

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 2, 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.

Judge Strange, of Alabama, has decided that the State law requiring lawyers to take out a license is unconstitutional.

When the black caterpillars camp on a Tennessee district, the farmers turn in the turkeys, who hold a diet of worms.

Ebony pitchers, with gilt handles, are used for holding ice water instead of the silver-plated ones which are now so common.

While Pittsburg insists, scrupulously, upon being spelled with a final 'g', Ogdensburg as sturdily refuses to add the aspirate.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

B. J. Barber, for killing a colored man at Fort Adams, has been examined at Woodville and committed on the charge of murder.

Read the advertisement of J. M. G. Parker, at Washington, who has made arrangements for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

The annual meeting of the National Marine and River Transportation Company will be held at the office of the company on Monday next, fifth instant. See advertisement.

Go to No. 6 Carondelet street and buy an "Ice King Refrigerator," if you wish fresh meats and vegetables and plenty of ice water all summer. They are the best ever invented.

"Bill," said Bob, "why is that tree called the weeping willow?" "Cause one of the sneaking, plaguey things grew near the schoolhouse, and supplied the master with switches."

There is a horse chestnut tree at New Haven which blossoms on one side one year and on the other the next, while every seventh year it blossoms on all its branches.

Stockholders of the Louisiana and Texas Canal Company are notified to meet at No. 29 Carondelet street, on the fourteenth instant, at half past seven o'clock in the evening. See advertisement.

The name of the "Adelard Express" has been changed to the "Crescent Express," and Mr. Victor Hebert having become sole manager, can be found at No. 36 1/2 Carondelet street, corner of Gravier.

A ladies' fair for the benefit of St. Stephen's new church will be held in the parish hall, Napoleon avenue, between Camp and Chestnut streets, commencing next Sunday. Complimentary tickets have been received.

Racine, Wisconsin, is much troubled about the ghost of a lady, who persists in haunting her late husband because he promised never to marry again, but very speedily broke his word.

Napoleon has had a rencounter. A butcher crowded up to his person and claimed the privilege of shaking hands, because he had done it sixteen years before, when the Emperor paid a state visit to Victoria. The Corsican shook, but it hurt him.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 73° at New Orleans, 74° at Augusta, 82° at Charleston, 72° at Savannah, 61° at Cincinnati, 71° at Louisville, 78° at St. Louis, 73° at Nashville, 83° at Key West, and 81° at Havana.

Three young and pretty girls traveled lately from Quincy, Illinois, to Omaha without male escort, and were not annoyed or insulted in the slightest manner on the way. This shows that women who really desire to avoid improper attentions can generally do so.

Governor Warmoth made following appointments yesterday: James E. Hoard, William G. Bruce, J. W. Hanks, Joseph Ellis, C. H. Fagler, police jurors, Catahoula parish; Joseph H. Moore, coroner, Catahoula parish; Stephen D. Clark, constable seventh ward, Catahoula parish; Jesse Carruth, Barrett Travis, B. M. Watson, W. D. J. Warner and John E. Chapman, police jurors, St. Helena parish.

The annual examination of the schools of the Hebrew Education Society, on Calhoun street, between St. Charles and Prytanee street, will be held on Monday next, and will continue morning and evening on the two following days. The exercises will commence in the morning at ten o'clock and in the evening at half past six o'clock. A representative of the REPUBLICAN will attend. The distribution will take place next Thursday evening.

Of Miss Rosa Benson, daughter of Lieutenant Henry J. Benson, of the United States revenue service, a Milan (Italy) paper says: "Within the last few days our attention has been called to the marked progress and ability of a young American lady now studying music under Signor Sangiovanni. Miss Benson, refined in manners, intelligent in mind, and beautiful in person possesses all the requisites which tend to make a brilliant artist. Her voice is a clear soprano, and gives promise of great success."

