

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

Truth is stronger than whisky.

Yesterday was a beautiful blue day.

All nature smiles from year to year.

The best one vote is the vote that won.

There is a loud call for General Grant.

A new song—"After the Uproar is Over."

This is the brass age rather than the golden.

The title of drum major has a hollow sound.

If Mr. Tweed is waiting without he can come in.

Something to match a dress—A pretty woman.

It might have been different if it were otherwise.

A great deal of extra-nous matter gets into extra.

Never give up the ship while the old thing floats.

Better days are coming, and they ought to hurry up.

Take things easy, and take only what belongs to you.

A fox in Malae was found drunk from drinking cider.

And there was weeping and wailing and smacking of teeth.

The Centennial Exhibition is quite old and almost forgotten.

A young man with a faint moustache risked all upon a dye.

Tennessee will take Porter plain. That is what all the State.

The Prince of Wales has every Hindoo-ment to settle in India.

A hotel clerk in Utah is deaf and dumb. He is also unusually civil.

False notes seem all the worse when they come from an upright plane.

The organist who does not mind his stops can not expect to get along.

Cleanliness is always next door to godliness, but never quite there.

Those who hope for the best stand a better chance of getting it.

A man might just as well let his beard grow. He can not prevent it.

The watermelon season is over; but the days of mamee pie are at hand.

A California millionaire is not happy unless he owns a hotel or a theatre.

When called upon to pay a particular bill a man wants a bill of particulars.

The statue of Daniel Webster has a place at Central Park, New York.

The sober second thoughts of a man must come between his drunken moments.

Bates has a political eye, and he asks, "What is do matter wid Indianahah!"

When doctors bet on the health of their patients they must go one better to win.

Gibbon's story of Marston is the parent of General Wallace's play of "Commodore."

The animal which belonged to Balaam layed that he might not be struck again.

The individual who was hugged by a drunken man said he had a tight squeeze.

Don Pedro was married at the age of seventeen, and he has been in a hurry ever since.

Mrs. Julia P. Smith has a new novel called "His Young Wife" ready for the press.

A benevolent association without benevolence becomes a relief association by breaking up.

Agriculture is honorable and the earth is king. Every young man has the ground to fall back on.

The salary of the President of Peru has been raised to \$48,000, with no chance for Ferrivan bark.

If Christopher Columbus could discover America now he would be quite puzzled and much astonished.

English journals say Dr. Slade, the juggling Spiritualist, looks like Mark Twain. No must look queer.

Unhappy Samuel Bowles. He wanders in the twilight of the Adams sunset and will not be comforted.

A traveler in the country wanted to take a run through a cane mill. He is now but a shadow of his former self.

The newscasters of New York are not willing to sell the Herald for three cents. Perhaps they think it is worth more.

"Let the country village build up," says the Chicago Post, speaking of a call to organize a board of trade in Louisville.

It is said Bonolcaut does not like the new French plays. Perhaps that is why he re-writes them for the American stage.

Dr. Douthitt was run for superintendent of schools in Montana Territory, and many voters were well disposed to Douthitt.

The longest procession yet is one which took all day to pass a given point. The given point was a place where whisky was given.

Wealthy French ladies have models of their gures made for dressmaking purposes, and those who have model figures get the.

The idea of robbing the dead is more horrid than the thought of robbing the living, and yet the dead are less alive to the pang of poverty.

THE RESULT.

The smoke of the battle cleared up a little yesterday, just enough to give us a brief glimpse of the field. It is evident there has been a very close contest, with a by no means overwhelming result. We are, however, enabled to make out with a reasonable degree of certainty that Hayes and Wheeler have been elected by a majority small enough to be tantalizing. It is, in fact, so close that even the vote of Florida may turn the scale.

There is not the least doubt of the election of Mr. Packard and the entire Republican ticket in this State. It is likely the Legislature will be very close, in consequence of the Democrats concentrating their strength and energies in some heretofore doubtful parishes. We also have good reason to claim the election of Mr. Burrell, in the first congressional district, by a small majority. This, however, is based upon considerable Republican gains in Plaquemines parish, which are expected.

