

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

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 20, 1876.

Thieves can sing sixty-eight operas.

A war of races—Knocking down pools.

There are as many rich men as good men.

Oysters will be diseased for a spell.

Lots of houses are better than house lots.

A man is made welcome wherever he is useful.

Speak of a tramp as he is, and call him a tourist.

Children, for the major part, cry in minor tones.

Rose Bud Gulch is a beautiful place near the Black Hills.

The chink of silver is heard new where change is made.

Unless a man be a fool for look he would not be a fool for anything.

The stage of disappointment may be found in sour rue barbe pie.

Authors of great understanding write that small feet are deformities.

The man with the biggest pool of votes reaches the presidential permissiveness.

There are two kinds of trains on a railroad—construction and destruction.

Trains run so fast now that travelers ask to have their baggage checked before starting.

A new wing is to be built on Gore Hall, Harvard College. The students will revel in gore.

The five cent piece cost the government only have a cent each. That is making money.

Jem Mace has arrived in this country. England could not keep the eminent bruiser at home.

The Pilgrim Fathers have already been overpriced. The Pilgrim mothers are entitled to some consideration.

The Governor of California has signed a bill which gives weak-kneed landlords a lien on the baggage of guests.

When a murder has been committed everybody reads the papers. They want to be excused from jury duty.

Center will not be made a Brigadier General, even if he should testify and lose all of the little hatchets in the army.

The picnic season has arrived, when children go out with a basket rejoicing, and come back tired, with a bad cold.

An equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales will be erected at Bombay. It will be as grand as if the Prince had been a hero.

The Sunday liquor law in Buffalo has caused the appearance of numerous bottles on Saturday nights, all labeled "O, take me home."

Winslow threatens to make it hot for some of his old friends. It is possible his new master will make it hot for Winslow, hereafter.

Massachusetts has a liquor law, but the water frequently breaks loose there, causing very serious dam disasters in manufacturing towns.

A man who never has more than a dollar about his person at one time complains that the silver coin substituted for currency will be too bulky.

Judge Ballard has ruled that the Louisville Public Library Lottery was illegal, and purchasers of tickets are entitled to recover their money lost.

Joe Murphy's new play has the beautiful title "Kerry Gow Dhu, or the Kerry Blacksmith." It is not from the French, and Kerry is a gentle dove.

The Graphic says, "Fannie Ellier has been sixty-seven years." That makes no allowance for time consumed by the old girl in sleeping.

It is thought Commodore Vanderbilt will soon join Mr. Stewart. The rich men are going somewhere very fast. George Francis Train is not exactly well this spring.

The widow of Edwin Forrest pulls down Charles O'Connor's four columns with twenty lines. The great lawyer evidently does not know what a brief is when it comes to a card.

An old preacher said to a young one at the beginning of service, "Feel that this sermon may be your last." Hearers thought that it ought to be.

Rich men who go to law would save themselves much trouble if they were to immediately transfer all of their property to lawyers, instead of doing it out to them in fees.

"Did you draw well?" was asked of the fastidious manager of a dramatic company just returned from a tour in the provinces. "Why, yes; we got out of money, and had to draw on the 'old folks at home.'" The manager, you know.

A Washington clergyman has preached a sermon on the question, "What shall we do with Christ?" It would have been a little more modest to have inquired, "What will Christ do with us?" But things have changed greatly within a few years.

An old farmer says of his boys: "From sixteen to twenty they knew more than I did; at twenty-five they knew as much; at thirty they were willing to hear what I had to say; at thirty-five they asked my advice; and I think when they got to be forty they will acknowledge that the old man does know something."

The New York Herald says to the South: "There is no use whining over the 'lost cause.' It is lost, and there is the end of it. Consider the negro as a voter, and as not show having his voting power considered. Remember, above all things, that having secured the negro from bodily slavery, we can not consent to see him reduced to political slavery. There is nothing but defeat for the South on that issue. Accept the fact that the negro has as much right in the South as the white man."

THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICE.

Mr. A. H. Leonard, a gentleman of some note in Northern Louisiana, has just made a strong appeal in behalf of the right to the freedom of political opinion.

As his address is at once novel in character, able in its composition and suggestive in many of its propositions, we publish it in full. It comes from a man who has been and still is a shining light of Democracy, an acknowledged leader, a clear thinker and generally rated as a sagacious and skillful political manager.

He may not so understand it himself, but his address tells us in pretty plain terms that he is tired, disgusted and disheartened with the grinding tyranny of his own party, and makes a strong appeal for the simple right to the freedom of thought and action.

We apprehend if Mr. Leonard could and would speak out a little more plainly even than he has done, he would tell us that he would be quite content if he could see Republican principles adopted and maintained by his former and present political associates.

That is, he prefers Republican to Democratic principles; but when it comes to the selection of men to be elected to office to carry them out, he would prefer the personal and political friends of his own section and race.

Evidently his objections to the Republican party do not arise from its proposed measures, for to all intents and purposes he seems to be a very good Republican in theory. We admit that he has not said this in so many words, but he comes very near it when he suggests the possibility of all the Democrats becoming Republicans for the nonce as a means of success.

And this is, after all, the key note to the whole business. How to succeed, how to rally the greatest number of voters in support of an idea or a candidate, has been the problem which thousands of statesmen and would-be statesmen have tried to solve, time out of mind.

Mr. Leonard is now in search of success, but he does not tell us exactly what it is he wants to succeed. His postulate that it is necessary to do something to "redeem Louisiana," is only to inform us that the State is not so prosperous as it might be; and his plea for the right to choose political associates, and, if need be, form a new party, does not set forth in what particular manner he proposes to set about the work.

When he points out the way by which success may be achieved, he does not tell us definitely who it is that he wishes to see successful, nor what measure of public policy he wishes to have adopted to bring about the admittedly desired redemption. We must infer, therefore, that he has in his mind's eye a class or race of men who have in some manner inherited the right to govern, but are at present kept out of their patrimony in consequence of their own dissensions.

If he is only bent upon securing the success of certain aspirants for office, and looking around for a set of principles which will answer well enough until the ship of State is captured, we do not know anybody outside of the circle of those immediately interested in the prospective emoluments of office who will feel any high degree of enthusiasm in the matter.

But whatever may be the ultimate result of Mr. Leonard's attempts to achieve the much desired success in the redemption of Louisiana, it is quite evident he has no faith in the professed principles of the Democratic party. What ever affection he may have for his old associates, he shows a decided tendency to lean toward Republican principles.

Democracy, he tells us, is reactionary, impracticable, illiberal, and controlled by prescriptive ideas. When we have said as much we have been accused of abusing the "best people in the State" by those who are singularly amenable to the censure, and yet honestly believe they are really good people.

Another sensible suggestion in this departure from the beaten track is that violence invites violence, and force compels the employment of force to resist it. The Republican party, being physically the weaker, has skillfully kept the law on its side, and by this means ever found a powerful friend and ally in the federal government.

The threats which were made in 1872 to install McEnery by force were rebuffed but did not dishearten the Republicans. When the time for action came they were prepared, and had help close at hand.

But we can not at present follow this apostle of a new departure through all his propositions. Let it suffice to say that it is very apparent there is a serious division in the opposition party as to the policy to be adopted in the next campaign. A progressive element has appeared which refuses any longer to cling to the old ideas and traditions which have for some years failed to bring success. They are essentially divided upon measures, and possibly upon men.

The Republicans only are in doubt about the latter. They are satisfied with their principles, and are at present casting about for those who appear to best understand them and will be likely to give them the greater effect. If in this search the eye lights occasionally upon a few independent thinkers like Mr. Leonard, who are willing to throw off their intolerant, impracticable, prescriptive and reactionary ideas and associates, the redemption of Louisiana, so far as mere political changes can effect it, will be near at hand.

