

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 7, 1871. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haier, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hoile, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Egan, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District. John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constantine streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 31 Annunciation Street.

We express our thanks to the Southern Express Company for the latest New York papers. Mr. W. R. Mason, mail route agent on the Morgan railroad, has our thanks for the Galveston News of Sunday.

The steamer Welcome arrived here yesterday from White river, with 2500 bales of cotton and fifty tons of pork. The water in the salt well at Terre Haute, Indiana, possesses some peculiar qualities. It will dissolve a tin cup in twenty-four hours.

The Evening Leader is the title of a new daily paper published in New York. There is life in that journal, and we welcome it as an exchange. The editor of a newspaper out toward Lake Champlain has discovered a way of keeping eggs from spoiling. His method is to eat them while they are fresh.

General Doubleday, who once commanded a division in the first corps of the Army of the Potomac, was in the city yesterday. Mrs. Doubleday will accompany him to San Antonio, Texas, his new post of duty.

M. Gromof, the immensely wealthy lumber merchant of St. Petersburg, died two years ago and left 30,000,000 roubles to his heirs, who, it is said, have already expended the whole of it. Young Russia must be as rapid in its course as Young America.

The science of aerial navigation has progressed greatly by the experience of the French war. Several aeronauts of Paris confidently affirm that the problem of a sufficient guiding and motive power has been solved. Science also wins her victories while men are fighting.

Postmaster Lowell has, through a circular, given notice that hereafter the letter-carriers will make two deliveries and two collections of letters each day. The last collection to be made in time to arrive at the Postoffice at 4 P. M. He also requests that the letters shall be addressed to street and number.

The Santa Cruz mountains are said to abound with panmas or California lions. They come down at night into the valleys and depredate upon the live stock of the farmers. They have a particular fondness for the blood of colts, and have killed quite a number in the pasture fields and corrals of their owners.

It does not do for ministers in Illinois to refer to the evil doings of saloon keepers from the pulpit. The other day a respectable minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of a small town in that State did so, and was overheard in the street by one of the saloon keepers, who pommelled the divine most unmercifully.

At the Washington carnival ball there was no more beautiful woman present than Scott-Siddons. She made a most lovely picture as she stood in animated conversation with Lady Thornton—dressed in white satin silver-wrought overdress, looped with black velvet and scarlet geranium flowers, her dark hair flowing free.

A terrible warning is conveyed in the statement that a young lady in Missouri, in the teeth of the stories concerning chignons being infested with insects that eat into the scalp, immersed her headgear in hot water, and was somewhat startled to find the surface covered with hundreds of tiny bugs in a moment.

A lady correspondent who went to the opera in New York the other night thinks a woman may be a long way removed from a peck, and yet feel uncomfortable at the sight of one of her own sex displaying her physical endowments from her head to her feet, at every unwary inclination of her body on the stage.

"It is said," reports the Boston Herald, "that four or five years ago, the clerks employed in one of the banks that has recently suffered from defalcation applied to the directors for an increase of salaries. This request was not granted, but the clerks were told that if they needed more money they must earn it outside."

The Phoenix Manufacturing Company, at Taunton, Massachusetts, is claimed to be the oldest establishment for the manufacture of crucibles in the United States. Twenty hands are employed, and the works have a capacity for turning out 10,000 crucibles per month. One of the specialties of the company is the manufacture of jeweler's crucibles, and it is stated that in a single crucible \$200,000 worth of silver has been melted.

The New York Democrat says: "A wedding was stopped suddenly in Kentucky the other day from the trilling incident of a young woman with a child in her arms walking up the aisle of the church and forfolding the bans. The groom went out and blew out the rest of his brains. Men are very sensitive in Kentucky. Here it would not have been noticed unless she had a revolver."

A great change has come over Japan within the last two or three years. The Japanese are now favorably inclined toward foreigners. Japan is fast progressing toward the civilization of America and Europe, and not only are railroads in process of construction, and telegraphs in operation, but on all sides a growing desire is to become one of the nations of the world. Japan is also anxious to enter into an alliance with England, France and Prussia, for the purpose of making war on China. She is evidently becoming civilized rapidly.

FRUITS OF PROGRESS. The city of New York is progressive, and so is the State, and so are the people, their Democratic tendencies to the contrary notwithstanding. No matter what party is in power, the city continues to expand and improve, and this expansion and improvement continues until the eliminations and recommitments of men who fight political battles in and out of political conventions, preliminary meetings, and halls of legislation, where charges of fraud and corruption are as common weapons of warfare as shot and shell on the military battle-field. The Legislature of New York like the Legislature of Louisiana, is frequently represented as being composed of a sufficient number of depraved and dishonest men to make it easy to secure the passage of laws that are in flagrant violation of the individual rights of the people, and detrimental to the public interest.

