

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 5, 1877.

To be continued—Almanac.

The price of coal has been frozen up.

In Mississippi they are giving snow balls.

St. Patrick's Hall is a charitable institution.

Reynolds will recognize the Nicholls government.

Governor Grover has Watts on the mind.

There is no talk of paying back taxes in advance.

This thing will be settled by the Fourth of July.

Hewitt's story of steaming envelopes is rather vapory.

Democratic resolve—"Let us hire a hall and trust in Tilden."

The country is full of patriotism while the city is full of money.

The seat of the Bounding Banning in Congress is to be contested.

There is talk of getting up an excursion to see the beautiful snow in Mississippi.

Bret Harte and Mark Twain are writing a serious comedy. The Twain should do well.

It is a common thing to be struck by a man's appearance, but the striking does not hurt.

The West Jersey Pioneer shows good taste in selecting its weekly columns of paragraphs.

Democrats can not have everything. When they get their shotguns they give up their senses.

It is supposed "the people" are so anxious to pay taxes that a double set of tax collectors will be appointed.

The Nicholls five per centers think two Legislatures of more importance than the New Orleans Pacific railway.

Manager Hess declined to bring his prima donna here because he had heard there was great opposition to Kellogg.

Before letting themselves out in long speeches the members of the Democratic caucus have concluded to hire a hall.

This is not the sort of weather in which a man can sit down comfortably on a fire plug and argue the transmigration of souls.

Mr. Alexander Hogg is professor of mathematics in the Agricultural College of Texas. The boys call him A. HOGG, for short.

It is said an American lady can dress nicely in Paris on \$300 a year, provided she is satisfied with six pairs of stockings, a bonnet and a belt ribbon.

They are uncommonly shrewd men who advise the appointment of two sets of tax-gatherers, that between the two there may be an excuse for avoiding both.

The men without any property who are rushing up to Old Fellows' Hall for the purpose of paying their taxes in advance are advised that they can not use counterfeit Nicholls.

When a man is proposed as a member to a social club, and a committee is appointed to report his fitness, it is fair that the candidate should be furnished with a list of the members of the club. Objections to persons are generally mutual.

It appears the decapitating machine recommended in France by Dr. Guillotin was used in several countries of Europe during the middle ages. In Scotland it was used and called "the Maiden" and afterward "the Widow," long before General Butler decapitated Mr. Hoar.

A Boston clergyman, with only two feet, has received twenty-four pairs of Christmas slippers. Some of them are beautifully worked with a blue worsted Abraham of Fering up a green lasso on a yellow ground. They are just the things for throwing at irregular casts on the parsonage back shed.

When a stranger comes in and says he is expecting a letter from home with money in it, you know in a minute that you can do him a kindness, and generally hand him \$5, and trust that he will say no more about it. The trust is seldom betrayed; the letter does not come, and the stranger says no more about it.

Old Brown, of Grace Church, is getting too old to hunt up gentlemen willing to attend fashionable receptions as guests, but he is still of opinion that the services of a first class guest actor, a gentleman who furnishes his own swallow tail coat and side whiskers, ought to be worth \$10 a night as a parlor ornament.

The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Messiah, St. Charles street, corner of Julia, will give a concert, this evening, in the church. Previous entertainments given by this association warrant us in saying that it will be an occasion of rare enjoyment. All friends of the society are cordially invited.

The regular monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association of New Orleans, will be held on Saturday, sixth instant, at 11 A. M., at the rooms of the Boys' High School, on Burgundy street. As business of great importance will come under consideration, a full and punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

An establishment in Boston is making ancient art pottery extracted from the ruins of Pompeii. The jugs and things made are not only useful in appearance, but they will become fashionable, as the Pompeii pots impart a classic flavor to baked beans seldom secured since the disappearance of the Elder Gilem, a Latin scholar, who knew exactly how much pork a pot of Bolognese required.