THE ABUSE OF LAW. A motion was made a few days ago before Judge Cardozo to arrest the editor of the New York Tribune for a rather severe criticism on the criminal prosecutions of that city. A gentleman named Putnam was accompanying two ladies home, when a rowdy named Foster grossly insulted one of the females. Mr. Putnam closed the door of the car, which greatly incensed the rough, who became very demonstrative in his language, and very threatening in his actions. When Mr. Putnam left the car Foster seized a large iron hook and struck him a number of blows, from the effects of which he died. The Tribune indignantly denounced the cowardly murder, and demanded the prompt punishment of the rowdy, but expressed a serious doubt as to the efficacy of the criminal courts to effect this result, since they were accused of leaning toward the roughs for political reasons, and since it was so difficult to obtain an honest and capable jury. For saying this, which was not only the truth in New York, but which is a truth as applied to most other American cities, a deliberate effort was made to arrest the editor of the Tribune, and to imprison him indefinitely as for a contempt.

The tenor of the Tribune's editorial was to correct a positive evil and to discuss a political question. The courts of New York are charged with being lenient to criminals for political reasons. The judges being elective, and offenders being a sort of community to themselves, it is considered good policy to maintain a sort of good fellowship with the criminal element in New York, just as it was once considered competent capital in New Orleans to be the favorite of this or that rowdy. The trial of Foster was made a sort of test case by the lawless whether they would not get him free. The roughs bled freely in money and promises to provide for his escape. The Tribune sought to counteract this effort by warning the court and its officers that the eye of the press was upon them, and that no improper practices would be left unpublished if they were attempted and discovered in this case. Every motion and movement was watched with untiring vigilance by the newspaper men in the interest of the public, and the end was that Foster met with a just verdict at the hands of the jury selected by him.

In the next place, the Tribune was engaged in discussing the matter of grand and petit juries generally, as to their usefulness under existing laws. Years ago it was established as a rule that whoever had heard enough of the facts to fix an opinion upon his mind should not be eligible as a juror. This old rule prevails to-day, notwithstanding that all the circumstances and surroundings of the law have undergone a change. Long years ago, when the vicinage was vexed with a thousand stories told to ignorant and obstinate people, it was right and proper that an unfortunate should be protected from condemnation at the hands of a jury that might deliver its judgment upon the improbable gossip of the neighborhood. The information which is published in the newspaper to-day is entirely different from the verbal reports that used to be handed from neighbor to neighbor, exaggerated and distorted according to the ability of the gossip to receive a story and then to impart it correctly.

What the press publishes is as near the truth as can be obtained. It is the endeavor of the reporter to conform his relation to the exact facts as they will be developed on the last examination. The report is made to all in the same language, and it is a very rare circumstance for the editor to accompany it with a criticism. An opinion founded upon this sort of testimony is not the sort of opinion that the law reprobrates. If a man has heard the truth, and has formed and expressed an opinion thereon, should this fact debar him from the jury? Is this not just what society expects from every intelligent citizen?

And yet when Foster was brought to trial in New York for the murder of Mr. Putnam, four days were consumed by the court, and five hundred jurors were harassed from their engagements, because twelve men could not be found who had not heard of the case in a community that was almost in a state of frenzy about the crime. The Tribune was pointing to the necessity for an amendment to the law which rejected decent jurors because they read the papers and had rational opinions about current facts. It was insisting that the reason of the law was gone, and therefore the law itself should be laid away. It was appealing to the public for the erection of an ordinance in sympathy with public safety, and for the destruction of a rignarole that belongs to the past. It asked for intelligent and capable jurors, who would found a verdict on the facts of the case, whether they got these facts from the newspapers or the witnesses. It asked for such a jury, in fact, as is contemplated by the law—just, honest, intelligent, conscientious and brave. No decent man need fear such an organization, and no scoundrel need hope for weakness from its decision.