Like Louisiana, New York has a law regulating the slaughtering of animals, and the Legislature has also passed an act incorporating the Manhattan Market Company, giving it power to erect and establish markets in any part of the city. The capital stock of this company is to be five hundred thousand dollars at the commencement, and may be increased to two million five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each. The incorporators of this company have already taken steps to commence the building of these markets, and ready what has been considered a disgrace—the want of proper marketing facilities. Fulton and Washington markets have long been eyesores to not only the people of New York, but to strangers who go there expecting to find it complete in all the accoutrements of a great and flourishing city. The work of building handsome and suitable structures all over New York for marketing purposes is of itself a huge undertaking; but, in addition to this, the company is charged with their government, and is to be responsible for their perfect sanitary and police regulation.

Had the Legislature of this State passed an act incorporating the Crescent City Market Company, to build and take charge of the markets in this city, it is more than likely the scheme would have been viewed with suspicion, and the Legislature denounced for granting a monopoly by political opponents; but in New York the matter is looked upon differently by all parties who are anxious that public improvements should be made and trade benefited. Thus that city continues its vast system of public improvements, regardless of the howl that one set of politicians who are anxious to get into power set up against those whom the people have temporarily clothed with power. If power will have its perquisites under a republican form of government, the people may be reconciled somewhat by evidences of a public benefit. If millions of dollars are spent in maturing a system of public parks that not only bring back those millions to the public treasury, but add as many more to it in taxes that are gathered on the increased value of property, the people of New York are satisfied to let the work proceed, though some individuals in public office do take advantage of their positions to make money. All men are pretty well convinced, or should be by this time, that office will have its emoluments; that men clothed with official positions are not always so pure and unselfish as to deny to themselves and friends the benefits that legitimately belong to public station. They may do this without subjecting themselves to the charges of corruption and venality, though men envious of their position and power to inaugurate works of public improvement pretend to see nothing in their public acts but unblinking selfishness and dishonesty.

New Orleans wants a thorough system of underground drainage established whereby it may be made a dry, clean, and at all times pleasant and healthful city to dwell in. Though it cost millions of dollars to accomplish this work, the expense would be nothing compared with the immense benefits that must flow to the city when completed. It would not only add to the wealth of the city from the influx of population that would be encouraged to come here when the chances for epidemics were removed, but it would immensely add to its wealth by the reclamation of the swamp lands within its limits. The millions of money expended in reclaiming, laying off and beautifying the lands embraced within that portion of New York known as Central Park proved a most profitable investment not only to the city, but to the property-holders in that vicinity.

The lands that were formerly without value and the abode of disease and the worst forms of poverty, have been converted into delightful grounds, surrounded by the palatial residences of the most wealthy and refined of New York's inhabitants. It is believed a system of drainage and levee protection can be devised and executed for this city that will not only effectually relieve it of the danger of overflows, but will reclaim the swamp lands in its rear and make them valuable. It is believed this can be done at a less expense than the reclaiming and beautifying of the lands where Central Park is located; and when it is done its benefits will not be confined to a section of the city—they will permeate the whole city, and by cleansing and keeping it dry render it a most wholesome and beautiful place to dwell in.

THE DOWRY OF PRINCESS LOUISE. The strong feeling and agitation among the people of England upon the subject of Parliament voting large sums of money as a dowry to Princess Louise on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne shows an inclination on the part of her majesty's subjects not to support royalty at the expense of the working classes. Meetings have been held, addresses have been delivered, and members of Parliament have been instructed by their constituencies against the measure, and, though some of

the leading government journals would seem to make light of the movement, it is very evident a deep public opinion exists in opposition to such extravagance. It is asserted that the British nobleman whom the princess is about to wed is a gentleman of large fortune and ample income, fully sufficient for the maintenance of a lady under any and every circumstance, and therefore she does not need a largess from the government treasury. These objectors and agitators are called "non-contents," and they are told that this money is given to pay for the precious treasure which is called "constitutional monarchy." The argument of those who advocate the payment of portions to princes and princesses, as stated by a leading English paper, is that "it is over and over again worth the money which our form of constitutional government costs us, when we have secured the nation by means of it against a constant recurrence of popular excitement rising very nearly to the scale of revolution, as well as from those personal enterprises which, as in France, may suddenly land a prosperous country into the deep abyss of ruin."

