

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 3, 1877.

Beautiful snow in Mississippi.

London people want a Gilmore jubilee.

The crab party makes no step forward.

There is some talk of beginning a new era.

John Bull is entirely indifferent to Turkey.

The domestic rooster can never die game.

Church and State—St. Patrick's Hall and Colonel Bush.

The Bushrangers of St. Patrick can not be called statesmen.

A shotgun in the bush is more peaceable than two in the hand.

Tweed says his enemies have no power to make him open his mouth.

It was an oyster opeener, and he gave his sweatheart a set of pearls.

The man who loves children and flowers is not likely to become a bulldozer.

The moon is up to all sorts of shames for the purpose of fooling the gas company.

A man may have a bright mind without being able to work it in the right direction.

When a clergyman breaks the thread of his discourse it is time for him to wind up.

Leap year has passed and it is uphill business waiting for the man and the hour.

A church fair at St. Patrick's Hall would be more profitable than a D. moratin caucus.

The members of the Democratic caucus at St. Patrick's Hall are beating about the bush.

Dom Pedro is still traveling for new sights and has the cataract of the Ganges in his eye.

It is mentioned, sub rosa, that the husband of the late Parera Rosa is to take another wife.

The anonymous fellow who signed a communication "Oae Biaz Knows" probably had a nose all red.

Mr. Hawley, who wrote "Music and Morals," should study the effect of opera bouffe on morals.

The young man who hung up his feet to get a pair of Christmas stockings had no presents to mind.

All pictures of snakes and double-headed persons can never make the side show equal to the big circus.

If a man could earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, a constant perspiration would help him out.

The lactometer invented for testing the milk of human kindness reports the fluid thin in some places.

Professor Sumner is to lecture on political economy. His lecture will be remarkable for economy of ideas.

The New York World says, "Mr. Cronin is a gentleman of strict personal integrity," as if he needed such indorsement.

A kindhearted milkman can never be made to understand that his customers prefer to water their milk themselves.

A man has been found who says he can not take a joke. It was the first time he had ever refused to take anything.

There was a young man who may rue it, who told his better half that he would not let her write letters, and ruined the prospects of Hewitt.

A Democratic dispatch from New Orleans to the North says: "The State House is barricaded, and Elias Pinkston is a liar."

Brick Pomeroy has married his professor. Pom has been so long on the fence that there is much to correct in his character.

Jennie Jane says the Christmas season always lifts us out of ourselves. She has an idea that people get beside themselves with frosted cake and egg-nog.

Ten theatres and 250 churches have been burned in this country in twelve years, and the New York Observer, which has no amusement, advises all people to keep away from theatres.

The Democratic member of the Legislature who tried to make the doorkeeper refuse him admittance to the State House reminds one of Mark Twain, who carried his coat tails in his hands for the purpose of inventing a case of assault and battery.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A million of Democrats are promising to be present in citizens' clothes at the inauguration of President Tilden." That amounts to nothing. For more than a year tramps have been collecting second-hand clothing from citizens.

The San Francisco Alta publishes the statement that Samuel J. Tilden was not born in the United States, and could in no event become President without violating the constitution. It may be true that Samuel is a foreigner, but the question is hardly worth discussing now.

A New York letter says "a lady well known in the best society, and the niece of a dignitary of the Episcopal Church," is studying the dramatic art, and will probably make her debut in New Orleans. What have we done to deserve the star-gaze of another debutante?

Tennyson's new poem makes Harold say, "When there's no flies in the room, you put the lid on the woman that I loved!" Bates has been for some time cherishing on the Tennyson text, and he now wants to know how the Widow Aldwyth Oriffly could get possession of Edward's ear without having some force in her.

The young man of the Chicago Journal notices that sleighing costs money, and when making calls he argues that it is much better to spend a quiet evening with a young lady at the fireplace of her father than to go out in the cold world with a blind horse. The lady will be after the author if he persists in that way.