It will be seen that this was editorial criticism going far once to the pith of official wickedness and to the marrow of a bad system. It was the very fulmination and explanation which was wanted. It exposed judicial degradation, and it pointed the people to their own error in holding on to a system after its term of usefulness was at an end. And yet, for this double discussion of what concerned the protection of every citizen, the court which was accused of leaning toward crime was invited to arrest and imprison the critic of wrong and error. And this invitation was accompanied by a vague and passionate appeal to the judiciary to protect the public from the depraved utterances of the press, as if by striking down the truth justice could be more perfectly maintained in the land. And Judge Cardozo sat and listened to this insulting appeal as if he was in sympathy with its sentiment. Nothing was said against the vile publications that shock the eye and deprave the morals of the public by these

virtuous and indignant enemies of the press, but their enmity was solely directed at the eminent and honest editors who stand at all times as the enemies of vice and error. This fact lends interest to the attempt to arrest decent argument.

THE TEXAS GENERAL ELECTION. We observe that there is an important question now agitating the people of our sister State. It is relative to the proper time for holding the general election. The constitution provides for annual sessions; that the members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors for the term of two years from the day of general election; elections for Senators throughout the State shall be general, and shall be regulated by law.

The first Legislature was elected in pursuance of an order of the military commander. The election was begun on the first Monday of July, 1869, and a strict construction of the constitution vacates their positions in July, 1871.

The first session was called by the Governor, and was begun on the twenty-sixth April, 1870. There had been a previous meeting of the Legislature called by the commanding general for the purpose of electing Senators in Congress, but no general legislation was had. The Legislature was considered provisional in its nature, and it has been held by the jurists of the State that it was a part, and a very necessary part of the plan of reconstruction, and peculiarly charged with the duty of organizing the machinery of the new State government. In pursuance of this idea, the Legislature, in August, enacted a general election law, which provided that the first election under it shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872. This extends the time to more than two years from the day of the preceding general election, viz: July, 1869. But there is no difficulty in this regard about any officers of the State except members of the Legislature (if they may be considered officers at all, which may be doubted), as the Texas constitution, like that of our own State, provides for all officers to hold their offices until properly relieved by their duly elected successors. But the point of anxious doubt lies in the query—can a legislative body perpetuate its own term of existence beyond that plainly pointed out by the constitution by postponing the day for electing their successors for more than the two years? We notice that the Democrats of Texas, who are out of office, unanimously hold the negative of this proposition, and many of the Republicans coincide with them. We are inclined to take the same view, with the modification that we do not see any necessity to change the day of the election as it now stands on the Texas statute books. The inevitable consequence of failing to provide for an election will be, in our judgment, to vacate the positions of the members of the House, and one-third of the Senate. A legislative session in 1872 will be impracticable, but no great harm can come of it, as no penalty whatever is imposed by the constitution for a failure at any time to hold an annual session. As no laws will be passed, no question or dispute can arise concerning their validity.

There are many reasons for retaining the present day for the general election. On that day presidential electors and members of Congress are to be chosen, and the latter are to be elected every two years thereafter. Economy, convenience and nearly every consideration of public interest obviously require that at the general election, all the officers, State and federal, should be elected, thus avoiding the expense of holding two elections to accomplish what may be done at one. A general election in a large and sparsely settled State like Texas is a matter involving serious expense to the taxpayers; and further, it is calculated to arouse turbulent passions and engender strife which should be avoided when it can be done without jeopardy to the public interest.

These reasons no doubt had their due influence with the Legislature at the time the present election law was passed, and the time fixed for holding the election. And the time should not be changed for a light reason. Until, therefore, some emergency shall arrive greater than the desire of the hopefuls to get into office the people of Texas will probably do well to let their present election law remain undisturbed.

