

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 6, 1877.

Social circles are endless.

Time has put 1876 in its little bed.

Democrats step in where angels never tread.

The greatest amount of poetry is owed to spring.

Down brakes before the bridges come down.

Treat your friends well; let your enemies treat themselves.

Rosa Bonheur smokes cigars and paints all sorts of cattle.

So long as merchants give credit business will remain unsettled.

By keeping his mouth shut many a fool passes for a wise man.

Thompsons have their seasons. Our Thompson has had his.

The clerks of New York are so proud they want Hanson's cane.

A man in the gutter now can hardly claim to have been unstruck.

Everybody reads the papers now, and it is a good time to advertise.

Lawrence Barrett's "Daniel Druce" is a Druce-dood piece of acting.

It will be soon enough for a man to study the situation when he gets it.

Bates concludes that eight bells on board of a ship are seven too many.

Times often grief, and no one now weeps over the tomb of Agamemnon.

Mississippi, with a foot of snow, claims to belong to the solid, sunny South.

A man is apt to be wrong when twelve men in a jury box differ from him.

Two Legislatures can make more laws in sixty days than the people can break in a week.

If the Democratic Legislature is likely to be without a quorum, let it send for Cronin.

There are men who, if robbed of their disagreeable qualities, would scarcely be noticeable.

Bonafant danced into the family of Hoffman, and the Hoffmans wish she would dance out.

And now the Democrats are abusing Wade Hampton for writing a letter to Governor Hayes.

It seems to be clear that Tilden was not born in this country; at least, was not born to be President.

"The Law of the Land" is the title of a new play being acted in Chicago. It would draw here like a blister.

Louisiana bears the proud distinction of having more Governors and less government than any other State.

A temperance man with free lunch habits is calculated to dodge along in this world without making enemies.

There will come day arise a greater man than Huxley or Tyndal, a man able to knock spots out of the moon.

There is no reason why Stanley should not carry the British flag or anything else that he can pack through Africa.

"Hush up, child Times, about political foolishness," says another *Fig*; only Mr. Democrat and I are official organs."

Engineers are saying that iron bridges are not safe in a freezing climate. The St. Louis papers say nothing about the matter.

The very excellent Philadelphia *Inquirer* appears in a new dress of type. It is the largest two-cent paper in the country.

Cane juice men have the sweet consolation of knowing that Philadelphia consumed 100,000 hogsheads of molasses in 1876.

The *Phrenological Journal* advises young men to be guided by the chin in picking out a wife; but it does not say whether great or small talkers are most desirable.

The latest outrage appears to be that of moving guns beyond the reach of Missouri Democrats. It can not be that St. Louis aspires to be the Democratic capital.

A man can do his Democratic duty and advertise his business now by signing a paper which recommends other men to pay their taxes in advance to the wrong man.

An old stage driver in Texas, out of deference to a lady passenger, said to a young man with an Uster overcoat and pipe, "Here, you; if you want to smoke inside of this coach you must ride on top."

Since the dangerous comment appeared editors are examining their own thousand dollar bills with great care, and the bar keeper near Odd Fellows' Hall refuses to take all bills of that denomination.

Mr. P. P. Bliss, composer and singer of several songs, who was Major Whittle when he was in the army, was killed, together with his wife and children, by the terrible railroad accident at Ashtabula bridge.

The *Democrat* says, "Citizens ought not to run the risk of walking through the streets of New Orleans after nine o'clock without being armed with a good revolver." In spite of this the talented *Watson* says the *Commonwealth* is an idiot as a warranty as a M. M.

"Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, lives in the room of the Committee on Geology, Weights and Measures in the Capitol." This is true, but the suggestive use of weights and measures in connection with poor Mr. Stephens makes it appear like a burlesque.

The *Commonwealth* says "Mr. Bennett is a thin, spare man, rather under the median height, with a shaggy, full beard and mustache, light eyes, deep complexion and usually half hid by crooping side-whiskers." It is a graphic picture of a man who gives orders to the

THE COTTON EXCHANGE PRONOUNCES FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

A new source of opposition has manifested itself against the lawful administration of the government. The great monopolies and commercial organizations have pronounced against it. The chiefs of the Cotton Exchange and of the insurance companies have assumed the duty of providing for the maintenance of the dual and duplicate administration of government. It was observed that the Cotton Exchange had taken an early interest in the nomination of Mr. Wiltz. His very moderate views were accepted as a conservative utterance in opposition to the White League party. The conservative Exchange has accompanied Mr. Nicholls in his change of programme. It now stands as the indorse of the White League and the conservative of McEnery and Nicholls.