"The form of rule which, an art altogether from its abstract merits, has adapted itself to the prevailing judgment, taste and habits of the British people, and which, in their sober estimate of it, leaves them the largest amount of personal freedom with the largest capacity for self-government of all the countries upon earth, is worth paying for it at a much higher figure than it costs us." What arrogance, and how essentially pharisaical is the statement above quoted! It is suggestive of the mote and the beam, and may be attributed to the inordinate vanity and self-esteem of our transatlantic cousins. Whatever comparison may be made between themselves and their continental neighbors, we shall not undertake to question; but when they presume to boast of "the largest capacity for self-government of all the countries upon earth," etc., it savors somewhat of the style of their own inflated "Jack Falstaff," and to our comprehension appears to be sublimely ridiculous.

The argument of the street and the shop, among those who compose the bond, sinew and muscle of these people, is the reverse side of the picture. "Here is England," says the orator of the trades union for instance, "with every seventh man a pauper; with the land held by less than fifty thousand proprietors, and honest men and women everywhere willing to work, but starving. Why should enormous sums of money be paid to support one woman and her family in the most luxurious idleness? It is an intolerable injustice." This speech was received by a tremendous gathering numbering thousands of these "non-contents" with a vehement amen. Meetings of a similar character were held in all the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom, vehemently protesting against this outrage upon the rights of the laboring classes. And yet the worshippers and devotees at the shrine of royalty would have us believe that they were sporadic exhibitions of disapprobation, and with a sneer and scoff at these objections against extravagance dismiss the subject as though it was beneath their notice.

Let them remember the fable of the gnat and the lion; though the gnat was a little insect which at first did not disturb the king of the forest, by its persistent and ceaseless annoyance finally maddened him to his own hurt and damage, while the gnat escaped unscathed. This does not, of course, seem to be a movement personal against the young princess, but it is hurled at the principle of lavish expenditure and the pensioning of the members of the royal family out of the sweat and toil of the thousands of poor, starving English laborers.

We may be thankful that no such incubus hangs around our public treasury. No old man of the sea threatens our destruction. It is a source of congratulation that we are exempt from those ills which the British flesh is heir to, and this people may well be satisfied with their government and the prospect of the perpetuity of institutions as enduring as time, unshaken by royalty or any of its costly concomitants.

SPOLIING A GOOD THING. If the Louisville Ledger is really anxious to understand the appreciation in which it is held by those who have forced it to go back on its first expression of opinion concerning Governor Warmoth, we are fully prepared to give the desired enlightenment. The thing is not difficult at all. In fact, it is well understood that the Ledger was started, as we took occasion to explain in a former number of the Republican, as an ultra Democratic organ, and its originators demand of it now that it shall credit no good act to any Republican. This rule was not fully understood at first, and the editor let himself loose to earn a good reputation by telling the truth about a political opponent, which would have made his statements credible when uttered in reference to his friends. Unfortunately the controlling power in the office did not have the sense to see that this was good policy, and the immediate result was that the editor had to retract his honest opinion and set up in its place an expression of sentiment which he knew to be false. This is called "retrieving" in the parlance of the bird hunters; but it was badly done in this instance, and the general suggestion is that the paper has earned the pity of the public and the contempt of its friends by its retraction. It should have refused to speak the truth at first; but, having uttered it, there was but one proper thing to do and that was to stick to it, in spite of the Democracy.

DRAWING A PARALLEL. While Governor Warmoth is fighting with votes and with all the appliances of the law against the special legislation of Louisiana, Governor Hoffman, of New York, is active in favoring and signing all the speculative bills which the Tammany ring are pushing through the Legislature of that State. And while the Democratic press of the country is abusing Governor Warmoth for his patriotic action, it is equally active in urging Governor Hoffman as a candidate for the Presidency. And it is not a vain thing to say that where the Republicans in Louisiana have been blinded into one-sidedness the Democrats in New York have knowingly entered into twenty. Perhaps Governor Warmoth had better alter his tactics.

APPLYING THE QUESTION. The Louisville Ledger retrieves on itself by declaring that H. C. Warmoth is the worst Governor in the South. There are certain Democrats in New Orleans at present who are enthusiastically of the same opinion since the Governor is standing between themselves and the State treasury. Has the Ledger been engaged to assist in bullying the Governor of Louisiana out of the position which he now holds, in refusing to sign the bonds that are to set up sundry Democrats in business as monopolists over the trade of New Orleans? Are the people of New Orleans prepared to sustain the Governor or are they of the same way of thinking as the Ledger?