THE PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY. Any attempt to effect an improvement of our present Waterworks system should be submitted to the gravest discussion before the people whom it is designed to benefit. With her current expenditures in excess of her current receipts, with her schools suffering for pecuniary assistance, the city government should deliberately, in making any engagements such as those that are proposed in the ordinance offered by Administrator Delassize. The issue of two millions and a half of bonds, bearing the extraordinary rate of ten per cent interest, involves a financial movement that should awaken the gravest consideration on the part of the public, not alone that it increases the annual interest account to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but because it contemplates the absorption of this enormous sum of money in a system which is now in process of rapid improvement. As a matter of course the proposition submitted to the Administrators is based upon some plan or suggestion which may or may not be feasible and proper, but the public is not informed as to the shape of the proposed improvement, either in its main features or in its detailed projections. All that we know is that a large appropriation is mentioned for a great and necessary work, and here our information stops. It embraces the idea of extinguishing fires, cleaning the streets, and supplying the extended area of the corporation with an ample supply of water. Suppose this effort should result in another failure? We have spent millions for water already, and the city is poorer to-day in the very element

which abounds the most than any other corporation of a similar size in the United States. This is all the result of adopting plans that were inadequately discussed before they were accepted. Would it be an injustice if we were to say that our present deficiency is the result of just such movements in the past as that which now attracts the attention of the Council? The public will answer, we believe, that although new and enlarged water facilities should be provided for the city of New Orleans, the plan proposed by Administrator Delassize does not meet the requirement, because it simply suggests the expenditure of an immense sum of money without informing us how the improvement is to be made. If the details were given, if the main fact were even intimated, the public might respond in support of the measure, or it might say at once that the suggestion was ruinous because it could be demonstrated to be impracticable. It is important that the Administrators should move with great caution, therefore, in acting upon this motion.

OUR PUBLIC SQUARES. It is a deal more pleasant to praise than find fault, providing praise is deserved. But when fault pervades our most public places and impudently stares at our public officials without danger of molestation, it becomes the duty of the public journalist to speak of it. In the absence of public parks as places of resort, where our people could breathe the fresh air of heaven and feast their eyes on the fresh green and beauty of vegetation, New Orleans has been content with her public squares. Formerly much pride was exhibited in keeping them in most excellent order, and they were the favorite resorts of the children of the neighborhood. Here, in the afternoon, they would congregate, accompanied by their nurses, after they had been clad in clean suits, and prepared for a gambol on the greenward. The tidy appearance of the squares and the bright faces of the jubilant little ones made up a pleasant scene that often proved attractive to grown up people. But the scene is changed. Lafayette square, that used to present this beautiful appearance, has of late materially changed. And we are sorry to say, this change has taken place under a Republican administration, and right under the nose of a sharp scented, keen sighted Mayor, who is always on the alert to find fault. Instead of the order and beauty that once characterized the square that faces the City Hall, and is faced by the City Fathers at least a dozen times a day, we have the reverse of it. The once handsome iron seats that were erected for the convenience of visitors are fast going to ruin; and among the trees, in the square, that face St. Charles street and peer into the Mayor's parlor, is one that presents a contrast sufficiently strong to attract the attention of every passer by; and yet it has evidently escaped the vigilant eye of Mayor Flanders. If he had chanced to see it in his early morning pilgrimages to the City Hall, it is quite certain he would have had the tree removed for being out of season. The grass, too, has an uneven and disorderly look, and instead of the square being the delightful resort for children and decent folk that it was in former days, it is now the resort of dogs, goats, and a hard looking set of "old soaks," who are often seen stretched upon the seats, fearfully adding to their dilapidated appearance. We know that this is a gross perversion of the uses of the square; a violation of its proper condition. We don't know whose special duty it is to remedy the evil, or under whose care the square has been permitted to fall into such bad order, but do know that its present condition is a disgrace to the city.

Jackson square is also neglected. It does not present the handsome appearance it did when it came into Republican hands. We want our public squares attended to and made ornaments to the city as well as sources of pleasure to the people. It will not cost much to do this, and they should not be neglected. When they are they become eyesores to our own people, and create bad impressions in the minds of strangers.

