

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 27, 1876.

An Indian occasionally makes an arrow escape.

Hamburg Butler is from a good family—a long distance.

A man can never be made to feel at home in tight boots.

Small changes is so scarce that loafers are compelled to borrow.

Ajax defied the lightning, but the thunder scared his milk for him.

The mirage on the ocean is a sort of sea gull, in that it deceives the sailors.

Western grain saved from grasshoppers is most sure to get mill hoppers.

They thought Hendricks would be acceptable, but he has not accepted yet.

The New York Liberals are to hold a Hayes and Wheeler convention at Saratoga.

None but sheet-iron shirt collars will stand up to their work in summer weather.

They want Hendricks to show his hand. Perhaps it is not clean. He hesitates and will get lost.

The poor old Boston Post has its wit turned to gall and its wisdom converted to weak slanders.

Swearing sounds good when a profane man is talking to a bully who has knocked off small boy down.

Mr. Bryant writes better poetry than any man of his age. He undertakes a "Flood of Years" at eighty-two.

The man who predicted a cool summer is now in Europe, and there is no extradition treaty to reach such a place.

Democrats of New York are satisfied that Mr. Evans will make a better Governor than the present incumbent.

The balloting delegates from St. Landry, having been seated, must now be regarded as sitting balloters.

A law in Texas makes persons for using profane language. It only needs a strict enforcement of the law to pay the national debt.

The young man who remembers that he set his watch by Tyler's clock, late at night, also remembers that he has not seen his watch since.

The last Democratic President elected by the votes of the united South was Jeff Davis. Tilden will meet with more opposition than Jif did.

"My own team is here," is an expression frequently heard at watering places. The speakers are either gentlemen of some means or hackmen.

Miss Emma Abbott, who has spent a fortune getting a musical education, has married a Mr. Wetherell. Wetherell take her from the stage or not remains to be seen.

Jeff Davis closed his Presidential career surrounded by a halo of home-made glory and a hoop-skirt. Tilden will never get so far along as that; besides, he is not a married man.

Because George Washington could not tell a lie he was respected by four women, according to biographical accounts. He was not a man to pay compliments where there was nothing to praise.

Since waiters at Saratoga commenced wearing small-collared coats, young men who have had money left them by their mothers can only distinguish themselves by parting their hair in the middle.

That "he can not carry his own State" is as true now as when for that reason Fernando Wood, Governor Hoffman, Little Sam Cox, Erasmus Brooks and other Democrats protested against the nomination of Tilden at St. Louis.

A Philadelphia hotel keeper filled his house with foreigners by announcing that all languages were spoken in it. It after, ward appeared that with the exception of English the different languages were spoken only by the guests.

The Cincinnati Engineer has a personal notice to the effect that "Odenbach, the composer, has one sister living in New Orleans and another in Galveston." They might have been dead you know. He did not come to see them.

If the old South Church had been burned down in the great Boston fire, the little band of Christians who owned it would not threaten every year to tear it down and set up a fancy price by making a corner on the sympathies of the people.

A son of George Sand wants all persons that they will be prosecuted if they publish any of the letters they may happen to have from his mother. He is making a book. Before the next centennial it may be decided that a letter belongs to the person for whom it was written and to whom it was sent.

Hamburg Butler has been reprimanded by Colonel Lamar, but he has the proud consciousness of knowing that he killed fourteen Republican voters and a member of the Legislature. In the nature of Democratic things Butler should be sent to Congress along with eighty other brigadiers who have been rewarded for fighting against the United States.

At Kansas City is a man called the drinking. He is very popular, according to the notice given an entertainment by a local paper, which says: "The feat of playing sixteen drums at once, as performed by Professor Weidenbach, is alone worth the price of admission." The price of admission is not stated, but from the general thirst for drumming it would be worth \$1.50 to get out of any hall in which a man was playing on more than ten drums at one time.

The experience of Mrs. McStylin is that all persons are surely punished for lying. She heard the voices of callers and sent down word that she was not at home. She could not resist the temptation to peep out and see what her visitors had on, and she heard the Joneses say: "How fortunate we are to find this charming lady absent. I had been dreading the labor of this call; she is so tiresome, you know. Now we will go to the Tabbes and enjoy ourselves."

NO LEVEE NO RAILROAD, NO JETTY, DREDGE OR CANAL.

The rabid hostility of the Southern Democracy to the constitutional amendments has committed them to the support of men and doctrines perfectly fatal to the future commerce and agriculture of Louisiana. Senator Salsbury has just made a speech in which he throws the whole responsibility for the expenditures of "the past fifteen years" upon the Republican party. Among other objectionable acts he charges that party with a system of national improvements, and demands that the party shall be cast out of power for that cause among others.

