

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

The weather yesterday was simply magnificent. That is the best word to express it.

Our energetic friend, John J. Alston, Esq., returned Tuesday evening from a short trip to Austin, Texas.

The present winter is the coldest in France since 1830, when claret and other light wines froze in the wine vaults.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at five o'clock P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, one iron safe.

In San Francisco the heathen Chinese split half dollars, scoops a cavity, fills it with lead, and then joins the two pieces with an ingenuity which deceives the most expert.

A Persian manuscript of great beauty, containing sixty full page miniature illuminations, and profusely ornamented throughout in gold and colors, in the highest class of ancient art, was recently sold in London for \$1025.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 45° at New Orleans, 36° at Augusta, 42° at Charleston, 33° at Cincinnati, 33° at Indianapolis, 42° at Lake City, 39° at Mobile, 33° at Nashville and 44° at Savannah.

Men devise many ways to make money, but one of the surest and quickest ways to get it yet discovered is by buying a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, and taking the chances of securing the right numbers.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, at a meeting last evening, determined to build a Masonic temple on the grounds fronting Carondelet, Delord and St. Charles streets, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Rochester, Minnesota, religious flour is the latest novelty. An editor bought a sack of flour the other day, and was afterward shown some cards that were taken out of it—not playing cards, but little tablets directing the attention of the wicked and the thoughtless to their spiritual needs.

We have received the monthly coffee statements of Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co., and Messrs. Small & Co., coffee brokers. The month ends on the thirtieth instant, since which time, we learn from Messrs. Small & Co., thirty-five hundred bags of coffee were sold for shipment to Cincinnati.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed William Davidson Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. James parish; Andrew Hero, Custodian of Notarial Records for the city of New Orleans; Lattie Young, Constable, Fifth Ward, St. Landry parish; L. J. Tansey, Notary Public, Iberia parish.

A grand fancy dress ball will be given to-night at Old Fellows Hall by Branch No. 2 of the Hibernia Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans. The committee of arrangements are Messrs. Ed. Sweeney, P. Bradley, M. McManis, Thomas Cullen and William Enright. We return thanks for tickets.

We learn from the Clarion that a meeting of prominent railroad men was held in Jackson, Monday, among them General West, of the Mississippi Central; Mr. Murdock, of the Mobile and Ohio; Mr. White, of the Mississippi and Tennessee; Dr. Emanuel, of the Vicksburg and Meridian; and Mr. Wicks, of the Memphis and Charleston.

The New York Herald says: "There are now seventy-two postmistresses in the United States who receive salaries of \$1000 and upward, besides women in minor postoffices. The postmistress at Louisville, Kentucky, receives \$1000; at Richmond, Virginia, \$1000; at Springfield, Ohio, \$900. The offices filled by women are reported at Washington as among the best managed under the government."

The Massachusetts statutes allow a guardian to take an infant ward from his mother at will, no matter how capable she may be. Even if she simply wishes to spite and annoy her, no court in the Commonwealth can interfere. The Boston Times says that a guardian would at a mother, and wishing simply to wound her feelings, has recently taken advantage of this law and torn her children from her.

There is to be an up-town hotel, according to the present prospects, and such an institution as can be made very profitable as well as a convenience to visitors to the city. We understand that a number of merchants contemplate the purchase of an asylum building on Magazine street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, for the purpose of converting it into a first-class hotel. We hope the enterprise will shortly prove to be an accomplished fact.

It may be interesting to coffee drinkers to learn that since the seventeenth of January last twelve vessels have arrived in the port of New Orleans direct from Rio Janeiro, all laden more or less with coffee: The M. E. Gray, with 7592 bags; Majorian, 5000 bags; Aaron Brown, 6000 bags; Glide, 3600 bags; Trafalgar, 5007 bags; Bobyette, 7000 bags; C. Scott, 6700 bags; Wolfville, 3775 bags; Parana, 7000 bags; Fyen, 5600 bags; William Armstrong, 4000 bags; Grey Eagle, 6700 bags, making a total of sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-two bags, or about eleven million pounds of coffee. The import duty on this coffee amounts to the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

The principle upon which this bill has passed the Senate, after having been subjected to thorough investigation, gives renewed hopes that it will pass the House of Representatives without amendment. The compromise principle which seems to have secured success in the Senate is that which has stricken out the names of the proposed incorporators and opened the contract of building ships and performing postal service "to such citizens as may offer to perform the service on terms most advantageous and least expensive to the government."

