to explain this compulsory reticence. General Gibson has been greatly criticised by his Democratic supporters because he has not emulated other gentlemen who won personal renown and military station in the late war, by fighting the war over again on the floor of Congress. It is highly probable that if Northern Democracy could have enjoyed the facilities of injunction which distinguish our business and political transactions here, they might have inhibited various gushing Brigadiers from avowing principles which are certainly at war with the decisions of the supreme court of Mars. Not improbably the Northern Democracy would have silenced that blab-mouth and tall-tale, the telegraph, which has so exposed the deceptions of Democracy that it does not now pretend to have any principles except those which Tweed and Pendleton have illustrated. But scripsa manent.

The argument of the Democratic non-combatant attorneys, Tucker and Hill, stand beyond recall or denial. The vehement declarations of those who did fight bravely are in the hands and memory of all. That dashing Confederate, the New Orleans Times, and the Paladins of the Democrat, have sneered at Mr. Gibson because he has not been more frequently outspoken. It may not injure Mr. Gibson in the estimation of the dashing Confederate if we advert to his motion for an improved trade between his commercial constituents and adjacent countries of the continent. To prosecute this enterprise successfully will do more for the rights of the States than all the essays of Plato and Calhoun. It is such a policy that has made New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, each and all of which would be able to stand of themselves and maintain their independent Statehood against foreign nations.

It is natural that the dashing Confederate and the Paladins should be impatient to know why the verbal batteries of Louisiana are not heard more audibly in the great battle for the spoils. To hear Messrs. Marr, Ogden, Booth and Captain Kidd in a Democratic convention thundering away against the defects and abuses of a republican form of government, one would naturally expect their

Representatives to occupy the same position in Congress, and the Democratic public naturally inquires what has become of these Representatives. We remember that Mr. Ellis, who had held a prominent station in all our political troubles, imprudently pledged himself to bring the wrongs of Louisiana prominently before Congress. Now, we do not impute to these gentlemen any dereliction of duty, any more than we complain of our Republican Representatives for not occupying more than their proportion of the time of Congress. Most people are of more consequence in the family circle than they are even in a ward meeting. The head of a family who reprimands his wife because she did not foresee that children would eat green plums if they could get at them, slides into a seat at a ward meeting, and accepts any snub of the president, for being out of order, with commendable meekness. This is natural. The great Mississippi comes down with its swollen aggregate of rills and rivers, dashing from their cascades, triumphant over the potato patches, destructive of the pole bridges which dare, with their fragile frames, to span the imperious torrent of Wolf creek or Duck river. The mighty concentration of their force passes our city on its way to the great field of combat with the ocean. Wagoners who have been "waterbombed" by the rise in Cub creek; steamboat pilots fresh from the forty-mile inundation of the Arkansas bottom, have undoubted confidence that when the ocean heats the old thunder coming it will squart, or that the great Mississippi will rush like a cannon shot right through the surging tides of the sea, collar the Gulf stream, and push it back on its current, or conduct it, with accelerated force, through the narrows of Bemini to the coasts of Norway. Not a bit of it. When this great bully, having left terror and desolation in its path, meets the ocean, it does not rush boldly to the combat, but sub-divides its forces into several small detachments, sneaks through its passes into the ocean and disappears. The sole trace of its contribution, the only proof of its power, consists in a few patches of water discolored by the violence with which it has wracked its temporary tyranny over the weak and unresisting. So spreads Democratic violence over the land. So it subsides and disappears in the calm and passionless sea of American deliberation.

Speaking statistically, the Democratic representatives of Louisiana have their time and space as others. A nation of more than 45,000,000 of people, with \$5,000,000,000 of annual commerce, a Congress which has the debt, the currency, the tariff, the investigations and reforms, with possibly the complications of foreign diplomacy, can assign no more time to Mr. Gibson, or Mr. Levy, or Mr. Morey than that which is allotted to the members and interests which they represent. This time would be about as the number six is to the number 292, or about 2.55 per cent. If we assume the duration of the short session at sixteen weeks, deducting two weeks for holidays, Sundays and recess, assuming daily sessions of six hours average, or 558 hours, we will deduct thirty-three per cent for parliamentary proceedings, leaving for actual oratory 392 hours. Applying to this capital amount the percentage to which the six orators of Louisiana would be entitled, we find it would divide among them 9.99 parts of 392, or when ratably divided among the six orators of Louisiana, just one hour twenty minutes and thirty-two seconds each per short session. Now, as the political representation of Louisiana is equal in numbers, and as each orator would refute the arguments of his antagonist, there would be a political "stand-off" if each orator should speak his piece or neither speak at all. But what would this little hour and one-third be among "all this multitude?" Literally nothing. We wish to vindicate the Representatives of Louisiana from the criticism of the Democratic clubs and the dashing Confederates.

