

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

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 27, 1876.

Speech is silver, and there is now a plenty of it.

Both Green says fishes are fond of music. He means the bass.

Meat peddlers are the sort of men who cut and come again.

The Empress of India is living in England with the Queen.

Congress will adjourn in season for a vacation in dog days.

Don Pedro will visit every State in the Union, at a stated time.

Neal Dow is lecturing on temperance. The Maine law is his main stay.

Civility is the best cheap thing a tradesman can give to his customers.

If all people were to give away their old clothes the majority would go naked.

Those who manufacture China 100 years old are doing a good business this year.

We shall soon bid farewell to the speechless oysters and put away his little shells.

Nature does not do its whole duty when it gives a girl pretty feet and a pug nose.

Winslow is an old newspaper man, and he is very much exasperated about his extra edition.

The bugs are showing tobacco in Kentucky. Men should eat them better examples.

Thirteen hundred letters have been mailed in one day from Vassar College. The girls do write.

A match where two bruisers were afraid to approach each other was reported as a stand-off.

It is said the real name of Henry Irving, the English tragedian, is Brodrip. It is a name to swear by.

Nebraska Democrats know very little about Governor Tilden, and they prefer him for President.

A traveler abroad has been going on the Tower of London, and reporting himself as on a tour of England.

The latest agony—Coming home at two o'clock in the morning and hearing a gentle voice inquire where you have been.

Harry Wright, the base ball player, is an interesting invalid. Give his stick to Georgia, he will never bat any more.

It is proposed to name a street in Paris "February," in honor of a Republican victory. It will take a month to find it.

Beecher has been lecturing on "The Ministry of Wealth." A salary of \$25,000 given to a preacher ought to come under that head.

The May festival of the German-American schools will be held at Oakland Riding Park Sunday and Monday, April 30 and May 1.

The average policeman is more active than thoughtful. He does not cudgel his brains so much as he cudgels the brains of other people.

It has been decided that James Gordon Bennett will be married when he gets ready. He thinks society is too busy about his affairs.

The Cardiff Giant has been knocked over for \$50. If he had been healthy, or anything but a mere skeleton, it could not have been done.

Mississippi papers say that cotton factories are to be built at Osyka and Port Gibson. A better civilization will come through industry.

The Philadelphia police force will be increased by 500 additional men this year. They will be able to arrest the attention of the whole world.

Mrs. Dom Pedro is a very sensible sort of woman and travels with the Emperor. The consequence is that his highness is not kissed so much as King Kalakaua was.

The Independent says Joaquin Miller has often been taken for A. T. Stewart, the resemblance was so close; but when the poet asked for a loan of \$5 he was always detected.

A fashion paper says: "A new style of Washington veil is fresh color, with a tinge of rose-running through it." It is just possible that "rose" was intended in place of "roze."

The cable reports a fire in Glasgow, Scotland, but neglects to say which machine was on the ground first; also the words "supposed to be the work of an incendiary," were omitted.

A rock fifty by one hundred feet in size is said to be moving from the top of Look out mountain at the rate of one inch an hour, and the people have been warned not to travel over the road at the foot of the mountain.

The traveler who thinks he will take an afternoon stroll along the centennial grounds and see all that can be seen, does not consider that he must walk eighty-four miles before he can finish the walks of all grounds and every building.

Mr. Stone, who is governing Mississippi, was elected a State Senator from his district. He became Governor by accident on the retreat of Governor Ames. To be understood how he is the choice of "the people" as to his present position.

A number of editors have put up signs in their counting rooms, "No occasional correspondents wanted," and during the summer it will be a relief to occasionally read a journal which discusses other subjects than affable hotel clerks and polite conductors at and on the way to the exposition.

Sam had been dispatched to the home of a neighbor to bring home a fighting pigeon. He was sent to the pigeon house to reclaim it, and availed himself of the occasion to shoot the male pigeon and conceal it under his coat. On inquiry he was told he was the additional bird, Sam assumed for the first time conscious of the shot, and exclaimed: "Dat one! I spee dat pigma muss a followed me."