With this feature we are passably satisfied, but we may imagine what a shudder must have run through the lobby when the very vitals of the bill, to them, were thus cruelly extirpated, and the names of the incorporators cast out altogether. These disinterested mariners will, no doubt, denounce such a snip act as this. The American public will, however, profit by opening a lucrative contract to the capital and enterprise of the whole country, instead of bestowing a largess upon preferred corporators. Before passing from the subject we might say that if our own Legislature would adopt the same valuable idea, and strike out the preferred names in some of the magnificent gift enterprises now pending, it might be infinitely better for the public interest. We should like to see this grim and practical joke played on some bills we might mention. It is probable that another disappointment may have befallen the worthy corporators. As the bill read the corporators, with the assent of the Postmaster General, were "authorized to make the changes, adding to or leaving out such American or Mexican ports as the interest of the postoffice and the general intercourse of the two countries may require."

In the hands of some corporators this might have proved a very dangerous provision to the interests of New Orleans and Galveston; for when this bill should have been carried by the vote and influence of New Orleans and the river cities of the West, it might have passed into the hands of ship owners of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or some other Atlantic city, and the "interests of the postoffice and the general intercourse of the two countries" might have justified the postmaster in leaving out "such American" ports as New Orleans and Galveston, and substituting "such American" ports as we have suggested. The careful guardians of our interests in the Senate have prevented such a catastrophe by striking out the words "American or," so that the changes may alone be made in the Mexican ports, leaving those of Havana, New Orleans and Galveston immutable during the contract.

But the terms on which Congress will grant the proposed aid should attract the attention of the ship builders of the West. The vessels are to be "first class seagoing iron steamships." They must have been "wholly constructed within the United States," upon certain specifications, and subject to inspection and reception by a naval constructor of the United States navy. What, then, forbids Western ship builders from becoming contractors for this service? The yards which turned out the Robert E. Lee, the Thompson Dean, the James Howard, the steam-tug Wood, can build hulls and engines on any lines or after any models. The mines of the Iron Mountain, and the coal mines of Pennsylvania and Alabama, can supply these materials of construction and navigation. There is abundant water in the Ohio and Mississippi to deliver a vessel of not less than fifteen hundred tons. Two things seem certain in our future maritime history. 1. That all war and carrying vessels will be built of iron and navigated with steam. 2. That the material and labor of such shipping can be combined cheaper upon the Western rivers than upon the Eastern coast. With these advantages why may not St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati import the skilled labor, if it were necessary, from the East, or from Europe, and combine it with their own provisions and raw material at home? The commercial and war marine of the United States will come out of our own river if that marine continues to exist at all. We shall look with much interest to the competition that must spring up upon the bidding advertised, and hope to see some of our own citizens and those of the Western cities prominent in claiming an opportunity to construct and operate this fleet of ocean-going iron steamers from our port to those of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba. Should the bill reach the lower house in time to be passed this session, we must remind the press of the West to insist upon the vessels destined to navigate the Gulf of Mexico being built in Mississippi Valley shipyards.

A TRICK WITH A LESSON IN IT.

Secretary Creswell has taken the trouble to correct a scandalous story which has been put in circulation concerning the claim of a mail agent named Chorpennig. Perhaps it was well enough, too, that the secretary should do this, because his correction will call attention in the legislative department of the United States government to a great evil that exists in the manner of doing business. The most important bills are left over until the last days of the session, when they are necessarily rushed through without that proper supervision which should be given to public laws. And in the tumult of the hour members are importuned to pass resolutions which they are informed are all right by seemingly responsible parties, but which are in reality all wrong when printed in the "Statutes at Large." As, for instance, in this Chorpennig case, on the last day of the session a member was requested to pass a resolution instructing the Postmaster General to investigate and adjust a certain claim which was before his department. The resolution was already written, said the lobbyist, and all that was necessary was to read it and have it passed. No harm could come from an "investigation" and "adjustment," and the thing was done in a

hurry. But the resolution was deeper than it was represented to be. It directed that the investigation and adjustment should be made in a certain way and none other, which gave Chorpennig all he wanted, although his claim had been three times rejected by the government. The secretary made the investigation and adjustment as directed, and there he stopped. He paid no money, nor ordered any to be paid, for he was opposed to the claim. And yet, because he did this thing, which he was bound to do, and which resulted in no harm, he is accused of allowing and setting an old and fraudulent account. When it became known in Congress what had been done, a resolution was promptly passed, refusing to acknowledge Chorpennig's claim, and directing all government agents to reject it.

If Congress had refused to pass this resolution in the excitement of its closing hours, none of this groundless scandal would have been heard of. And we hope our Legislature will consider this case as worthy of its attention, and refuse to defer until the last hours of the session any business which could be attended to sooner. And particularly should the Legislature set a day after which no new business will be received. By such a proceeding it will stop the suggestion of smuggling bills through in the tumult of the last hours.

NOT SO NICE, POSSIBLY.