A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

A republican government in fact or in form consists of one executive, with a Legislature and judges chosen by the people, according to the forms of the constitution. There can not, then, be a republican form of government where there are two organizations each claiming to be the government. It is obvious that, in the choice between two conflicting organizations, that one must be regarded legal which has been chosen in compliance with the forms of law. Should there be actually illegality in any department of that government, it must be shown by appeal under the forms of law. Tried by this test the government certified according to these forms is legal. That outstanding and claiming authority through a duplicate of the departments of government is in technical infraction against the regular and formal government. Upon what ground, it may be asked, does this revolutionary organization claim authority? Upon the assumption that the formal acts of the legal authorities are void. And why void? Because the revolutionary organization says so. Nothing could show a suspension of the forms of Republican government more clearly than that a body of citizens, calling themselves representatives and officers of the government, should assume powers contrary to the forms prescribed by law, and obstruct the execution of the laws by any pretended authority of their own, or any alleged want of authority in the formal government of the State. This revolutionary organization, as we understand it, claims authority as representatives of the people. It stands in open opposition to the government claiming to represent the people according to the laws enacted under authority of the people.

This precise condition of affairs has occasionally occurred in the history of our country. The most prominent example is that of Rhode Island. The question arose whether a convention to amend the charter or constitution of the State could be called except upon the authority of the government organized under the existing charter or constitution. The mass of the people determined that they had an inherent and inalienable right to change the forms and powers of government. They elected representatives to a convention, who reported a constitution, under which a government was organized. There were then two political organizations. The one claiming under the laws enacted by the people; the other claiming under the people themselves. The revolutionary party attempted to organize their government, but were resisted by the legal State government. A portion of the party assembled under arms and attempted to seize the arsenal, but dispersed on the approach of the State militia. The governor elected under this revolutionary government was arrested, tried and convicted of high treason, in having levied war against the forms of republican government. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was some years afterward released and restored, under an act of general amnesty, to all his civil and political rights. We may add that, in our opinion, the right of the people to change their form of government is inherent and inalienable, yet whenever it is done without the formal authority of law, it will always be at the risk of those who may undertake it. If successful, as the declaration of our ancestors, it is a revolution; if a failure, as in the case of the Rhode Island attempt, it will be called a rebellion, and those who levy war against the republican form of government may be arraigned, tried, convicted and punished as technical traitors.

The relations between the State government, according to the form of republican government, and the organization claiming power without the sanction of law, are rapidly assuming a status which must receive solution. Two organizations, each claiming the allegiance of the people, can no longer be tolerated. The danger to life and property, the suspension of business, the arrest of travel, the social hatred which pervades the city and State, demand a decision. Whether this decision may be forced upon the Republican form and fact of State government by the programme proclaimed by the Democratic organ, will be known later than the hour at which we write. That programme is this: To-morrow morning, at the legal hour of assembling, the members of the legal Legislature must proceed to the State House and occupy it. It is likewise refused, claiming to be government and militia, attempt to interfere with them. These refuse will be swept from their path. Nothing must prevent the legal Legislature of Louisiana from assembling in the Senate chamber and hall of Representatives of this State except the bayonets of the Federal government.

There is thus a tender of issue upon the question of revolution or rebellion. It will be met. If the revolutionists do not make the attack, the Republican government, in form and in fact, will. SECTIONAL FEELING. Whatever may be the current of individual opinions upon the legal results of the Presidential election, it must be obvious that the inauguration of President Hayes will extend to the conservative interests of the country the best assurance of sectional peace. The REPUBLICAN has repeatedly quoted Democratic authority in the South for the assertion that Mr. Tilden would not, as President, send troops except upon the call of the State authorities. We have reason, even, to believe from the position of the Southern Democratic press that he would claim the right to decide for himself whether the cause of intervention was sufficient. We may ask the conservative citizens of the United States to look at the proclamation of the Democratic party of Louisiana, through its organs, as we have quoted it in another column. The Democratic members must march to the State House and occupy it. If lawless riotous, claiming to be government and militia, attempt to interfere with them, they will be swept from their path. Nothing must prevent the legal Legislature of Louisiana from assembling in the Senate chamber and hall of Representatives of this State except the bayonets of the Federal government.