THE DILEMMA OF OUR DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

Before our Democratic Representatives had departed for Washington they were understood to have proclaimed a determination to demand of Congress the redress of grievances. It was therefore expected that they would move to lay all pending questions upon the table and proceed with the same violent declamation against the federal government, and in favor of the armed rule of the best marksmen which has re-echoed through our halls and reverberated through the public squares of our city. To the astonishment of their followers scarcely a word has been heard from these heroic Representatives demanding atonement for the unprecedented oppression by the majority of voters. It was not surprising that the followers of these Representatives should have become impatient. It would not have been wonderful if they had even suspected these Representatives of having, through timidity or cupidity, gone back on their principles, nor, amid the perverities which have marked our political history, would it astonish us to see the Consensus Democracy oppose the renomination of these dumb dogs, as the Scotch Covenanters used to call those ministers who did not, upon all occasions, proclaim "the sword of the Lord and Gideon."

Fearing greatly the domination of Consensus, and unwilling to incur the expense of educating another batch of Democratic Representatives as to the power of the United States, we, the political antagonists of these delegates, hasten to acquit them of any such unworthy imputation. They have been confronted with the vast power and predominant interests of the American people. They have contrasted the respectable insignificance of the political power which they represent with this great Union from New York across to California. It has had the same effect upon our Representatives that the visit of Spotted Tail may have had upon the haughty supremacy of that antocratic chief. At home and arrayed in paint, breech cloth and feathers, admiring braves obeyed him. In New York people looked at him as upon the tobacco sign at the door of a cigar shop.

Senator Edmunds, Republican, pronounced our whole election of 1872 a fraud. Senator Bayard, Democrat, avowed the same conviction. The Senate made these admitted abuses the ground for an attempt to protect the presidential election from the vice of double returns. The equal right of all constituencies to command the attention of Congress, according to the numerical force of their respective or allied representation, has quashed the quarrels of Louisiana. The superior national importance of the financial, or transportation, or tariff, or navigation questions, has left our Pacific railroad and levees and outlet works completely in the shade, so that the representative services of our members have been confined to applying for some commercial facilities, and the presentation of petitions for some large appropriations, which it does not suit the issues of 1876 to permit.

Debate Gibson was twitted with having said nothing during the session. This induced us to do him the common justice of publishing his speech in favor of the sugar interest of his constituents. He has since vindicated himself alike from the imputation of a specific course and of Republican approval by a resolution to hold a protracted inquest over possible abuses in the federal offices of this city. Even in this his Democratic superiors have not allowed him full sway, and his motion to suspend the rules failed of the requisite vote. There is, however, a decisive cause why our Democratic Representatives have not redeemed their own pledges of pronounced agitation, nor met the sanguine expectations of their violent partisans. The national Democracy has suffered greatly from the attempt of Mr. Tucker and others to renege the issues of 1860-55, and prepare anew for a further trial of a decided question. The violent and sectional speeches of Messrs. Hill, Singleton and others, awakened apprehension that the spirit of resistance to the federal laws had been scotched but not killed, and the public must, have been struck with the fact that no such speeches have been made since the elections of New Hampshire and Connecticut.

The Louisiana Democrats have been told "that little people should be seen and not heard." They have been forbidden to use the same language in Congress that they utter with applause in Louisiana, under the penalty of party displeasure. The disappointment of the uninitiated Democracy at the sudden subsidence of their chosen orators has rendered necessary an explanation referring this sudden silence to its true causes. The Bulletin has a communication which presents all the delegation as intensely occupied working in committee. It is there the true service of the Representative to be seen. It is also said that our delegation, "by its moderation, has secured the favorable consideration of the whole House." So moderation is the word. Southern silence secures the "favorable consideration" of the Northern Democracy. It is to our mind plain that the Louisiana Democracy has been cruelly snubbed by its Democratic associates. The freedom of speech is not permitted, and they are blamed at home for a compulsory moderation which they can not avoid.

THE TRIAL OF JIMMY.

When crimes are committed innocent persons suffer the greatest punishment. The liquor dealer deals out poison for a lifetime and grows fat on the pittance that should feed the poor. Gambling houses, houses of prostitution, and places where their victims are laughed at, threatened and run away. Bank officers embezzle funds and travel in Europe, while depositors get along as best they can after being robbed of their hard earnings. Men make wars for an idea, or for political policy. Some of them are killed, but in all must die sooner or later, death is no punishment. Many of them are promoted, gain fame, and live on the capital of a one-legged reputation. The real sufferers from war are not the combatants who bring it on, but the aged and infirm whose props in life are broken. The victims are the widows up and down the land, the long rows of orphans who are robbed of what can never be restored to them, and for whom good people are begging every day. A murder is committed, and a home has been made desolate for all time, and there the punishment is. Public opinion points unerringly to the criminal; but public opinion is not allowed on a jury, and men who understand the case would be rejected from sitting in judgment. Information gathered from newspapers, or general intelligence on current events, incapacitates a man from considering crime, law and evidence. It is a terrible thing to jeopardize a man's life by trial; almost as bad as the killing which causes the trial. The chances of a murderer's escape are many. He may escape suspicion, arrest, trial, conviction, sentence or imprisonment. Hanging is out of the question.