WEEDING THE FIELD.

The Democracy could not render the country a greater service than to fall in under the Republican administration and weed out the abuses which have followed the war and infected society in even other aspects than political. How admirable it will be, when Republicans shall be called on to reorganize the departmental government and to nominate men for public place, to have them all marked and rated, as in the register of commercial intelligence. Such a man may be trusted with so much; such another is entitled to no trust whatever. We doubt whether any

party has ever had such aid in choosing its men.

The Democracy have become so conscious of this advantage that since the elections of New Hampshire and Connecticut it has resorted to the masked secrecy of the Spanish Inquisition, or the Democratic committees of the Louisiana Legislature. Democracy knows that as soon as a man is convicted of corruption the Republican party avoids him. It is, therefore, sought to ascertain and conceal any proofs of dishonor which may attach to any one calling himself a Republican, that they may be sprung upon the party in case of his nomination.

We are glad to see the leading Republican press rejoicing in this disinfection, and congratulating itself that the Democracy has saved so much trouble. As the Republican party will nominate none but men who have escaped even the stain of Democratic investigation, the American public will accept these candidates as acclimated against the possibility of infection. The Democracy, however, having subjected these men to no such tests will be avoided, as are those fire arms which, having been subjected to no test, may burst in the hands of the unwary owner.

The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal has an admirable article on this subject from which we quote some decisive expressions: "The investigations now going on at Washington, under the auspices of the Democratic House of Representatives, are in many cases the result of either groundless suspicion or mere partisan animosity. But whatever may be the motive which prompts them, we can not think that on the whole they are to be regretted. They are numerous enough to form an era in our history. There have been too many instances of corruption and other improper proceedings in high places where they were least of all to be expected. There has been too much of character on the part of those who held offices which should be guarantees of the highest character. Eminent citizens, too, now in private life, have been found to be implicated in transactions which will not stand the tests of integrity and honor. There has been too much of the kind of grafting done to public view to make all high-ranking citizens feel their heads in a shambles, and even to cast a cloud over the rejoicings and the national pride with which the American people had hoped to celebrate this centennial year in the nation's history. The century closes amidst doubts and misgivings, amidst humiliations and disgrace, from which all Americans who love their country would gladly have been spared. And it is all this that is better to know than to have it remain secret and festering at the heart of the republic. It is better to endure any amount of disgrace than to have fraud and bribery discovered, and the administration of our public affairs, or that their taint unbereaved into the fountains of our public life."

This outspoken condemnation entitles the Journal to confidence in the following denial that a corruption common to many classes of society other than politicians is peculiar to the Republican party: "But nothing is more unjust or false than to maintain that all the corruption of the time is to be charged to the account of that portion of the American people who constitute the Republican party, or that it is the result of anything in the party itself, or the organization of that party. The facts in the first place prove the contrary, for they implicate almost as many prominent Democrats as they do Republicans. And it is not only these miserable men who are corrupt because of their politics or because they belong to one party rather than the other. The utmost that can be said is that they have better opportunities for all sorts of public wrong doing because the party to which they belong has been in power. But this does not prove that those who are now their accusers would have done any better had they had the same opportunities or been exposed to the same temptations."

We admire the courage and patriotism which laments not the peril of a party, but the shame of the republic, in such words as these: "The truth is, the frauds and offensive proceedings of all kinds, which have been brought to light, have sent a feeling of indignation and humiliation to the hearts of patriotic men in the whole country, whatever their political opinions or associations may be. It is American society and American public life that have been disgraced, and not one political party alone. These stories, so far as they have been proved, and not merely charged, show that there is something rotten in the average moral character of the nation, and that the fault of any one party alone, though it may truly be said that the atrocious political conduct of those who held the government at the outbreak of the rebellion presented an example which invited to every sort of villainy."

The Journal proceeds to attribute these abuses to the late civil war, and impresses its ideas of reform with the obvious recommendation that the Republican party shall weed out all the noxious elements that may otherwise choke out and destroy the very seed of Republican principles.