After that anybody may count that chooses, provided his moral arithmetic is all right. We have supplied the same argument to the electoral vote. Nobody can count a vote until they know whether it is a vote or not. Nobody can count a bogus name for a vote. The President of the Senate will make out the electoral roll by placing on it all the votes. To do this he must exercise the discretion of a returning board. When this officer shall have determined which are the votes, he will count them in the presence of both Houses of Congress. The same process may be pursued by the Legislators of Louisiana. They may count all the "votes" which the Returning Board may have certified, but they can not count as "votes" the bogus attempts to vote. With the assent of our opponents to this reasonable proposition to let the Republicans determine what are the votes, and thus invite the Democracy to witness the counting, we think all differences upon this subject may be harmoniously adjusted. What says our political antidote? Shall we enter the new year hand and hand, proclaiming our agreement in this compromise, under which the Republicans will have the Federal and State government, and the Democracy witness the inauguration of Hayes?

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

The assault upon the administration of Governor Kellogg, which has continued without abatement during the whole official term now approaching its close, has subjected him to obstruction, leaving little trust and little popular co-operation in such measures of policy as he has perfected. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the reduction of debt, and the arrest of any future increase, with the low rate of State taxation, has assured to persons and property a far more moderate contribution to the support of government than heretofore, less, indeed, than in many far more prosperous States than our own.

That this statement of burdens has stimulated the production of agriculture is evident from the rapid increase stated in the message. With such a state of terror as has prevailed in many parts of the State one is surprised to find the free labor of the country so responding to the wants of the country.

The Governor well contrasts the growing prosperity of the country with the stagnation and commercial decline of the city. If the Democratic argument be sound, that the alleged ruin of Louisiana has been produced by an excessive taxation imposed by Republican administration, how can the Democratic administration escape a direct responsibility for the reduction of assessed values, and the complaints of unemployed and destitute thousands? While we are satisfied Governor Kellogg has assigned the true cause of that decline in the diversion of trade, and the failure to provide other means of communication with the commerce of Texas, it must be plain that the Democratic party is at least responsible for the consequences of city debt and city taxation.

The explanation given of the Democratic purposes is expressly clear. It is the vesting of all political control in the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy, irrespective of the will of the majority of the people, and the practical nullification of the constitutional measures which accord to the emancipated slaves the rights of citizens.

It was singular that the whole reform South should have taken sides with a Presidential candidate whose personal record was certainly no better than that of a Republican candidate without reproach. It was expressly strong where no Republican candidate favors on principle the improvement, for which the South is suffering, while the Democratic candidate stands pledged, on principle, to veto and deny these improvements.

The message points out very distinctly the attempt to prevent the representation of colored numbers to the advantage of their Democratic opponents. We apprehend that the first use of Republican power will be to secure the exercise of free will suffrage that the representation and suffrage given to protect the emancipated will effect that object.

Governor Kellogg has done remarkably well to hold the fort at all during the past four years. While he may not have effected as much as if he had the co-operation of the people, he has at least gone far enough to show the people of Louisiana how much a Republican administration could improve their condition if it should be permitted to do so.

THE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

A note from Mr. J. B. Alexander, late receiver of this road, informs us that his functions as such have been terminated by an order of court, and that it has been placed in his possession as trustee, with orders to sell it. He also informs us that he has appointed Mr. J. C. Clarke, one of the vice presidents of the Illinois Central railroad, his agent and attorney to manage and operate the road and its property, with all the authority he himself possesses in the premises.