Now, the punishments imposed on the innocent for wicked deeds done by the wicked, act as a premium for crime. Cases have been before the courts of such peculiar and strange importance that imprisonment would follow conviction of defendants, during the trial of which the jury would be locked up and the defendants allowed full liberty. The defendant could skip out of the country any night and avoid all inconvenience; the jurymen is not allowed to go to his honest home for a minute, read a letter or speak to a friend. The law foresees that a jurymen might be tampered with, corrupted; it in fact assumes that all men accepted as jurors are scoundrels, while giving the benefit of doubt to prisoners, and the jurors are put in close confinement to prevent them from committing the criminal act of accepting bribes. The jurymen must follow the law, but in cases of doubt jurymen should have the benefit of the doubt, be considered honest jurymen while on trial, or until they are convicted of misdemeanor, and if consistent with the ends of justice, the jury on trial should be given as much liberty as the prisoner. Witnesses, in cases where juries are being tried by defendants in criminal suits, have more liberties. They are allowed to go home every day when court adjourns. Their diversion while leaving their business is to hang about the court-room day after day, among the noble throng of seedy loafers who compose the audience portion of a court, and to hear the lawyers brow beat and badger the witnesses on trial, waiting for a chance to testify. When a crime is committed, then, the inference is that twelve innocent men will be locked up until the defendant is acquitted, and that as many men as know anything about the case will be admitted to bail as witnesses. Let defendants enjoy themselves as much as possible. Let no innocent man escape. Lock up the jury any way. When evil is done, those who do no evil suffer most.

THE DECLINE OF OUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

We have taken some admissions that the stagnation of our progress here does not proceed exclusively from political causes. Property holders and men of business perceive that a population occupied principally with the merchandise of office can not advance as rapidly in wealth and numbers as if some other pursuit was recognized.

Among other consequences of industrial depression has been the decline of dramatic representation. We have had five principal theatres. Of these, the Opera House has closed, the St. Charles changed its management under losses avowedly disastrous, and the Varieties management has been struck with that common paralysis of all enterprises, the injunction. The management of the Academy of Music has survived the calamities, and may we presume it is because of a more practical knowledge of the popular taste or better personal capacity to cater for them: The drama languishes, but not from want of inclination or taste on the part of the people. Perhaps no population is more fond of spectacle than that of New Orleans. We may see fifty thousand people line the sidewalks to witness a procession, while the theatres are comparatively empty at the same season.

The want of a popular ability to patronize the drama prevents the importation of lyric artists from Europe. It renders it difficult to attract theatrical stars from the North. It renders the business of dramatic purveying precarious. First class talent will pay better amid the rich and populous centres of trade and manufactures than here. It has not perhaps occurred to either our men of enterprise or to our politicians that not merely the food and rents of the people depend upon the encouragement of industry, but that the very amusements of the people must suffer from the want of ability to gratify even the most simple tastes of the people. Wages, when men earn them, are apportioned as follows: 1. Bread; 2. Clothing; 3. Rents; 4. Luxuries, among which are theatrical and other amusements. We do not forget that whisky often takes rank in this catalogue, either as a necessary or as a luxurious element of social subsistence. But the in-

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements probably fine after. Before a man can take his family to the theatre he must have the means to meet all primary demands upon his wages in somewhat the order that we have stated. If the speculator can take a private box, the master mechanics can fill the theatre, while the busy operatives will crowd all the places of cheap access open to them. It is an extremely difficult matter to convince those who conduct our public enterprises that they have any interest whatever in the employment of the wages of the people. The only merchantable commodity which the politician looks at is the popular vote.

If, however, our property holders, men of enterprise, and even the caterers of public amusements, would reflect, they will be satisfied that before any one of these agencies can be placed on a permanent footing this city must offer the industrial inducements, with the facilities of travel, which alone attract population from abroad, and enable the public to patronize the drama, literature and the fine arts.

