

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 3, 1871.

The Republican State Committee will meet in the Senate Chamber next Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

There are twenty-three colored men in the present Legislature of Georgia—six in the Senate and seventeen in the House.

There is pressing need of the discovery of new tin mines, the demand for the metal being greatly in excess of the supply.

The Republican column, this year, embraces more than twenty-six States. The Democratic pyramid consists of—Tweed.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell today, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Charles street, six hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Rev. J. M. Peebles will lecture in Miner Hall, Clio street, this morning and this evening on "Spiritualism." Read the advertisement.

The Boston Times says that about twenty-five per cent of the legal voters in certain wards of that city are up for the Common Council.

Professor S. P. Cutler gave a lecture at the New Orleans Dental College last evening. It was the introductory of his course on chemistry. The introductory lecture of Dr. J. S. Knapp was given Friday evening.

A grand fancy dress and firemen's hall will be given by Louisiana Hose Company at Odd Fellows' Hall next Wednesday evening. Complimentary tickets have been received from the committee of arrangements.

Thirty "confederate orphans" are giving concerts throughout the South. Twenty-five of them are girls. They sang last week in Richmond, Virginia, and are said to have done very well.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: Lindell E. Bentley, supervisor of registration for Ascension parish; P. H. Murphy, justice of the peace for the second ward, Iberville parish, vice A. St. Dizier, resigned.

Mr. Napier Bartlett, of the Chalbone Advertiser, left New Orleans last evening on the steamer Yazoo, Captain Catharine, for Havana. Under the kindly care of Captain Catharine our editorial friend will have a nice and pleasant trip.

The Indiana, which arrived last night, brought down 18,573 packages, including 10,298 sacks of corn, 1114 barrels of apples, 532 barrels of potatoes, 2334 barrels of flour, 332 barrels of whisky, 259 barrels of beans, 111 bales of cotton, and 360 packages of furniture.

In a provincial town of France this epithet may be read: "Here sleeps Hortense B., regretted by her mother and her father. N. B.—It is advisedly her mother is placed before her father, because a mother's is always very much greater than a father's grief."

Good Health, for December, edited by Thomas Nicolson, M. D., No. 490 Magazine street, is out. Its contents are especially interesting, and very valuable suggestions on the preservation of health may be found in its columns. Subscription price, three dollars a year; twenty-five cents per number.

Quilp and his wife had a bit of contention the other day. "I own that you have more brilliancy than I," said the woman, "but I have the better judgment." "Yes," said Quilp, "your choice in marriage shows that."

The grand commemorative meeting in honor of the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn, will be held in Congo square, Monday evening. We have received from Mr. De S. Tucker, chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Cosmopolitan club, a request to send a reporter there, with the necessary badges.

The publication of Robert Dale Owen's new book, "The Debatable Land Between This World and the Next," is postponed until next week, in order to issue it in London and New York the same day. The advance orders are many thousands. Trubner & Co. publish the English, and Carleton & Co. the American editions.

Major D. Urban, the late efficient and polite clerk of the United States Circuit Court, has established himself as notary public at No. 60 Camp street. He is thoroughly acquainted with all legal forms and procedures, which qualifies him as a first rate notary. He is, besides, a prince of good fellows, and has, as he deserves, hosts of friends.

Messrs. Davis & Jackson, dealers in clothing at wholesale and retail at No. 200 Poydras street and No. 102 Gravier street, are selling off their immense stock of men's, youths' and boys' clothing and furnishing goods at New York cost, on account of dissolution of copartnership. The senior and resident partner of the firm, Mr. Davis, is so well known here that our readers need not be assured that he means business.

Bishop Jones, of New York, Rev. Dr. Rust, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe passed through this city last week on their way to hold the Texas conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets in Austin on the sixth instant. They will return to this city in a few days. Bishop Jones presides at the session of the Louisiana conference of the same church, which meets in this city on the fourteenth instant.