SUCCESS THE TOUCHSTONE OF MERIT.

As an intellectual performance, the speeches of Mr. Blaine, perhaps, do not strike the average Democratic Confederate mind so favorably as do the more congenial utterances of Hill, Tucker and Lamar. Hence, we suppose, comments like the following, which we find in the Picayune, are to be expected: "We would advise the Hon. James G. Blaine to retire to his native State and practice running his face against a buzz saw. He will find it pleasant and least disgusting than coming in contact with Lamar and Tucker."

We hope Mr. Blaine will not act upon this advice. He is too usefully employed where he is to be spared. The buzz saw in Maine are skillfully enough managed by those who are at present employed to run them, while there is constant danger that the rusty old buzzers in Congress will get out of order and wobble fearfully unless they are constantly watched. Mr. Blaine has already had a tilt with three several knights of the buzz saw in the House, and dismounted them all successively. First, Mr. Lamar appeared as the champion of the Louisiana Democracy, and tried to seat contestants upon McEnery's credentials. He was unhorsed by Mr. Blaine, and his own followers voted against him.

Next, Mr. Hill appeared with his white-wash pot, and angrily demanded that Congress should remove political disabilities from a number of Confederate gentlemen whose frequent boast is that they have never stooped so low as to ask pardon of the Yankee government. Mr. Tucker appeared in this list, but fell off his horse through his own awkwardness. When he put the label on his helmet, "I represent the grave of General Lee," he

provided for his own most unhappy discomfiture.

After this half-demented quixote fell, Mr. Blaine had no difficulty in unhorsing Mr. Hill and upsetting his tub of whitewash. But Mr. Tucker appeared on a more recent occasion, superbly mounted on a foaming charger as the great champion of the dignity of the House, loudly proclaiming its right to look up witnesses in the coal hole and deny them process of the courts. While Mr. Blaine was engaged in unhorsing this doughty warrior, Messrs. Lawrence, Lynde, Hurd, McNary and others replied to the more solid legal arguments of the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, and carried their point by more than a two-thirds vote in a Democratic House.

These three great victories, beside some smaller successes, are enough to establish Mr. Blaine as the leader of the House, and throw Messrs. Hill, Lamar, Tucker, Randall, Wood, Cox and the other congressional buzz saws in the shade. So long as he succeeds in carrying his points against heavy odds in votes, we do not see how he can well be spared for the present. Let Maine look out for her own industrial interests, and Mr. Blaine stay where he can be useful in preventing green Congressmen from making themselves ridiculous.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO THE CREDIT? A writer in and apparently for the Democrat takes issue with the REPUBLICAN on the question: Who is entitled to the credit for having defeated the Chattanooga bonds suit. He evidently thinks the attorneys, Messrs. Cotton & Fellows, should claim in for some of the glory of the achievement. We have no serious objection to adopting this mode of satisfying these rather high priced attorneys, if they are content to take it out in that way. But as they have filed an account of forty thousand dollars against the State for professional services, we supposed they looked for something more substantial than honeyed words. They were mere employees, engaged by the Attorney General to assist him in a matter which he is popularly supposed to be well paid to attend to himself. He has from time to time had a troop of lawyers about him to do his work, as the general appropriation bills for the past few years show. We supposed the compensation due to the legal gentlemen consisted in their fees, while the credit, if any were due, went to those who retained and paid them. Without the sanction of the courts, the best efforts of the lawyers would have come to naught. Without the support and countenance of Governor Kellogg the lawyers would not have been employed. This is not a case for hair splitting. A case, which everybody thought a bad one, has been defeated through the courts on the law and the evidence. We may concede that the lawyers, after they were engaged, did something for the fees they hoped to receive. Any practitioner at the bar would be likely to make his best effort. But we still look to the beginning and the end—the Alpha and Omega—the Governor and the courts—for the initiation and final disposal of the suits which have resulted in striking these bonds with nullity. So far as the legal services are concerned, the State has generally been compelled to pay dearly enough in cash for them. We have an Attorney General, whose office is reported to be worth fifteen or sixteen thousand a year, and from whom some service is reasonably expected. Whenever he is overworked, as he frequently reports he is, the State generously provides assistance and pays a round price for it. We are willing these lawyers should have their reasonable fees, but before they can come in for all the credit of the performance they ought to forego their claims against the State treasury.