LOUISIANA'S FRIENDS. Those eminent Democrats, Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Holman, of Indiana, whose election caused so much joy in the Democratic camp in this city in 1874, have just been defeated in a little scrimmage about an appropriation of \$14,000 for the New Orleans mint. Were this the first act of enmity to Louisiana on the part of this pair of precious peace Democrats, we might, perhaps, pass it over in silence. We do not suppose the pitiful sum of fourteen thousand dollars will benefit this city or its mint next year much more than the last appropriation did. It was barely sufficient to pay the salary of the director and office expenses. Not a coin has been made in consequence, and we do not expect any more as the result of the niggard gift which Messrs. Randall and Holman opposed. If these elegant Democratic twins, who were thrown up by the tidal wave, wished to fix the amount at \$140,000 instead of the pittance named there would be no need for their Democratic friends here to hang their heads in shame at the mention of their names. But such was not the case. Like the appropriation for the levees, it was opposed because the successful Democratic politicians of forty years ago pursued the same policy of opposition to appropriations for objects outside their own congressional districts. If there had been a proposition to dredge the Susquehanna or the Washash, the principle would have been different, you see. But not a dollar for Southern improvements, is the motto of such Democrats as these. How many fiery speeches against the civil rights bill or the Kellogg usurpation will it now take to satisfy the Louisiana Democracy that such Northern Democrats as Randall and Holman are the friends of the South?

"HOLD THE FORT."

Regular meeting of the American Union Club FRIDAY EVENING, twenty-eighth instant, at half past seven o'clock. T. S. JOHNSON, President. T. W. BAYARD, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

For the renting of the booths, beds and other privileges at the GRAND MAY FESTIVAL of Fair Grounds, on SATURDAY, May 7 and 8, will be received until May 2 at TOBY HART'S, No. 21 Commercial place.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Office of the State Board of Education. By order of the President, a special meeting of the State Board of Education is hereby called at the Capitol on SATURDAY, May 6, at 10 A. M.

FOR THE LAKE!

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company. For the Lake—The regular trains over the New Orleans, Metairie Cemetery and Lake Railroad will begin running Saturday, April 22.

W. D. MATTHEWS, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND PRINTER. 598 Magazine street.

UPPER CITY CIRCULATING LIBRARY. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH. \$3.00 PER YEAR. W. D. MATTHEWS, 222 Magazine street.

NOTICE TO VETERANS.

Widows of Veterans of the War of 1812 to 1815. In order to enable this office to carry out the provisions of the pension law, act of 11th 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 day of May proximo, the prescribed certified copy of record of judgment or decree.

DISCOVERIES. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KIDNEY—An infallible remedy for fevers, BRUISES—Certain specific for chills and fever, certain no quinine. Buy from your druggist. If he keeps these remedies, if not, they can be had at M. R. MORISON & CO., corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 26, 1876. CLASS 99.

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company. Witnesses our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, April 26, 1876.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, AND must, in every instance, accompany applications.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS. CARROLLTON GARDEN. TWO GRAND CONCERTS. GREENMAN MILITARY BAND. Thursday and Saturday Evenings, April 27 and 28. Admission, FIFTY CENTS.

PAID IN FULL! ALL PRIZES.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. FURNITURE CHEAPER THAN AT AUCTION.

People in general get disgusted at this selling out of auction business every spring, therefore the general grand rush to the old reliable Cash Furniture House of

JOSEPH H. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, CONTINUES.

To close out a lot of FAVORITE SUITS of different styles at cost.

MARQUET, OAK and ROSEWOOD BEDROOM SUITS at very cheap.

WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS in latest styles very cheap.

DIBBERWOOD SUITS in OAK and WALNUT, at extremely low prices.

As I carry neither bankrupt nor crooked stock, but buy strictly for cash, I am enabled to undersell any similar establishment.

LIBRARY, HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE cheap.

Also a variety of GOOD, PLAIN, SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE, for Grocers and Country Dealers, very low.

LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS FRATERS, etc., all cheap at

JOSEPH H. HUBBARD'S, No. 123 Rampart street, corner Perdido, and Nos. 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92 Perdido street.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize \$100,000. ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the evening of SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, at the OPERA HOUSE, New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, by the

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, CAPITAL \$500,000.

For 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 \$5,000.....10,000

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

3,000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$50.....\$50,000

100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000

100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500

TOTAL: \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50.00

HALVES.....25.00

QUARTERS.....12.50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans, Louisiana. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

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