This action only includes the New Orleans and Jackson road and the Kosciusko branch. The northern terminus of the road is at Canton, two hundred and twenty miles from New Orleans. Here it connects with the Mississippi Central, terminating at Jackson, Tennessee, with an addition constructed by the Illinois Central company by Milan to Cairo. The Mississippi Central is at present under the control of Mr. Neely, receiver, but it is expected the United States court at Oxford will decree its sale and place it in the hands of a trustee, thus following the example set in the case of the Jackson.

We regard all these proceedings merely preliminary to finally placing both these roads in the possession of the Illinois Central company, the chief creditor and virtual owner of both. When this is finally consummated, the whole line of transportation from New Orleans to Chicago, a distance of more than nine hundred miles across the longitudes, will be under one control—one ownership.

We hear of Mr. Clarke, the gentleman who has come here to take charge of the road, that he is one of the most earnest and intelligent friends of the commerce of the Mississippi valley that lives in the West. It is impossible to foresee what obstacles, if any, will be thrown in his way by the directors, influenced by New York influences; but there is every reason to believe that if left to his own judgment and discretion he will establish a policy that will greatly promote the valley and gulf reciprocal trade. If his reputation has been correctly shadowed forth by his colleagues in business, he is the very man of all others we should have selected to control the southern end of the mammoth line now about to pass under the permanent control of the company of which he is one of the chief managers and advisors.

CARPETS

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. The best English and American make, in the cheapest patterned and the lowest prices. CROQUETTES, WOOD WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADERS, CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDSHROUDS, EMBROIDERIES, etc., in great variety. Prices Lower than Ever. HEATH, PIPER & LARA, 447 N. 7th St.

ANOTHER RARE OPPORTUNITY

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1877,

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING,

Class B. CAPITAL PRIZE \$25,000.

5022 PRIZES, ALL AMOUNTING TO \$111,101

The Drawing will positively commence at 10 A. M., at the ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

On the morning of THURSDAY, February 6, 1877, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME! 10,000 Tickets at \$5 Each!

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize.....\$25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 9 Approximations of \$200 each for the 10,000 tickets.....\$1,800

TOTAL: 5022 Prizes, amounting to.....\$111,101

Whole Tickets, \$5; Halves, \$2 1/2; Quarters, \$1 1/4.

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

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PROCLAMATION

EDICT XX.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME.

GREETING: KNOW YE, That inasmuch as

MARDI GRA.

THE THIRTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1877, is set apart and ordered as the Old Fat Day, of His Most Gracious Majesty the

KING OF THE CARIVAL, and dedicated to the annual visit of His Majesty to the Royal Capital, it is hereby proclaimed and decreed:

I. That all lines of transposition, extending throughout the Royal Domain, immediately cause to be promulgated a reduction of fares, for the benefit of all loyal subjects who may desire to visit the Royal Capital on that day.

II. That, in order to testify loyalty, and to properly honor His Most Gracious Majesty, on the occasion of his triumphal entry into the Capital, all loyal subjects resident therein are hereby commanded to forthwith reassemble into organized bodies, reporting duly to the DEPARTMENT OF WAR for assignment to station and service.

III. That, in consideration of ready and implicit obedience to this, our said Mandate, each and every loyal subject hereby absolved from all service or allegiance any other power than that of His Most Gracious Majesty, and all public buildings and places of business in the Royal Capital are hereby ordered to be closed throughout the day.

GOD IS THE KING! Given under our said Seal, at the PALACE OF ANSUREUS, OUR CITY OF TARRHIAN, this, the ninth of November, 1876, and the one thousand and sixth of our reign.

By the King himself. REX.

Address: BATH, High Chamberlain. Carnival, New Orleans, December 26, 1876. Address communications to "BATHURST," Lock Box 74, New Orleans, La.

GIGE GOULET & CO., RHEIMS, EXTRA DRY

BY VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.