A NEW POINT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

The Democrat is entitled, by right of discovery, to the possession and ownership of a most brilliant idea. A small cross heading in the dispatches column yesterday morning informs us: "Grant vetoes the bill reducing his salary." Of course the readers of the REPUBLICAN need not be told that no bill affecting the President's salary during the present term has passed. Such a bill would be not only in direct conflict with the constitution, but such an indelicate matter for Congress to propose, that we hardly suppose the most disreputable suttler or camp follower in the House would support it. For a period of twenty-five terms, the Presidents of the United States have been paid twenty-five thousand dollars a year, which is about as much as a British under Secretary of State receives to do faithful desk work. In 1872, Congress increased the salary to fifty thousand dollars, and, as it happened, the President who approved the act, afterwards enjoyed the benefit of the advance. But we can not suppose the Democrat has intended to intimate that Grant will be elected a third time; nor is it easy to believe that such a thorough devotee of the constitution is ignorant of its provisions. Our late Legislature passed an act to reduce the fees and emoluments of the civil sheriff, but very properly, as we think, extended the time when the law should take effect till January, 1877. It is true, the Legislature had the power to change the fee bill at once, but did not think proper to exercise it. Congress could not interfere with President Grant's salary and did not attempt to do so. Hence, the statement that "Grant vetoes the bill reducing his salary" is full of errors.

LADIES' CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE CENTENNIAL.

Those desirous of contributing articles for exhibition in the Women's Department of the Centennial Exposition, will please make application at an early date to MRS. M. C. LUDELING, New Orleans, Executive Committee for Louisiana.

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 19, 1876.

Whereas, on or about the twelfth day of April, 1876, SAMUEL MYERS, aged twenty-three years, and JERRY MYERS, aged sixty-nine years, reputable colored citizens of the parish of East Baton Rouge, were brutally murdered, the one by being shot twice through the head and six times through the body, the other by being hung to a tree, by parties unknown as appears by the testimony at the coroner's inquest.

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of these heinous crimes.

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 19, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the night of the thirteenth of October, 1875, in the parish of East Feliciana in this State, took from the custody of a sheriff's posse JOHN GALE, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, and murdered him by shooting him to death, and a further reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the same night, at the town of Clinton, parish of East Feliciana, removed one BARR MATTHEWS, sister-in-law of the aforesaid GALE, and murdered her by hanging her to a tree in the courthouse yard.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, heretofore attached, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

DISCOVERIES

COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED. KEENE—An infallible remedy for fevers, biliousness, certain specific for cholera and fever, and other malarial diseases. FLORENCE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies, or from J. B. MORRISON & CO., 808, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. [Seal 1876]

NOTICE TO VETERANS

Widows of Veterans of the War of 1812 to 1815.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, April 19, 1876.

In order to enable this office to carry out the provisions of the pension law, act No. 61 session of 1875, persons claiming the benefits of this law are notified to properly qualify and cause to be sent to this office on or before the twentieth of May proximo, the prescribed certified copy of the record of judgment or decree.

The sale, mortgage, hypothecation or transfer of claims to such pension is prohibited by law, and payments will be made to individual claimants only or upon duly executed powers of attorney. G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

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Wholesale agent for the unequalled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs. For the good, cheap and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted. Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. oct 6m

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ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876,

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize \$100,000!

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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

50 Prizes at \$1,000..... 50,000

50 Prizes at \$500..... 25,000

1,000 Prizes at \$100..... 100,000

2,000 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.

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