A change of schedule in the running time of trains on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad will take place to-day. The 11 A. M. train for Mobile arrive there at 5:30 P. M.; the 5 P. M. train arrive there at 11:30 P. M. Trains from Mobile arrive here at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Trains leave Donaldsonville for New Orleans at 7 A. M., and arrive at 11 A. M. Trains leave New Orleans for Donaldsonville at 3 P. M., and arrive at Donaldsonville at 7:15 P. M.

The weather map reports that the thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 37° at Augusta, 37° at Baltimore, 30° at Boston, 29° at Cairo, 30° at Charleston, 22° at Chicago, 24° at Cincinnati, 76° at Key West, 27° at Leavenworth, 38° at Louisville, 29° at Memphis, 36° at Mobile, 23° at Nashville, 39° at New Orleans, 29° at New York, 21° at Omaha, 23° at Pittsburgh, 15° at Portland, 39° at Savannah, 28° at St. Louis, 12° at St. Paul and 31° at Vicksburg.

REFORMING AT RANDOM.

The net results of the mass meeting at Mechanics' Institute on Friday night can not be definitely determined until Colonel Dennett has been heard from. He is the only man in the State master of a microscope capable of detecting the amount due to the patriotic citizens who volunteered their services in the interest of political reform on that occasion; and it will require very delicate manipulation of the instrument by his mathematical eye to arrive at the precise figures. How soon the calculation will be made and delivered to the public is at present a matter of some uncertainty, but as he is understood to be the private organ of the Citizens' Association, it is fair to presume that the delay will not be such as to disturb the general patience into a wholesale cutaneous irritation.

Such observation as we were enabled to make from a contemplation of the movement in its entirety leads us to the conclusion that the mutiny did not achieve any very great amount of surplus capital upon which to declare an immediate dividend of individual popularity among the prime operators in the transaction. The people do not seem to be rallying around the reformers of the Citizens' Association as they did of old in the wake of Peter the Hermit or Martin Luther, but, on the contrary, their minds appear to be troubled with serious doubts as to the plans of salvation, or rather as to the good-faith of the saviors that paraded themselves under the gaslights at Mechanics' Institute on Friday night. And quite reasonably, too; for when what was advertised as the great *populi* broke upon the stillness of the hall of Representatives, it was discovered to be a bogus utterance, the authors of the voice being mere pretenders to authority as exponents of the people. We saw bankers, commission merchants, speculators in State and city scrip, corporators in questionable companies, and movers of private games generally, but our hungry eyes sought in vain for the heifers of wood and the drawers of water. Capital and trade were there, but labor did not put in an appearance, and this absence of the great substratum of society at once stamped the movement as one that would go further in a bank parlor than it would in the workshop. Several of the gentlemen whose names ornamented the list of vice presidents are worthy of public respect, but their silence and inactivity prepares us to believe that they were merely there at random, catching at a spasm as even brave men in peril catch at straws. They felt the need of reform, and lent themselves to this effort as they would to any other; but since they took no part in the meeting, either by word or vote, the inference is justifiable that they felt that the ashes of the Dead Sea fruit were not more bitter than are the prospects that were developed in the desultory oratory that disturbed the public with vague and uncertain suggestions at the reform meeting in Mechanics' Institute.

Ever since government commenced, and rulers contended for supremacy in its councils, the people have been told that their rulers were unwise and unfaithful to those who sought to grasp the reins of power, and this old and threadbare story was all that was told at Mechanics' Institute on Friday night. Every orator said that the public money was being spent improperly, and yet not one of them offered a suggestion how this condition of affairs could be improved. They all complained, but none of them prescribed advice that would mitigate the evil; and the chances are as ten to one that if the entire array of reformers had been picked up, as the prophet Elijah was, and translated from the unhappiness of an unofficial existence into the possession of a responsible public department, the list of expenses would have been greater under their management than it is at present. The people themselves demand extravagant improvements, and when the public expenditures are lowest than even the voice of protest against the government is loudest. If these splendid talkers about economy are really in earnest and understand what they are disturbing the public ear about, let them tell the officers what specific thing is wrong; and then, if their suggestion is practicable, if it is not acted upon, there will be cause to move for a change of rulers. But so long as they themselves are not in sympathy with the people, and since the only items that they can point to are these that the public take the most interest in, such as the payment of interest, which is the basis of our credit, and the public schools, which are the sources of our intelligence, and the police, which is our protection, they manifest such a lack of legislative wisdom that their appearance on the stage of politics is more like that of supernumeraries at a theatre than that of stars of respectable magnitude.