MANIFOLD EDITORIALS. Frank Blair is losing a good opportunity, or else he is using it in a very clandestine fashion. He is editing about three-fourths of the Democratic papers at present, and on the plea that every service deserves its reward, he ought to be drawing salaries therefor. His way of doing this work is novel, consisting in deliver-

ing his long-winded editorials in the Senate, having them printed in pamphlet form at the expense of the government, and sending copies of the same article to all his list of papers. We should be the last to complain of this system of manifold editing if it was not that the papers that employ Blair did not deprive us of the usual crop items in order to fill their columns with fulminations that were familiar to our eyes twenty years ago.

ON CARONDELLET STREET. This is nothing new to report on Carondelet street, Saturday, though a lively day in some respects, was especially dull in reference to stocks. There was no meeting of the board in the evening, and nothing was done on the street. There has been some inquiry lately for the stock of the new bank chartered at the recent session of the Legislature. It is considered the most magnificent banking charter ever granted in this country, and in the hands of judicious and intelligent men, can be made extremely valuable. Ordinary Stulphur stock has shown a disposition to fall lately, and was yesterday offered at 45. The friends of the enterprise are more than ever convinced that it will ultimately be the best paying stock in the country.

Sauntering shows a tendency to advance, though operations in it are limited as yet. The following were the offers and bids at the board last night:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes New Orleans Freight Company, Crescent City Manufacturing, and various bank stocks.

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. 11 Dauphin Street, Second Door From Canal.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 181 Delord Street. NEW ORLEANS. Stoves fitted up with gas, piping promptly attended to.

WATER. Those wishing to have the streets in front of their stores and buildings watered should call on the contractor at No. 28 St. Charles street. The best and cheapest quality of summer sidewalk concrete, a great demand for the spreading carts.

OPEN BEHIND SHIRTS. One Pair SHIRTS, 25¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 35¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 45¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 55¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 65¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 75¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 85¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 95¢. One Pair SHIRTS, 1.00.

LEIGHTON'S. Corner Canal and St. Charles streets, New Orleans. OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.

ST. PHILIP STORE. No. 240 Royal street, corner St. Philip. Japanese SILKS at 20 cents. LADY LAUNES at 20 and 25 cents. FINEST CASHMERE at 15 cents. FRENCH PERALES and wide at 15 cents. CLOTHES SILKS at 12 cents. LADIES HOSE, full finished at \$2 per dozen. STRENGTH GREENISHES at 40 cents per yard. BARRAGE and MOZAMBIQUES at 10, 12, 15 and 20 cents. WHITE TWEEDS at 15, 20, 30 and 50 cents. Best and Family ditto. Colored and White BRILLIANTS. 100 SHIRTINGS at 30¢. Lace Shawls, Swiss Muslins, White Linens, Bibs, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Linen, Napkins, Aprons, Black and Colored, Dusters, Summer Coats and Cassimeres, Silk and Pique Trimmings, etc., at correspondingly low prices.

MCINTYRE & WEDGE, PLUMBERS. 116 Poydras Street. Wholesale and retail dealers in plumbers' furnishing goods, iron and brass pipes, cooking ranges, etc.

WHY ARE THEY ALWAYS BUST AT LEIGHTON'S STORE? BECAUSE THE GOODS AND PRICES ARE IRRESISTIBLE.

G. R. PIFFETS, 702 1/2 BUILDINGS, 127 Canal street.

GRAND BAZAR, 702 1/2 BUILDINGS. Is now open and will continue to receive an early new stock of LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. To meet the straitened circumstances of an oppressed community.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Guaranteed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machine furnished by "the monopoly."

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J. B. KNIGHT, 70 Carondelet street. Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of: Reolator Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinders in Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arresters.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes With Flue, 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.

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All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFOOT, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building, Which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNSURPASSED 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.

Mr. J. E. Carver, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS. J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 75 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Bolting, Saws, Broom Corn Thrashers, To run by hand or power. Broom Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

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ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials and put up in Tins, which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time.

It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate. To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will treasure up no other kind. Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight.

Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York.

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 all kinds. It preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish and American felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular.

TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN CORN-PLASTER. TUNNARD'S COTTON-PLASTER. A full supply of both always on hand. These are the only reliable PLASTERERS ever yet introduced. They have had two years' test.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES. More FIRST PREMIUMS in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, during past three years, than all the other sewing machine companies combined, and sales greater than those of any other.

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DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, \$8 AND \$10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS. 500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at \$8 and \$10 each. 200 Fine Single-Barrels, at \$12, \$16 and \$20 each. 500 dozen Table Knives and Forks, at \$1 and \$2 per dozen. 200 Fine REVOLVERS, at \$8 and \$10 each. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Thibodaux street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

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