Many Catholic organs are assuming a very comfortable position because in the elections in France the clerical party seems to have "won the edge." They hold the balance of power as between the republicans, the imperialists and the monarchists, and as they are under the influence of the Pope, as Pius IX directs, France will have a republic, a Bonaparte or a Bourbon, because these three elements will contend for the mastery in the Constituent Assembly. Is this nice little assumption really so desirable? Bonaparte is accepted as the "oldest son of the Church," the Bourbons have always been Catholics, and the republic has been for free religion. How will the Pope turn his back on Bonaparte and the Emperor? How will he reject the family which has ever been faithful, and which is connected with most of the great families throughout Europe? If he goes back on the empire, the imperialists will strengthen the republicans, and a revolution will certainly result within five years. If he helps the empire he loses the support of the strongest family in the world, for the united houses of Orleans and Bourbon are connected with history and aristocracy in every country. It is a sore dilemma, and one that ought to alarm rather than rejoice the owner of the opportunity. The Pope is not in a condition to lose friends, and either horn of the difficulty is certain to alienate some strength from his projected crusade for the recovery of Rome. Probably if his advisers were better versed in politics they would caution him to withdraw his hand from the game altogether, and let king-making in France alone to the people.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the Legislature seem to be awakening to the fact that time flies, and that for them time will soon be no more, at least for the present session, for they have resolved to hold additional sittings in the evening. Indeed, this is the only way to get through the necessary business of the session, for in regard to every measure that comes up, a great deal is found necessary to be said on both sides of the question; so that a retardation of business is the inevitable consequence. The greater portion of the morning session was spent in the discussion, on its final passage, of a bill "to provide for gratuitous vaccination and to protect the State from the ravages of small-pox." This bill had been introduced by Senator Pierce, of Orleans, who stated that great pains had been taken in drawing it up, so as to meet the public requirements. The bill, in brief, provides for the appointment by the police juries of the several parishes in the State, of one or more physicians, who shall gratuitously vaccinate all applicants in their respective parishes. The physicians thus appointed are to keep duplicate records of all operations, the name, age, and residence of the parties, and whether each vaccination was successful or not. For each successful vaccination the police jury is to pay a fee of fifty cents. It is made the duty of every physician appointed to visit the schools of their parishes, report such children as have not been vaccinated, whereupon the division superintendent of the schools is to require such children to be vaccinated. It was astonishing to hear the amount of debate this simple bill called forth. One gentleman opposed it on the ground that vaccination is not one of the certainties of medical science, and the utility of the operation is not a settled question. Another gentleman opposed because it was intended, he avowed, to render the public school system of Louisiana a practical nullity. One Senator proposed that the compensation should be a matter of bargain between the police jury and the doctor; another, that the doctor should receive ten cents for each case. The bill was finally amended so as to make the vaccination fee twenty-five cents per capita, and then, just as they were approaching a conclusion, the matter was cut short by a call for executive session.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The principal topic of conversation on Carondelet street during the past few days, was the remarkable passage of the levee bill in the House on Monday, by a vote of 98 to 1, and its still more remarkable passage in the Senate the next day. The successful bill calls for a million in bonds, and some of the brokers suppose that this part of it is unconstitutional; but as this involves a question of interpretation as between the constitutional term "debt" and the word "liability," which is not used in the constitution, the opinion of the brokers referred to may be considered a mere ebullition of disappointment on account of the defeat of another favorite measure of a similar character. Another prominent topic has been the anticipated legislative assault on the Slaughterhouse Company; but, although the stock has manifestly been weaker

within the last few days, it did not droop sufficiently to indicate any great degree of timorousness among holders. The action of the House last night in passing a bill invalidating the exclusive privileges of the company, may have a more serious effect. Whether or not this action, even should it take the form of a law, will be sustained by the courts, is a question which involves the right and the power of the Legislature to grant special privileges of any kind. Whatever may be the final result, we may look for some remarkable stock movements on Carondelet street.

A feature of the market at present is the steady advance in Union Bank stock. It is stated that since the inauguration of the new direction the line of deposits has nearly doubled. This fact alone ought to improve the stock. In addition to this the conversion of the institution into a national bank, which is soon to take place, makes it still more popular, inasmuch as the stocks of all the national banks but one are above par. Under these circumstances Union Bank stock at 35 (the par being 40) is considered cheap.

Sulphur stock has fallen off greatly since its sudden rise when the telegraph reported that "sulphur had been struck." It is now offered at 17, and is bid for at about the figures of two weeks ago. Holders, however, still maintain that the sulphur mine is a mine of wealth to those who may be fortunate enough to own the stock when the company gets fairly at work.

The following were the bids and offers at the board last night:

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like Levee Steam Cotton Press, Crescent City Slaughterhouse, Ship Island Canal, etc.

Delaware State Normal University. By the fourth annual report of John C. Harkness, of the State Normal University, located in Wilmington, Delaware, we learn that citizens of Wilmington have subscribed to the site and building stock with such liberality as to guarantee in reasonable time the suitable accommodations of a first class institution.