The Democrats have, however, with their usual impetuosity, laid claim to everything, from the President down to the last man on the parochial ticket. In this city, they got up a very strong lead of enthusiasm, based entirely upon rumors, sensational dispatches from J. G. Thompson, and gossip from the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press. Toward night, yesterday, however, as the returns from the city polls began to come in, they cooled down perceptibly, and some of them began to look a little into the chances of their being able to maintain their excessive jubilation.

The night dispatches, however, brought them no comfort. It is not even a sure thing that we have lost Indiana and New Jersey, though "great gains" were claimed in those States by the Democrats before the voting was completed. The Pacific States are solid for Hayes, all honor to them, and Wisconsin shows unmistakable symptoms of coming out all right. In a word, without being out of the woods ourselves enough to do much crowing, we can remind our opponents that there is danger that their excessive flapping of wings and bragging are decidedly premature. This election is not to be decided by bonfires, tom-toms and lying telegrams.

There is half a nation of forty millions of people standing behind the ballots, watching as they come from the boxes, determined not to be deprived of a hard won victory by cheating or intimidation. The quiet which is observed in Republican circles betokens calmness and resolution. They intend the declaration shall be in accordance with the legal vote. They demand no more and will accept no less. And we can assure our friends who are here to see during the past twenty-four hours with the senseless bellowing of their exultant enemies that there are no serious grounds for alarm, and none whatever for the ill-timed antics of the Democrats. The orders have been issued by the committees to hush, and hence the noise. Only this, and nothing more.

FENNIES AND POUNDS.

An old English proverb advises people to "take care of the pennies and pounds will take care of themselves." This advice is in accord with one of the fundamental principles of prosperity, and with the slight change of cent for pennies and dollars for pounds, is especially commended to the inhabitants of this country. There exists among our people of all sections a tendency to wastefulness and extravagance which can find no parallel in other lands. We are wasteful of our food, of our clothing, of our money, and so many of us live beyond our means that our financial annoyances are perpetual, and the abundance, always grasped after, is seldom attained. But even when "oil is struck," or a favorable turn in shoddy brings wealth as vast as it is undesired, the filthy lucre thus acquired readily takes wings and flies away. Seldom does it last beyond a single generation, and when it does, it not unfrequently becomes a curse to the possessor and a root of every evil.

IMPERIAL NEW YORK.

The universal acclamation throughout the South in praise of a New York candidate for the presidency suggests some earnest reflections. The first is that wealth and intelligence exercises a paramount power in this republic as elsewhere. The second thought is that the solid South has contributed its efforts to place in power the very element to which the subjugation of the South was due. In regard to the first we offer no complaint. Communities, which command the elements of influence, are entitled to employ them for the control and conviction of opinion. New York and New England, though limited in territory, have the proud and legitimate ability to furnish capital, information and direction to the whole South. What could afford a higher evidence of this supremacy than for eleven or twelve Southern States to abnegate their own claims, to contribute the mass and majority of the vote necessary to elect and lay it at the feet of imperial New York, and humbly ask that she will accept the administration of the Federal government, with the incidental patronage, domestic and diplomatic?

That the subjugation of the South was greatly due to imperial New York admits no doubt. The supply of money for the war was derived chiefly from her coffers. The transportation of supplies and munitions departed from her ports. The splendid system of railroads which enabled the nation to flank the Balize and conduct the whole military and commercial movement directly to and from the Atlantic cities was built by the capital and credit of New York. We suppose there is no one so hardy as to assert that, with New York neutral or in opposition to the Union, the success of the Confederacy would not have been assured. That one motive of New York—apart from a due degree of patriotism—was the subjugation of the Southern people as an element of political strength, and another motive was to preserve the monopoly of Southern productions in exchange for her own wares and agencies, has been proven by the fact that New York now aspires to govern the nation on the basis of the subjugated vote, and that she has secured almost the whole outlet and foreign commerce between the South and foreign countries. New York united cordially with the Republicans in the war. The object of the Republicans was the preservation of the Union; that of the Northern Democracy was the re-creation of their fugitive brethren about to escape from commercial and political bondage. New York claims to have succeeded in both objects.