A New York paper says: "Mr. De Vries, a cable dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, stating that Mrs. Di Munka will arrive in San Francisco in the steamer due on the sixth of next March. It is his intention to give a series of concerts in California with Mrs. Di Munka, Signor Bonatti, Signor Bonatti and Mr. John Hill. The company will then go to New Orleans, and will reach New York early next spring."

RIGHTS OF A DELIBERATIVE BODY.

If we could consent to argue the inquiry, which is the legal government of Louisiana, the demonstration might be easily made in favor of the Republican administration. The Democracy claims that the election has been decided according to the lawful vote reported by the lawful authorities. The Democratic doctrine, therefore, makes every candidate his own returning board. These candidates would count themselves in by denying the power and provisions of law. They say: "Resolved, that we are elected," and organize for forcible occupation of the government. They propose to do so by nullification of the law. We ask any impartial reasoner if the Returning Board is not a lawful body? It bears every formal impress of enactment and promulgation. We may even add that under this law the Democracy claims to have elected a Governor in 1872. If this, then, be a lawful necessity of a regular election, how can any body of men claim that the certificate specified by law as indispensable to official or representative authority, is unnecessary, and therefore void? The Democracy has assumed that every member of that party is honest. They charge that every Republican in public station is dishonest. From this broad statement it is inferred that the honest party is entitled to disregard the forms of law, and that the dishonest party should be driven from office by physical force. Were this proposition as true as it is false upon its face, still all citizens are bound by the law, whether administered by incumbents that we approve or disapprove. All citizens outstanding and in opposition to the laws are in technical insurrection against the laws. Such will be, we are assured, the views of the people of the United States in respect to the Democratic claim that the candidates for office constitute the true government of the State, which the incumbents in office formally certified under the law, are intruders who ought to be evicted by force.

With the open declaration of the Democracy of a purpose to resist the forms of law, the Republican government and Legislature have been notified that their rights and even their lives are in danger. More than this, the life of the State is in peril of anarchy or even of suppression by military occupation of the Federal government. This government, therefore, surround the State House with barriers against assault. It provides military force against the intention, the threats and the demonstrated practice of the Democracy. It admits into this hall, so garrisoned, every member of the government certified according to lawful forms. Can there be any doubt of the authority of this government to so protect itself?

Every deliberative body has the right to an undisturbed consideration of the subjects committed to it. The Federal Congress may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. These general powers have been developed in the authority exercised over persons not members, who may be cited before Congress, held in contempt, and imprisoned. The constitution of Louisiana goes even beyond this. It says that each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; it may punish by imprisonment any person not a member, for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings.

We would like to know where the Federal Congress derives its powers to imprison citizens for contempt of its process, and can even cite before its committees the lawful officers of a State?

We should be especially pleased to learn how the two houses of Congress can go into separate and secret session, can order all persons not members to withdraw from the body of the House, and direct the sergeant-at-arms to clear and close the lobbies and the galleries? The constitution says, "The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates of the presidential electors." Does any one say that these houses or either of them has no power to exclude the public from witnessing the performance of this responsible duty? To claim that a Legislature has no right to protect the privacy of its own proceedings, is to claim for it less than the right of any club, which can demand the protection of the law from any intruder. There have been some high examples of this deliberative authority. We pass over the session of the Roman Senate, in which the barbarous invaders pulled the beards and damaged the persons of the members, as of the irruptions of the revolutionary mob and fire women of Paris who invaded the hall of the Convention, demanded blood or bread, or both. We cite the example of the American convention which, in 1787, held a session so exclusive that the nature of the constitution reported by them was not known until its promulgation. These examples thus quoted prove the power of the Legislature of Louisiana to hold its sessions in secret, and to fortify the place of session if the building be deemed in danger of destruction by fire, or if the members considered their lives or the performance of their duties in peril from the enemies of both. In addition to the demand that a deliberative body should demand the right to separation and privacy of session, we have seen members regularly certified by the Returning Board refusing to enter the hall of legislation unless accompanied by other members from other constituencies who stand as contentions before that Legislature. These recent members may not have observed that in consenting to enter on such a condition they acknowledge the validity of their own certificates; yet it is so. Such recent members only make their acceptance of a seat under the certificate of the Returning Board dependent upon the assent and acceptance of other members of the same certificate. All objection to the legality of

the Republican House would be then waived for the opportunity of overruling its authority. This wooden horse business was played out some twenty-five centuries since, if so foolish a device ever captured Troy—if there ever was a Troy. It would be impossible to snake in Democratic contestants into the citadel of Louisiana under the ample cloak of Democratic diplomacy.