The Senator represents, in part, the little principality of Delaware. He has just constituents enough for a couple of electoral votes. The area of his State is not half that of either of several parishes in Louisiana, yet, with a little more than one three-hundredth part of the numerical power of the nation, himself and colleague cast a vote equaling one thirty-eighth of the Senatorial power. This Senator is a Democrat of the old school. He takes a ground which would effectually strip of the principal appropriation asked for by the Louisiana Democrats. In the debate upon the Senate amendments upon the river and harbor bill, Mr. Salsbury lays down this principle. The bill—

Proposes to appropriate money to the improvement of rivers and harbors of national importance, appropriations necessary and proper for the protection and benefit of the general commerce of the whole country, and, in so far as it proposes to make appropriations to objects of that character, it is in harmony with the usages of the government, I believe, from the foundation of the republic, and I have no objection to make therefore to that portion of the bill.

He is clearly of opinion— That the appropriation of moneys out of the treasury for the purpose of originating navigation where none existed is unauthorized by the provision of the constitution granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce, or by any other provision of that instrument. If we go into that kind of improvement by the general government, where will you be hurt?

And he gives the example of an unconstitutional improvement.

If, for instance, Congress may take a stream, whether in North Carolina or West Virginia, or Missouri, or Delaware or anywhere else, and upon it construct a canal, which is not navigable, which contains obstructions that have up to the present time defied the industry of man to overcome, and attempt to make it navigable and set a precedent upon it, where is the limit to the power?

But he makes the proposition even more ultra: If, I say, the Federal government may, out of the public treasury, go into any of these States and clean out rivers, dig out channels, in other words make levees, branches and streams which are not navigable, and set a precedent upon it, where is the limit to the power of the general government in that behalf? If you can make an artificial highway in the bed of a river, morally because there is water passing down it, may you not out a canal across any elevated portion of your country? May you not connect the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic by a canal, and make a highway for commerce where none exists?

We beg Hon. Mr. Gibson and his colleagues to consider this doctrine in all its narrowness. The government can not lawfully improve a stream which "contains obstructions that have, up to the present time, defied the ingenuity of man to overcome." This will be very bad news for the Mississippi. That stream contains an obstructive bar, which has not been removed up to the present time. The government has conditionally given Mr. Eads a large sum if he will dig out a channel in a mere branch, which is not a navigable highway for commerce. A bill passed the lower house two sessions ago granting an appropriation of eight million dollars for the construction of a ship canal. Captain Cowden, of Memphis, has just presented memoir in favor of a ship canal from the Mississippi to Barataria. Now, as these works would have the effect of "originating navigation where none existed," they would incur the opposition of Mr. Salsbury. If that statesman be called on to vote the jetty money, or to continue the dredging, he could not, with any regard for his own principles, give a dollar.

The Mississippi river, never having had adequate natural navigation, must remain closed to commerce. Indeed this doctrine amounts to just this: If a highway be fit for commerce it needs no aid. If it be not, the Federal government has no authority to remove the natural obstacles. The Democrats of Louisiana will find that this doctrine will arrest all further improvements to navigation. If it had been enforced within the past twenty years there would have been no Pacific railroad, nor would many important lake and river improvements have been made.

MEXICO ERECT AND INDEPENDENT. The opposition to the re-election of President Lerdo had taken the primitive form of war. It has been now some months since General Porfirio Diaz passed through our city on his way to the frontier of the Rio Grande. He soon afterward issued his campaign address, announcing himself a candidate for the presidency of the republic. He proclaimed a plan as our politics proclaim a platform, gave notice that the rule of administration would be the personal discretion of the leader called to command, and promised the constitution of 1857 when the seal of government should have been captured. He proclaimed a provisional government, and treated the regular administration as in rebellion against him.

The election was conducted on the part of the opposition precisely as if it had been a civil war. The State capitals were captured and held to ransom like a Spanish or Moorish town in the middle ages. The railroads were occupied, obstructed, and the passengers robbed, as in the former highway period. The government did not send out documents and public speeches; it dispatched armies and artillery. It did not publish the return of local elections; it promulgated lists of the killed, wounded and captured. As a final tabulation of the campaign, the government announces the re-election of President Lerdo, upon the issues and strategy which his revolutionary antagonists had forced upon him.

Without scanning Mexican history too closely, we are inclined to believe that this has been one of the few in which the insurgents have been unsuccessful. Usually, the out has put up money enough to place an army in position to forage and levy prestimes. When, by advertising that the arrears due the government troops would be paid off in the insurgent camp, the national forces began to steal away from their standard, and soon after the government generals would follow their example and skip off to the United States. We are having somewhat this style of civil warfare at our American conventions, where the delegates are impartially open to conviction by the candidates who will pay best in promotion or patronage.