There is a certain consolation to every friend of the Union to witness the enthusiasm with which the solid South greets this prospective re-establishment of national authority. The supremacy which would be insured by the election of a New York President, is confirmation of that which was gained by the election of Mr. Lincoln. If the effect of this elec-

tion shall be to reunite the solid South to the Union, it would tend to reconcile all patriots to the result.

Should, however, the city of New Orleans find occasion to celebrate the success of a New York candidate by bonfires and cannon, it will signify:

- 1. The denial of any Federal appropriation to our levees, or to the Texas Pacific railroad, or to a deep water outlet to the ocean.
2. The monopoly of New York in the trade of the lakes and the upper Mississippi.
3. The continued administration of the State Department in the interests of New York.
4. A possible rule of free trade under which sugar and rice, prime articles of food in the manufacturing districts of the East, may be admitted, like coffee, duty free.

In exchange for this monopoly guaranteed by her own ability to construct any works which she may need, and by our inability to do the same thing without Federal aid, New York will bestow upon certain politicians of the solid South a number of Federal salaries with their perquisites. They may be pensioned off in the customhouses, post-offices and other official stations in the South.

Imperial New York, therefore, would be mistress of the situation. She may have subjected the solid South to a dependence upon the wealth and intelligence of the solid North, more absolute than that of Appomattox. If the solid South shall throw up its cap and hurrah for such a result, so much the better for the Union. In such an event the duration of the Union would be assured, since any future attempt at its destruction would be resisted by the solid and material interests of imperial New York, the enlightened intelligence of Massachusetts, and the heroic patriotism of the rest of the nation.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 30, 1876. 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 person or persons who, on MONDAY, October 9, 1876, waylaid and killed PRIMUS JOHNSON, and subsequently, perhaps fatally, wounded STON LEWIS, in the "Island," in the parish of Ouachita, in this State.

NOTICE.

DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN LIQUIDATION. All parties in interest are hereby notified that the publication of thirty days from and after the first publication of this notice a final dividend and distribution of the remaining assets of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in liquidation, will be made by the undersigned.

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS,

PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK. Promptly and neatly done at low prices.

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Opinions of New Orleans Bookkeepers: It is a book which has been long wanted, and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are wanted to all parts of the world.

GEORGE ELLIS, Bookkeeper, Opposite the Postoffice.

During my long experience as a bookkeeper in this city, I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS, is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in city and country. If its true character were generally known it would require ten times the present edition of 10,000 copies to supply the demand.

C. H. CALVERT, Bookkeeper, Branch, No. 153 Poydras street.

An experience of twenty five years as bookkeeper in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

JAMES A. GREENHAM, No. 29 Camp and 118 Canal streets.

THE STEINWAY,

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For sale on easy terms at GRUNEWALD HALL.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Sole Agent, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street.

A NECESSITY.

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CIRCULAR.

OFFICE STATE REGISTER OF VOTERS, New Orleans, October 26, 1876.

To all Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors of Registration, State of Louisiana.

In order to avoid dispute between the State and Federal officers, and in the interest of a fair, peaceable and honest election, I give it as my opinion, and I so instruct you, that the papers to scrutinize in election matters, on the part of United States Supervisors, begin with the opening of registration, and continue until the vote is counted, and should include the time of revisal; that is, from the closing of the registration to the opening of the polls. On this subject, Hon. J. B. Beckwith, United States District Attorney for Louisiana, in a written legal opinion, given to the chief supervisor of the United States for Louisiana, October 20, 1876 said:

It can not be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the inspection of the returns in election cases.

This opinion was examined and concurred in by Hon. S. Beldan, then Attorney General of this State.

This view only carries out the policy of the Federal law (see Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2016), and is but fair and reasonable.

MICHAEL HAHN, State Registrar of Voters.

PROCLAMATION.

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Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1876, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor: F. G. LORRICK, Assistant Secretary of State.

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