This Exchange, with a vast capacity for commercial usefulness, has departed from the scope of its charter. It is based almost entirely upon the productive labor of colored Republicans. It should have preserved a strict neutrality in this attempt to overthrow an administration which recognizes the rights of these consistent toilers. It should not have taken up the defense of an insurrection from whose success these teeming thousands apprehend so much danger. Of the vast receipts of cotton at this port last year, the colored Republican laborers have contributed for the larger part. The very money which the Cotton Exchange tenders to organize the revolutionary government comes from the sweat of these poor and terrified people. Is it, we ask, morally just to employ their own earnings against their rights?

We even imagine that the cotton receipts at this port have been affected by the turbulence of the Democratic party, and the apprehension that an attempt will be made by them to capture and exterminate the lawful administration. We have fancied that the cotton receipts at this port have fluctuated between an increase during the off years, and a diminution during the campaign seasons. Notwithstanding the uncommonly favorable season for picking, and the increased crop in this and other States, the receipts at this port yesterday were 600,312 to 700,000, showing a decline of 18,780 bales, instead of the increase that might have been anticipated. The inference may be that these shipments may be made through some other port, and that producers fear to make consignments here so long as the prospect of armed anarchy is impending.

We do not think that the Legislature should even, were such a thing lawful, avenge itself for this extraordinary intervention in party politics by any attempt to impair the authority of the Exchange. Yet the cost of selling the product of farm labor is greater in the Southern ports than in many other markets of the Union. The value of an agency to fix the price of cotton is of little value where the telegraph makes the fact public. The advance of capital for the production of a crop is of little consequence when the planter makes that crop without such aid, and the forage charges upon a current crop might be in great part saved by adopting the same economical system of sale here that prevails in regard to other crops elsewhere. If, therefore, the Republican and other laborers should take a fancy to adopt the Granger idea, and order public warehouses, inspectors and classifications, as is done in corn or wheat, the laborer might receive more of his hire, and the cotton trade than if it be hampered by charges to some extent unnecessary. Thus with every respect for the Cotton Exchange, so long as it is confined to its very efficient receipt and receipt of the cotton crop, we feel a wish that those planters and laborers who make the crop should derive as much of the price paid by the consumer as possible.

As for the singular intervention of the insurance interest in the political direction of our State, we consider it an ungracious action for the return our people have made upon its represented capital. Louisiana has not hampered these foreign associations, as has been done in New York, Maine and elsewhere, with a State supervision. Our citizens have, with the most generous confidence, accepted the reported responsibility of these numerous institutions as rated to the extent of their publications. We trust this may continue, but if, in memory of what happened to Chicago from an imprudent trust in the signs and doctored dividends, a great fire should befall New Orleans, a just regard for the welfare of our people might require some verification here, as elsewhere, of the financial pretensions upon whose accuracy may depend so much the welfare of our people.

NO ALTERNATIVE.
The Republican party in Louisiana has no alternative except to make the reforms which this people have long demanded. If the extraordinary compensation of certain chief officers of the law, of aristocratic Administrators with hordes of dependents, of revenues exacted from an impoverished people, are to continue, then the Republican party will be held responsible for these extravagant abuses, and then they will have furnished the campaign fund with which their Democratic opponents periodically carry the State elections with the campaign contributions of the city officeholders. It is the first duty of the Republican party to listen to the voice of the people. The people suffer from the exactions of these costly officials; they grow under the taxes imposed for the support of an official aristocracy who provide for their own immediate households, and charge upon the Republican party all the responsibility of popular want of employment. Let the Republican party relieve the people. Let the excessive compensation for office be cut down until clerks, clerks and clerks should be compelled to work themselves in earning a year's living by a year's work, as other men do to do. Then the people will see that as the

Republican party has reduced the burdens of the State it has also reduced those imposed by the city. Can any Republican official or representative be bought off by the lobby money of the bloated incumbents of these lucrative offices? If so he should be spotted, known and punished. The Republicans should act as detectives, and if there be any so base—we can not conceive it possible—as to continue this outrage against the Republican party—this Republican contribution to the Democratic campaign fund—such a senseless and atrocious enemy in secret to the Republican party should be exposed and driven from public position. The Republican party has no alternative between the faithful service of the people and the vindication of its own good name on the one hand and the capture of the government, with the extravagant fees of public office and their corrupt application to the conquest and sack of every Republican.

DIMISSUENDO.
When we contrast the immense demands of the Democracy at the close of the Presidential elections with the moderate expectations of their representatives now, we are reminded of the old story of the applicant who asked the President for a foreign mission, and coming gradually down through various subordinate appointments, at last expressed the opinion that the pantaloons of his excellency would about fit him, and that the applicant would be glad of any pair that might happen to be vacant.