President Lerdo has prevailed in this election. He has thereby shown that, though a scholar and man of ability, he can protect the country against the political braves who have demanded his office or his life. We are inclined to hope that two important elements have promoted this great victory. The first is the improved mode of intelligence and transportation that enables the government to move troops and convey orders with more effect than its disgraced enemies. We happen to be aware that his excellency President Lerdo was advised by Americans some time before this war to adopt the American system of importing foreign goods destined for the interior in bond. It was remarked that if the duties of Central and Western Mexico imported through Vera Cruz were ordered up to the capital for liquidation, that the government would, in case of war, hold the goods of the interior, and the duties collected, instead of leaving both the goods and revenues at the outputs to be seized by the insurgents. We hope to hear that this has been done. For some reasons the American merchant would prefer that the liquidation should take place at the national treasury, where there will be entire confidence in the uniformity of the tariff.

Returning to the material development for which the administration of President Lerdo has been distinguished, we may remark that foreign capital and enterprise has been thereby invited to a much larger extent than formerly. The railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico can not have cost short of fifty million dollars. Its value depends upon its uninterrupted working. It is the path to the great mines of the interior, carrying their supplies and taking out their products without expense. The foreign owners of mines and merchandise favor the government under which their investments have been productive, and the holder of Mexican bonds knows that upon the immigration of numbers, enterprise and capital depends the redemption of these securities. The growing coffee and sugar interests have felt the value of order, and the people of the cities and villages have derived advantages from the travel that had established itself to the wonders, the wealth, and the beauties of Mexico. The balance, then, of foreign and domestic interest was with the cause of the President and the laws. Another cause has operated in the same direction. Foreign governments, and especially that of the United States, have believed in the governments of Presidents Jarez and Lerdo a sincere love of republican freedom, civil and religious. They have seen in the repeal of temporal power in the church, the transfer of education to secular directors, in the encouragement to immigration, the protection of property and preservation of order, a noble effort to institute the ideas of civilization and progress. The administration of President Lerdo has, therefore, had the sympathies of those foreign governments. We especially hope the government and people of Mexico will note that the government of the United States has in no respect taken advantage of the inability of Mexico to execute exactly her own treaty obligations and preserve order on her frontier. The government of the United States is sincerely desirous to aid Mexico in adopting a system of mutual usefulness, and has with commendable forbearance postponed any questions of international obligation until the government of Mexico shall have established its ability to impress its own just construction upon the frontier relations of the two republics.

We are aware that the revolution may not be at an end, but then it is no longer in the disguise of a presidential election. "The wind is down west still, the waves run high." We hope, however, that with the ascertained result of the public will, the interests to which we have referred will rally to the cause of law and order. The grievances of the discontented should be inquired into and redressed, but the lawless and destructive element which would bring back the anarchy and brigandage of the past should be taught that while a republic is the most free form of government, it is at the same time the most inexorable in the punishment of those who violate the rights of their fellow-citizens, or who disregard the laws passed for the equal and just government of all.

THE COLORED CONSERVATIVES OF BATON ROUGE. One of the Baton Rouge correspondents of a city paper has dashed a Conservative colored club, and is greatly elated at the opportune discovery. It affords more cheerful reading for his patron than the reports denoting Penn's waning prospects for a nomination.

This band of colored Conservatives paraded the streets of the ancient capital on Monday with their mottoes and banners, and fairly made the political eyes of the Democracy dance with joyous expectancy. Hon. John Ellis, who is on a short leave of absence from Washington, treated the club to a short and forcible speech, and altogether there was a very pleasant commingling of genial spirits and willing minds. This is as it should be. It does not follow that because a large majority of the colored people are Republican that none of them have a

right to parade the streets in the interests of Democracy. It is, moreover, a fortunate circumstance that none of the young scions of the local nobility were celebrating the fourth of July with a horse and buggy when the club was on parade, or there might have been another Hamburg affair. Baton Rouge is too far from Augusta, or even Mississippi for the "best friends" of the negro to pay their choicest attentions to colored companies on parade.

We are told as a reason for this sudden outbreak of Democracy among the colored people that "they are tired of J. Henri Burch and his class of politicians," and so are determined to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Of course, if the colored race of the locality can not furnish satisfactory representatives, the people have a right to look elsewhere, if they have no white Republicans there to marshal them into offices, perhaps the best thing they can do is to bow their necks to the party that murdered prisoners in cold blood at Coushatta and Hamburg; that gave no aid to defenseless fugitives at Colfax; that hung John Gair and an innocent woman at Clinton, and now stand ready to protect the negro in his right to vote so long as he votes the Democratic ticket, and does not expect any share in the fruits of victory. A correspondent—one of the colored race—gives, in another column, some first rate advice to these Conservative captives at Baton Rouge, or rather to those who expect to catch the colored bird with chaff.