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CUBA FOR THE CUBANS.

The President, it is said, has at last determined to do something in this matter of Cuba, which he ought to have done months ago. It has long been apparent to the general run of mankind, not only that the revolt in Cuba had assumed such dimensions as to justify its classification as a revolution, but that Spain had violated the principles of civilized warfare in her treatment of the revolutionists. For four years the Cubans have kept up the struggle for their independence, and this, too, in despite of the utmost vigilance of the American government to prevent them from obtaining the same assistance which Mexico, Bolivia and Texas so readily procured from their sympathizers in the United States. For some reason the administration at Washington has continually obstructed the patriots in Cuba, and the American people have protested by great uneasiness at this reversal of their traditional policy. We have even tolerated abuse of and espionage toward American citizens, and in several instances have failed to resent affronts that would have justified direct aggressions on our part against the government of Spain. Patience is an American virtue, however, and in this matter the people have waited

very attentively on the administration. At last the inexplicable inactivity of our government is about to be reversed, so the telegraph informs us, and although we are not told the reason of this change of front, still we are so thankful that it has occurred that the people may afford to accept the reticence in view of their satisfaction at the propriety of the action. A fleet has been ordered into the gulf to watch the progress of affairs in Cuba. Spain has been required to change her treatment of the revolutionists so as to accord with the laws of war, and she has been reminded that if American citizens are not respected in their rights on the island, the American government will display its power to see what it can do to protect its own people in a foreign dependency. If this movement takes the shape it ought to take, we shall see Cuba released from Spanish rule before next Fourth of July. Then what a discharge of fire-crackers!

CAVEAT EMPTOR.

A recent decision rendered in England, by Lord Romilly, master of the rolls in the case of Peek vs. Gurney, settles a very important question relative to the rights of an investor in stocks of joint stock companies. The subject came up in the form of a bill in chancery, filed by Mr. Peek, one of the shareholders in the celebrated house of Overend, Gurney & Co., limited, to recover his losses from the directors, on the ground of misrepresentation, by which he was induced to invest. In the year 1865, the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. was one of the largest and was supposed to be one of the most substantial in Great Britain. Its capital was measured by millions, and it was reputed in monetary circles to be as strong as the Bank of England. Yet a financial storm beat upon it, and before July, of the year 1865, it went down hopelessly insolvent. Its liabilities exceeded twenty millions of dollars, while its assets, including the private estates of its members, and the good will of their discount and banking business, showed a deficiency of between two and three millions. A large part of these assets were fictitious, and to make a truthful show of them, would at once have excited suspicion, and inevitable discovery and ruin would have followed.

To avoid this catastrophe, the firm immediately formed a limited company on the basis of the old house, with a paid up capital which would continue the business until the partners could gradually introduce their private fortunes and restore the concern. A flattering prospectus was issued, with an imposing board of directors, and extensively circulated. Upon the faith of this prospectus a Mr. Peek was induced to purchase shares in this new company to the amount of \$500,000. This he did without any knowledge or information as to the insolvency of the old firm. About a year after this investment, in May, 1866, the company again exploded and became insolvent. A criminal trial of the prominent members of the firm followed, but they were acquitted of the charge of intentional fraud. In the chancery case just decided, the master of the rolls holds that Mr. Peek, in not making an investigation and inquiry into the affairs of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., without regard to the prospectus which they issued, has not exercised that diligence which he ought before he made his investment, and therefore, the loss is entirely his own, and the directors of the company are exonerated from liability on the ground of misrepresentation.