The cost of the institution will be between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars. We are glad to note this evidence of the liberality of Colonel McComb, from whose capital and energy even Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas will derive substantial benefit in the promotion and development of railroad interests.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS, No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, NEW ORLEANS. Sewing Machines—All Kinds. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to 139 Canal street, Agents wanted. No. 2927.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, \$2 AND \$10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS. 200 Double-Barrel GUNS, at \$8 and \$10 each. 200 Fine English GUNS, at \$15, \$18 and \$20 each. 500 Down Talouze Knives and Forks, at \$1 and \$2 per dozen. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 31 Thoupoulous street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. IMPROVED. PATENTED FOR SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than the market value of the "monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at No. 139 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street, AGENTS WANTED. DEBTS PAID.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. No. 195 Poydras street.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. S. SILVERSTEIN, 195 Poydras street. (Corner of Carroll street).

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC. Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has removed to the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his goods, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and are warranted to be equal to anything in the market. Having bought for cash, he can sell lower than almost any other house in the city, and being in favor of quick returns and small profits, he will guarantee bargains to all customers. Come and see his goods. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. 623 1/2 Camp street.

ZABLE & DALTON, 62 Camp Street. MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE. DEALERS IN STORES, GRADES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC. AGENTS FOR THE Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing, Arbor, Byrd and Animal Cages. We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices. ZABLE & DALTON, No. 62 Camp street.

J. B. KNIGHT, 76 Carondelet street. Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company. Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinders & Boilers, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arresters. STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes. With Fine, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers. Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills. Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage. J. D. BROOKS Improved Joiner. Turbine Water Wheel. Shafting, Hangers, Pellics, Car Wheels, Mill Work. All the above are built under the personal supervision of M. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building, Which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNPARALLELED BY ANY. SOUTHERN COTTON GIN. Manufactured by J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts. These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the Paris Exposition. And are built under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Carver, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS. J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 76 Carondelet street. Also the following from the BEST MARKETS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Power, Belting, Saws, Broom Corn Thrashers, To run by hand or power. Broom Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery. W. E. BRAMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, 76 Carondelet street.

REMOVAL. No. 9 Camp Street. GLYNN & WINTZ, Manufacturers and Dealers. BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, AND BAGS. Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store No. 167 Canal Street, Near Dauphine. NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. INCORPORATED MARCH 15, 1855. Officers: L. F. Generes, President; Thomas A. Adams, First Vice President; Thomas Allen Clarke, Second Vice President; Charles J. Leeds, Third Vice President; Saml. Jones, Jr., Treasurer. Trustees: Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Charles J. Leeds, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider, Carl Kohn, John G. Games, David Truitt, Samuel Jamieson. MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT. THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK. Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated opticians of the world to be the MOST PERFECT. THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE on which they are constructed brings the core of vision of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as giddiness and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use. They are Mounted in the Finest Manner, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. EDWARD J. GENTHIAL, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. Is sole agent for New Orleans, Louisiana, No. 95 Canal Street, No. 95. From whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. He also keeps constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. ZABLE & DALTON, 62 Camp Street.

NEW ORLEANS SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, 624 1/2 Poydras street, No. 126 Poydras street.

BRANCH WASHINGTON. Corner of Camp and Poydras Streets. E. M. STELLA, Manager. Open nightly until twelve midnight, and all nights on occasion of balls, etc. STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING. SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. Office—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia, NEW ORLEANS. This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roofs, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc. Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of the same nature. It is made in accordance with the latest and best construction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1871. Can be obtained at all the principal Stationers. A CARD. I desire to announce to my former friends and patrons that I have associated myself in business with Mr. W. A. Whitmore, under the name and firm of WHITMORE & BARRINGER, at Nos. 117 and 119 Front street, New Orleans, where we are prepared to do all kinds of Boiler, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work in the most improved manner and style, at the lowest cash prices. And in thanking my friends for their former liberal patronage, and in asking a continuance of the same to the new firm, I would say to all that are in want of anything in our line that they will find it their interest to give us a call before leaving their orders elsewhere. JOHN L. BARRINGER, New Orleans, January 11, 1871. JAMES L. COOPER, JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE. THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK IN THE Southwestern States. E. A. TYLER, No. 113 Canal Street. Has now fully opened his new goods, consisting in part, as follows: Diamond Sets, Diamond Bracelets, Earrings and Rings, Pearl Jewels, Ruby, Opal and Coral Rings, Jacot Watches, in the finest gold cases. Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, all celebrated makers. Silver Tea and Table Sets. Silverware of all kinds. Fancy Goods, Bronze Clocks, and Marble Ornaments of the most beautiful description, etc. The public is invited to call and examine. 167 1/2 Canal Street.

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