We hardly think the turn out of that club in Baton Rouge on Monday will have any effect on the convention. It may not have been conceived for such a purpose, though if so it will fail, for we do not see the name of one colored man suggested for a place on the ticket either for a State or district office. It will be found at last that the main condition expressed in the doggerel motto: "If you'll encourage and sustain," will not be complied with. The colored club will be neither encouraged by official patronage nor sustained by direct contributions, and so the bargain may be considered off, notwithstanding the offer to sell eight hundred votes short, deliverable in November.

THE BATON ROUGE NOMINEE. The nomination of General Nicholas, of Assumption, over the various other candidates, by the Baton Rouge convention, is at once a rebuke to Bourbonism and a defeat of the city politicians. It shows, moreover, the advantages of not having too much of a political record, or too many friends to come in for a division of spoils when the Republican camp shall have been captured. The failure of such men as Wiltz, McHenry, Hosron, Penn and Ogden, all of whom had supporters either here or in the country, is an admission that it is unsafe in any one to claim to speak for the people till they have received the proper power of attorney. Practically, so far as the best fruits of a political victory are concerned, the Democrats of this city may as well let the Republicans gather them next fall, since they will come in for second place in the distribution. This fact will cost the ticket many thousand votes in this parish, either through apathy or active defection from the ranks, which it can not be expected that the rough riders of Red river and the Pelicans will feel much enthusiasm for so conservative a gentleman as the nominee. We see no reason to be dissatisfied with this nomination. We think it will be easier to beat General Nichols than any other man named, except, perhaps, McLurey.

THE WAR OF THE SECTIONS. There are two plain points for the Southern Democracy acknowledge but the issue of North and South. The first is that they will not even tolerate—let alone respect—the opinions of any man in the South who votes the Republican ticket. The second is that they will support any man who at the North opposes the Republican party without the least regard to his opinions upon the principles of the government or the measures by which it may be best administered.

No Southern man, be his opinions on other subjects what they may, can receive the support of the Southern Democrat if he favors the Republican party. No Northern man, be his opinions what they may upon other subjects, can forfeit the support of the Southern Democrat if he votes the Democratic ticket. This is sectionalism straight. It portends a war upon the war settlement. It demonstrates a determination to accept nothing that the party which conducted the war for the Union fought for. It intends to secure the non-intervention of the Federal government in the local administration of the States.

1. By the election of a President opposed to the constitutional amendments. 2. By the election of State Governors who will never ask or admit the intervention of the Federal government to protect the rights of individual citizens from local oppression. This is sectionalism, and nothing else. It is an attempt to Duchannize the government, that no protection to the individual citizen can or will be given. The declaration of sectional fraternity is a part of this plan. While the most oppressive treatment is practiced toward Republicans in the South, Mr. Lamar arises to drown the outcries of the maimed and the slaughtered by intoning the national anthem, Hail Columbia. It is in vain. In the midst of most pathetic passages come the reports from Hamburg, booming like the guns of Sumter, to contradict the Conservative professions. That the issue is sectional only is shown by the opposition which the Louisiana Democrats are making to the interests of their State and city. Louisiana perishes for want of levee protection. The Democratic Congress, to establish a reputation for economy, has refused to hear the bill for the relief of this great interest. It needs outlet improvement. The Federal government has given to railroads—to the Pacific—

millions of dollars. Louisiana and the Southern Atlantic States are denied any appropriation for a similar work. The Democratic national ticket presents two names hostile to each other in respect to the financial policy of the government. The Democracy of Louisiana says, we care not what their opinions are so they be but opposed to the Republicans who waged the war for the Union.

The Republicans put up a candidate for the presidency against whose integrity and official honesty no one has said a word. The Democracy say reform is the only issue. This candidate is a Western man. He will favor the Mississippi river and the railroads. He will favor steam lines and trade treaties. The Louisiana Democracy will take up a New Yorker whose railroad and shipping interests are opposed to those of New Orleans.

Demanding no guarantees—ignoring all differences of principle—granting an unlimited indulgence of political opinion, provided the voters support the Tilden ticket, upon what other issue is the Democracy of the South united, save in the revival of the issues which all had deemed decided by amicable acceptance of the South?

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NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! A FORTUNE! THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL SURE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. ON SATURDAY, JULY 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 morning of SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, AT THE OPERA HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COTTON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION. LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 20,000 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 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: \$502,500 in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50.00 HALVES.....25.00 TENTHS.....5.00 TWENTYFIFTHS.....2.50 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box No. 693, New Orleans Postoffice. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT THAT IN THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF JULY 29, 1876, ALL THE TICKETS SOLD FOR GREENBACKS, ALL THE PRIZES PAID IN GOLD. Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, AND MUST, IN EVERY INSTANCE, ACCOMPANY APPLICATIONS. TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, New Orleans, Louisiana. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. (Advertisement)

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