Seriously, however, the Representatives of both parties from Louisiana seem to have been convinced that the United States will not lay the national interests on the table to settle local questions. We have published the opinion of the Louisiana election of 1872. Mr. Bayard (Democrat) has expressed a similar opinion. Neither is favorable to the merits of our politics. With the very limited time which our Representatives enjoy as of right, it is not probable that either party care to hear vindictive recriminations. We therefore think the Democratic clubs and the dashing Confederates should not be too hard on our Representatives because they do not occupy the time of Congress with partisan harangues on the Coshnata and Felicianas outrages and the restoration of State sovereignty.

The Vicksburg Herald calls upon Mr. Stone, who is now employed as Governor of Mississippi, to veto a few acts before him, saying that the legislators "frequently do things to favor the people that they know they ought not to do." It is a confession that the members of the shotgun Legislature work for popularity at home, for a re-election, and not for the good of the State. Mr. Stone is not Governor by the will of the people. He only represents a narrow senatorial district, and will find that the restless Democracy are determined to leave no stone unturned. Let him attempt to suppress violence or meddle with affairs outside of his own county, and "the people" will choose a new leader.

Walt Whitman said, in "Leaves of Grass": "I celebrate myself, I love and invite my soul." Take it all round it was the cheapest entertainment ever given, and his soul was perfectly satisfied.

DIED.

WOODWARD—At Danvers, Maine, on Monday, April 10, Captain JOHN WOODWARD, aged eighty-seven years.

NO SCALING. LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. SPRING MEETING, 1876. PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AWAY THE OPERA HOUSE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES, IN ALL AMOUNTING TO THE AGGREGATE OF OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 30,000 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 \$5000... 10,000 4 Prizes at \$2500... 20,000 20 Prizes at \$1000... 20,000 50 Prizes at \$500... 25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100... 120,000 2000 Prizes at \$50... 100,000

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS... \$50 00 HALVES... 25 00 TENTHS... 5 00 TWENTYTHS... 2 50

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans PostOffice. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

STOCKS AND SHARES. F. W. B. ARMITAGE, Stock and Share Broker, No. 153 Common street, New Orleans.

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KIDNEY—An infallible remedy for fever, RHEUM—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, AND must, in every instance, accompany applications. TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

PHILIP WERLEIN. THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Saratoga Street.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! CHEAPER THAN AT AUCTION. People in general get disgusted at this selling out at auction business every year, therefore the general grand rush to the old reliable Cheap Furniture House of

ESTABLISHED 1840. CHEAP. CHEAP. HERE GOES! FURNITURE CHEAPER THAN AT AUCTION.

FOR RENT OR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE corner of Coliseum and Felicite streets, Fourth District, being one of the most beautiful localities in the city.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 11, 1876. CLASS NO. 1

FOR RENT—STORIES NO. 49, 51 AND 57, ON La Louis street, and No. 110 on Royal street, for particulars and terms apply to state Auditor, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

RAILROADS. THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE To the East, North and West, VIA LOUISVILLE, VIA ATLANTA AND VIA ST. LOUIS, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

LADIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL. These desirous of contributing articles for exhibition in the Women's Department of the Centennial Exposition, will please make application at an early date.

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A CARD. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one fourth of combination ticket, Nos. 17, 51, 75, class No. 85, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of \$6000, on Monday, April 10, 1876, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of L. J. P. Capla, No. 245 Dauphine street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

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POLITICAL NOTICES. Held at the Ninth Ward Radical Republican Central Club, New Orleans, April 8, 1876.

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