The rights of every deliberative body are sacred. They may take such measures for protection as they choose; their deliberations may be in private; their votes shrouded in the secrecy of the ballot, and if it be necessary to fortify the halls of deliberation with walls or arms, there can be no question of the constitutional right of every Legislature to do so.

MR. LAMAR'S VIEWS.

We are furnished by telegraph with certain opinions alleged to have been recently expressed by Mr. Lamar. The account is silent as to the manner in which these views were drawn from the Mississippi oracle. It is evident he has made no speech in the House, of which he is still a member, and as no newspaper sets up a claim to the credit of having interviewed the shotgun candidate for United States Senator, we must presume the honorable gentleman wrote out his inspirations without a prompter and slipped the paper under the door of the Associated Press reporter.

We are informed in the beginning of this remarkable essay of political wisdom: "The safety of this country, and especially the happiness and prosperity of the South, depend on the strictest and most loyal devotion to the constitution, and all the disorders that afflict the country at this time are the result of departures from the fundamental law. All the dangers now apprehended are the dangers which will spring alone from the violation of constitutional methods. This reminds us of Hamlet's startling revelation to his cronies, when they were seeking to pry into the heart of his mystery: "There's not a roguish in all Denmark, but he's an arrant knave."

There needs no ghost to tell us that. It does not require the authority of a Congressman both present and in expectancy to inform us that this country has suffered considerably in consequence of a total disregard of some of the constitutional provisions on the part of those who at all times manifested a noisy fondness for others.

We quite agree with Mr. Lamar in his declaration, though it be ambiguous in its application. The cause of the trouble is properly stated, but we doubt whether the honorable gentleman would admit, as we should certainly insist, that he has been on the side of the law breakers in action or intent ever since 1861. A flagrant violation of the fundamental law occurred when the eleven Southern States attempted to secede, and appealed to arms to sustain their treasonable position. It was a violation of the law to object to Mr. Lincoln as President. It was not because he was not fairly elected that the South rebelled against his authority, but on account of certain political opinions which he entertained. About twenty thousand slaveholders believed his views, if carried into effect, would impair the value of their property in human flesh. All the Southern politicians feared it would weaken the political power of the South. These two classes, with the aid of their orators and the press, easily persuaded the simple minded masses to believe that an aggressive policy was threatened against the South, and provoked the populace to fly to arms to defend the "sacred soil" against invasion. From this violation of the fundamental law, stimulated by the teachings and example of those who brought resistance to a head, has sprung all the evils to the South which the party to which Mr. Lamar belongs has falsely attributed to the Republicans and Unionists. The chief conspirators escaped with impunity, and many of them gained the personal advantages of pensions for life, wrong from their deluded followers in the shape of contributions, and some have received almost divine honors after death.

A violation of the fundamental laws of the United States and of Mississippi wrested the State government from the control of the representatives of the majority of the people of that State, and transported Mr. Lamar to the door of the Senate as an applicant for admission, to the prejudice of a Republican who would have been legally chosen if none but "constitutional methods" had been resorted to. Let us suppose a case. Suppose Mr. Lamar to be admitted to the Senate, to which he has never been legally elected, and that in the meantime his party so conducts itself as to win the confidence of the majority of the people of Mississippi—a strict regard for the rights, interests, feelings and opinions of all persons, without regard to color, nativity or politics would soon produce such a result. But let us inquire what Lamar would say or think if he found that the Republicans, then in the minority, had canvassed the State with shotguns, cannon and banners, and by this means so overruled the majority that they were able to carry the State and elect some other man to succeed the gentleman. He would then be confronted by an opponent with a claim founded upon an exact parallel to his own case. We should, no doubt, hear a good deal said about the evils growing out of a habitual disregard of the fundamental laws.