FINEST WINES IMPORTED. PAUL GELPI & BROTHER, Agents for the South, No. 41 Desautel or Old Levee street.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS. Reduction in Price from \$3 50 to \$2 70 Net.

Office of New Orleans Gaslight Company, New Orleans, November 11, 1876. In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET, and a further discount of THE PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills when the consumption of gas exceeds 500 cubic feet.

Every article is guaranteed fresh and pure as P. H. BOYLE'S GROCERY, Corner Magazine and St. Joseph Streets. Call and examine my stock, which I am offering at remarkably low prices for cash. Remember the place. P. H. BOYLE, Corner Magazine and St. Joseph streets, 441 N. 7th St.

HAIR GOODS! HAIR GOODS! JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GEORGE T. SCHILLING, No. 159 Canal street, AND No. 359 1-2 Dryades street. No. 359 1-2 Dryades street, is now opening one of the most beautiful assortments of Hair Goods and Toilet Articles ever brought to the city. He directs particular attention to the novelties in CHIFFON, CORAL NETS, and of the latest make. Also all kinds of STYLET, SHIBBS and SUBBER NETS, in styles never before surpassed for beauty. He keeps also a full line of FRENCH PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAP, BRUSHES, ETC. Prices Very Moderate. 441 N. 7th St.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDING

Which may be done with one-fourth the expense, by using our PATENT SLATE PAINT (Fifteen Years Established). FIREPROOF, WATERPROOF, DURABLE, mental and Economical.

One-third the Cost of Rebuilding! The expense of slating new shingles is the cost of simply laying them. The FIREPROOF quality of this paint is the only one that can be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK. A roof may be covered with a very cheap and durable material, and the expense of slating new shingles is the cost of simply laying them. The FIREPROOF quality of this paint is the only one that can be easily tested by any one.

EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingles, or any smooth surface, from two to five gallons are required for a roof of shingles. This paint is applied with a brush.

Use the Best in this Competition! Therefore it is better to change in about a year than to decay shingles. It is the best and most durable roof material. It is applied with a brush.

BRICK WALLS. Our Bright Red is the most reliable State Paint. It is the best and most durable. It is applied with a brush.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LISTED. 5 gallons, can and box.....\$10.00

LOUISIANA AS IT IS. 251 PAGES. Its Topography and Valuable Resources BY DANIEL DENNETT

Price, Fifty Cents Postage, Twelve Copies Just Published. Liberal Reduction to Dealers. The Editors of New Orleans have given a strong indorsement.

Options of New Orleans Booksellers. It is a book which has long been long often called for. I am selling copies mailed to all parts of the world.

GEORGE ELLEN, Bookseller, Opposite the Post Office.

MILLINERY. MME. ROSA REYNO. 251 PAGES. Its Topography and Valuable Resources BY DANIEL DENNETT

Price, Fifty Cents Postage, Twelve Copies Just Published. Liberal Reduction to Dealers. The Editors of New Orleans have given a strong indorsement.

Options of New Orleans Booksellers. It is a book which has long been long often called for. I am selling copies mailed to all parts of the world.

GEORGE ELLEN, Bookseller, Opposite the Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS. VARIETIES THEATRE. Last night in New Orleans. AIMEE. THE QUEEN OF OPERA BUFFA. With the most complete company the city has ever seen.

WINTER'S GARDEN. 11 Bourbon street. August 11, 1876. The American Journal on this. These are the best of the season. The prices are moderate. The largest orchestra in the world, played from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. For Four O'clock P. M., January 10, 1877. Class No. 1. They have a ticket to be drawn and hence it is a trial of chance. The above drawings are published in the papers, and are drawn in public daily at the City Office.

SWAYNE OF BONES LOTTERY. Merchants, who trade of eight or ten dollars, they have a ticket to be drawn and hence it is a trial of chance. The above drawings are published in the papers, and are drawn in public daily at the City Office.