The New York Sun, which pretends to be a Republican paper of independent impulses, hoists the name of Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President, and Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. As both of these gentlemen are Democrats, the impulse of the Sun in this particular instance is certainly very questionable sort of republicanism.

Since the Bulletin conscripted itself into the Republican party it professes to great difficulty in finding the Republicans. It is probable that this scarcity arises from the fact that the Bulletin only entered a sanitary camp from which the healthy converts had but recently been removed. Raw recruits are never allowed around the grand marquee on their first enlistment.

Rather a clumsy departure, but apparently a genuine one, was that indulged in by the Bulletin yesterday, when it swallowed the amendments and consigned their discussion to the retirement of the "dead issues." It is after Vallandigham with head and tail up.

Bismarck prefers to convert his French bonds into American securities. This shows that he has not attended to Pendleton's Ohio theories, nor to the discontented financial suggestions of Antelope.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS, DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS. No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street.

SECOND VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS. THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE STILL AHEAD.

First Premium—Best Family Sewing Machine. First Premium—Best Machine Made Shirt. Five Other First Premiums for Machine Stitching.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE ELIGIBLE FOUR STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.

CHANGE OF NAME. The name of ADELARD EXPRESS is changed to the CRESCENT EXPRESS.

WATCHES! WATCHES! Just received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of Charles E. Jaquet, Chaux de Fonds.

F. DUMONTELL, SAMPLE AND BAR-ROOM, Corner Canal and Bourbon Streets, NEW ORLEANS.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1867, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be a reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871.

THE MOBILE OIL MILLS FOR SALE. THE MOBILE OIL MILLS, thirty boxes, with Lighter, Boiler and power capacity, for sixty boxes, Taylor Press, beam saw, Iron Works engine, 12 horse power, extensive and most complete refinery, soap works and machinery for manufacturing fertilizer, are offered at private sale until June 1, at which time it will be sold at public auction.

REOPENING. 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.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WARE-HOUSE. ELKIN & CO., No. 161 Canal street, invite attention to their new stock of fancy oil cloths from three to twenty-four feet wide, window shades in great variety, mosaic bars, curtain goods, furniture covering, etc.

DRAINING MACHINES, WITH STEAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME. For sale by EDMUND M. IVENS & CO., 53 North Charles Street.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment.

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senior, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS.

GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, READY TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

NEW POSTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

RAILROADS. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

On and after Sunday, May 28, 1871, two daily express trains will leave New Orleans as follows: 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD. Change of Schedule. On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, passenger trains will run as follows:

Reduction of Prices to Watering Places and Mobile. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, special tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:

From New Orleans to BAY ST LOUIS AND RETURN \$2 25 MISSISSIPPI CITY 2 50 BILOXI 3 50 OGDEN SPRINGS 4 00 EAST JACKSON 4 50 MOBILE 7 50

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after to-morrow, SATURDAY, April 22, until further notice, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot of the Pontchartrain railroad, foot of Girod street, on the levee.

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST VIA LOUISVILLE AND Ohio and Mississippi Railways.

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST. THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, as seats at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Oak House and Louisville line and Willard Hotels.

SPECIAL NOTICE. St. Louis, Iron Mountains and Southern Railroad. THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE.

Two EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST. VIA LOUISVILLE OR CAIRO. Should purchase Tickets by the ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Two Lightning Express Trains Daily. This is the only Line from Cincinnati to New York under one management; the only Line from Cincinnati to New York whose trains run through to New York without change; the only Line running the only Line running Palace Broad Gauge Coaches through without change.

FRUIT BOXES. 5,000 three-fourths bushel BOXES, 10,000 half bushel BOXES, 50,000 flats OTT, MAPLE CRATES. Now ready for delivery.

METROPOLITAN BOX FACTORY, No. 112 Magazine street.