But it is evident Mr. Lamar does not arraign himself or his party for a breach of law. He belongs to a denomination of politicians who put their wiles and ambitious aspirations before all law. When running for office each man is his own supreme arbiter in his own case. He is the returning board, with the best in say. When a Democrat has run for office he generally thinks himself successful, and is sometimes willing to shoulder his gun and fight for his rights, as he construes them, and always willing that others should. We have seen examples of this in our own State. General Nicholls and

Mr. Wiltz are both firmly persuaded of their election, and are entirely unwilling to abide the decision of the authority to which the law has confided the arbitrament of the dispute. Mr. Lamar, if he had it in his power to do so, would stalk into the United States Senate with an unabashed front as Senator Bayard himself takes possession every six years of his hereditary dignity. Doubtless, if nothing more formidable than an assistant sergeant-at-arms stood in the way, he would resort to violence. All people who desire their own cases, and are a law unto themselves, feel like executing their own decrees by force of arms if resisted.

All the violations of the fundamental law ever committed by the Republicans are trifling and venial compared to those practiced in Mississippi in 1874, and which form the basis of Mr. Lamar's claim to be a Senator. It is possible that the rough and angular provisions about States' rights, as construed by the Southern Democrats—mere abstractions at best—have been smoothed and rounded off by the attritions of the war. But no individual interest or right has been invaded—no man's opinions fettered, and no man has been ostracised and outlawed because he was a Democrat. Hundreds of thousands of rebels who had not only violated the fundamental law, but forfeited every right, including the right to live, have been generously forgiven and restored to liberty. Many of them, instead of devoting the remainder of their lives to the work of repairing, so far as they could, the ruin they had wrought, began immediately they were set at liberty to arraign their captors as criminals and law breakers, and were rewarded with seats in Congress by constituencies that seem to be never happier than when they are upholding some humbug.

LEGISLATIVE FORTIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There is a further species of fortification by legislation which does not meet the approbation of the Democracy. It is so to dispose the election and occupation of office that the party not bound by the law shall take no legal advantage.

The Republican party has been driven to employ all legal means to maintain the position assigned them by the people. Among these means is one which nothing but dereliction of duty has prevented from having been done heretofore. There are several lucrative offices in the gift of the people of New Orleans. The profits of these offices consist in the excessive law charges made by the incumbents. From these causes the suitors in court suffer exactions of a ruinous character. The incumbents of these offices use these excessive profits of office as an electioneering fund, while the Senators are told that the Republican party is responsible for the excessive law charges.

The Republican party in leaving these lucrative exactions, has in effect furnished the military chest of the Democratic party with its chief material of political warfare. The Republican Legislature has listened to the cry of people greatly impoverished by law charges. It will proceed to their relief by reducing these charges, and by so diminishing the service of these officers as that each will be compelled to perform the duties personally, instead of by deputy, as heretofore. The Legislature may also withdraw some of these appointments from a popular election fraught with so much excitement, but in each and all of these cases the Legislature but exercises its legal powers to justify itself, both by physical defenses and legislative measures. If it has, we can see no alternative in the performance of this duty. The Democratic party has proclaimed its resistance to the law. They have declared their purpose to have and to hold the government, and what they call the spoils, by force of arms. It will be the duty of the Republican Legislature so to defend their persons and rights that neither shall suffer from revolutionary violence. It is an especial duty that the revolutionists shall be crippled and deprived of all sources of revenue to be derived from the lawful salaries and perquisites of office which oppress the people, prolong agitation and arm a party glorying in its opposition to law with the means of overthrowing the law. We may presume that this defense and assault will go on by each party without much regard to what its political opponents may think or say upon the subject.

FURTHER DISPUTATION USELESS.