We have had President Grant interviewed and patted on the back by Democratic correspondents who were never in the Executive Mansion. One of them, who, like Dame Quickly, claimed to "know Ann's mind as well as another," announced, through a second edition extra, that Mrs. Grant had pronounced in favor of Bachelor Tilden, and that a conflict in the domestic Cabinet of the President was highly probable. The episode of Cronin and his levy of three thousand dollars to carry him to Washington in the interest of Democracy has had its extra edition, and has passed into oblivion with its predecessors in absurdity. The latest threat of the armed inauguration of Mr. Tilden comes through the minatory message of Governor Robinson of New York. This potentate is of opinion that the people of the United States will not stand the defeat of the Democracy. It was fondly hoped by the Last Ditchers that the Governor of Indiana would effect a junction with his excellency of New York and move on the works at Washington. There is a trifling impediment to the strategy of these warriors. The Legislatures of both States are in the hands of Republicans and of Conservative Independents who wish no more civil war "in their" just present.

Upon what, then, does the Democratic party rely? Here and in South Carolina they have organized a duplicate government, and attempt to organize the obstruction of lawful rule. It is not impossible that the irrepresible element will in desperation assault the lawful administration of the State. This we would regret greatly to occur. It will tend still more to aggravate the commercial difficulties of the situation. It will, however, convince the people of the United States that the Democracy pretended respect for the constitution and laws only to obtain an opportunity to resist both. It will be obvious that the establishment of Democratic authority in these States would be the inauguration of violence and disfranchisement toward the Republicans. Every desperate demonstration of the Democracy tends to prove the Republicans the most conservative and rational party. The permanent administration of the Republican party until all the people recognize and submit to the national government will order the best guarantee to the friends of order, the capitalists and men of business. It will produce no change in the domestic or foreign policy of the country, and will thus command a conservative preference over the men of blood and opposition to law. All circumstances, therefore, tend to prove that the enormous claims of the Democracy have been reduced to the most remote contingencies of success. If the party should make a military demonstration either on local or national account, while it could not rise to the dignity of an insurrection, it would confirm the national belief that the Republican party is safer and more conservative than their ardent and violent antagonists. Hence we hope that the balance is in favor of sectional peace and Republican establishment.

A STAND OFF.
Inquisitive people want to know what Secretary Cameron means by supplying some of the State militia with arms and cartridges, while others have not yet been provided for. The Secretary of War, on the other hand, is no less puzzled to know why the inquisitive people want to know so much about what is going on in the War Department.

Sombody recently found out, or pretended to find out, that all the ammunition and ordnance stores in Southern arsenals had been sent North, and somebody else went to see Don about it, but received only a civil snubbing. Now, this is no way for the Secretary of War to behave, when "the people" in the South are considering the propriety of going to war again for some of the rights which they forgot to insist on at the close of the last. Secretary Floyd did not behave so. He promptly sent all the arms to convenient places where the insurgents could readily capture them, and left the government unarmed and defenseless. Oh, for the good old days of Buchanan, Floyd, Toney and Jake Thompson! We fear Don Cameron is not disposed to do the same thing in the matter of dividing the war supplies. He has set all the idle curious to wondering, and when they come to him with wonder gaped mouths and eyes to ask him about it, he coolly

stands them off with: "I should like to know how in thunder it came to be your business."

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from \$3.50 to \$2.70 Net.
OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GAS COMPANY, 117 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La., 25th Dec. 1876.
In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors at their last meeting, held on December 17, 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 FIVE PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 60 cubic feet.
By order of the Board:
W. VALLOIS, Secretary.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

The best English and American makes, in the choicest patterns and at the LOWEST PRICES. CARPETS, COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, MIRRORS, CHIMNEYS, REGULATOR, etc., in great variety. Prices Lower than Ever.
HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, 261 1/2 N. 3d St.

MILLINERY.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR, 9.....Chartres Street.....

Reqs to learn her many patterns and the latest in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

Just received from Paris, FATTOR BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, ETC.

Her whole stock having been bought for cash, Will be Sold Very Cheap.

Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to commission and country merchants. Call on St. Louis

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroads, 117 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La., 25th Dec. 1876.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held on December 17, 1876, it was resolved that the earnings of the past three months, payable to the stockholders on and after January 1, 1877, be as follows:

St. Louis National Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana, 25th Dec. 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on December 17, 1876, it was resolved that the earnings of the past three months, payable to the stockholders on and after January 1, 1877, be as follows:

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana, 25th Dec. 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on December 17, 1876, it was resolved that the earnings of the past three months, payable to the stockholders on and after January 1, 1877, be as follows:

Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, 25th Dec. 1876.
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