Why should we occupy ourselves with a controversy in which neither party accept the facts or arguments of its opponents? It is now many months since the Democratic party of Louisiana declined to allow even the social recognition to the Republicans of amicable debate. This has shown a degree of embittered intolerance without example in this country. From this and other causes all is exasperation and suspense. The two national parties stand arrayed against each other as the religious sects of Protestant and Catholic in the past ages. Civilization has placed some impediments in the way of the dungeon and the stake, but modern usage has supplied other means of influence scarcely less effective.

The Republican party has established "the nationality of the government." They had relaxed the discipline of war, and the corruptions and ambitions of office had crept in and divided their councils. The Democratic party, perceiving this confidence and this dereliction inseparable, perhaps, from political government, rallied anew in the attempt to re-establish a doctrine which they had renounced by submission on the battlefield, conferred under the sacred oath of accepted amnesty.

The issue, then, is again upon the people of the United States. Shall this be a government of the nation or a confederacy of the States? The Republicans again affirm the one, the Democracy the other. In this renewed struggle to recapture and reverse the decision of war by political surprise

there need be no outside or subordinate issue. It is a war "bloodless as yet," but not the less a war. Each party pursues the strategy best suited to establish its success. It is wholly unnecessary to appeal to truth or compromise of the questions. Is this a nation or is it not? This is the issue that must be decided, and it will be. The Republican party has the regular, legal and formal possession of the Federal and of this State government. They can not be ejected, threatened nor driven out either. Why, then, should we occupy our time with a dispute which can but make the divisions of society more irreconcilable? We can not expect to dominate over the opinions of others as the religions of old over the heretics of their faith. Let us, then, exercise our own opinions, allow others the same right, and leave to the supreme and legal authorities to determine disputes which neither the press nor the partisans of either party can settle among themselves.

THE FUTURE VOTE OF THE NATION.

The REPUBLICAN some weeks since compared the military force of the two parties, for the purpose of warning our people not to commit themselves anew to the fortune and fate of civil war. From our estimate it appeared that the military numbers of the Democracy would be chiefly within the solid South, and that the Democracy of the North and West could contribute very little physical force in the three or four States in which they are dominant.

We now propose to show that the growth of those States in which the Republican party is most numerous is so much more rapid than that of those which the Democracy claim to be chiefly within the solid South, and that the Democracy of the North and West could contribute very little physical force in the three or four States in which they are dominant.

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NO POSTPONEMENT ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

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ROOMS OF THE COMPANY, On the morning of TUESDAY, February 6, 1877, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME! 40,000 Tickets at \$5 Each!

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize \$25,000, 1 Prize 10,000, 1 Prize 5,000, 5 Prizes at \$1,000, 10 Prizes at \$500, 35 Prizes at \$250, 100 Prizes at \$100, 250 Prizes at \$50, 500 Prizes at \$25, 4000 Prizes at \$5.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$25,000 prize are \$1,500, 9 Approximations of \$125 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are \$1,125, 9 Approximations of \$75 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize are \$675.

TOTAL: 5022 Prizes, amounting to \$111,100. Whole Tickets, \$5; Halves, \$2 50; Quarters, \$1 25.

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PROCLAMATION. To all whom these presents shall come, I, EDICT XX.

KING OF THE CARNIVAL. To all whom these presents shall come, I, EDICT XX.

MARDI GRAS. THE THIRTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY is set apart and ordained as the Grand Day of his Most Gracious Majesty the KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

and dedicated to the annual visit of His Majesty the Royal Capital, it is hereby ordained and decreed: I. That all lines of transportation, throughout the Royal Domain, immediately to be promulgated a reduced tariff of the benefit of all loyal subjects who may visit the Royal Capital on that day.

II. That, in order to testify their loyal property honor His Most Gracious Majesty, occasion of his triumphal entry into the all loyal subjects resident therein are mandated to forthwith turn themselves into bed, reporting promptly to the DEPT OF WAR for assignment to station.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING. Given under our hand and seal, at the OP ASSURERS, in our CITY OF THE this, the sixth day of November, 1876, one thousand and fifth of our reign. By the King himself.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS. Reduction in Price from \$3 50 Net. OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT & WATER WORKS, New Orleans, November 27, 1876.

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