Mr. Peek's prayer for relief was refused because he "never made any inquiry into the condition of the concern until after the failure, and but for the failure would, doubtless, have made no inquiry at all," the rule being that when a man takes shares in a company he ought to ascertain at once whether the representations on the faith of which he took his shares are correct or not. So far as the moral culpability of the directors in this case is concerned, Lord Romilly expressed his sense by refusing them costs as against the plaintiff.

Whatever may be the professional view of this important decision, it would seem to be eminently just and right, and the case of Mr. Peek should be a warning to all who may be invited to invest in any of the brilliant (on paper) schemes which are gotten up in this city and country to gull and wheedle innocent people out of their money. The disposition for speculation and desire to become suddenly enriched by investment in bubble companies, especially in this country, renders it necessary for every one who has money to invest to be exceedingly watchful of the enticing allurements of even seemingly respectable directors and stockholders of magnificent corporations.

AN OMITTED POINT.

It is a matter of regret that neither Mr. Rosdwin nor Mr. Alexander Walker, in the course of their able speeches at the reform meeting, on Friday night, told us what they know about drainage. It is believed that the late board authorized heavy expenditures for legal counsel, and that a claim of about \$17,000 for unpaid attorney's fees has very recently been presented to the City Council. The point we should like to hear these gentlemen discuss is this: Whether, considering the history of these claims and the admitted inability of the city to pay for luxuries, it would not be proper and wise in the Administrators, to repudiate this debt? It would probably be a good beginning in the work of reform to do so. We do not absolutely recommend this course, however, before hearing further argument on the part of the claimants.

ILL-TIMED LEVITY.

The San Antonio Express (a professedly Republican journal) of November 24 announces the death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and follows it up with a burlesque obituary notice. This is in exceedingly bad taste. If Major Siemering wished to have a little fun at the expense of a very worthy man, of whom he probably knew little or nothing, he should not have published it in connection with such a sad announcement.

Sir Henry d'Ogden, Bourbon, is ambling along with a body of dismal looking followers, bent upon a crusade to drive the Republicans out of Louisiana. He is a knightly gentleman, carries his lance in perfect poise, and goes upon his errand more as a matter of duty than of love or inclination. Sir Henry almost feels the defeat and disaster that the future holds in store for both himself and his erratic followers; but since ever history began, when was it that obstinate and deluded men have not mustered forth to struggle in hopelessness against the fixed decrees of fate? It is a part of the knight's most solemn duty, we believe, to engage with foes and to strive with hosts that are invincible, not in the hope of winning a victory, but in the desire to show how easy it is to die in that cause which has been espoused with faith. The earth is never without people who are known to be pursuing some unattainable object, some grand and beautiful, as Ponce de Leon hunting for the spring of perpetual youth; others, mad and senseless as George Francis Train after the Presidency. Mr. Ogden reminds us of these visionaries in this, that he believes in a myth like Ponce de Leon and follows an infatuation like George Francis Train. Nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that this State will ever return to the status of 1838, unless it is the idea that the old fashioned Democracy can or will bring it back to that condition. Just as well expect the masses of Europe to fall into line behind the house of Bourbon, which they have overthrown and beaten, as to expect that the American people will ever accept the Democracy, which they cast down and spit upon, to be again their master. It is not in the order of things that what we have abased can ever be allowed to rise to lord it over us again. A certain quality called superstition abandons the people when they break their idols with their own hands.

Like the friends of every falling faith, Mr. Ogden and his associates call to us with flaming periods about the good time which the Democracy gave us in its youth, and then again in its prime; but he refuses to listen when we tell him that his creed has worn out its usefulness, and that his party has outlived its days of service. He looks at the anarchy which the world considers the volcano. He sees the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, while the people turn away from the portentous faction of Buchanan, Sill and Davis. There is a wide gulf between the Democratic party that annexed Louisiana and Texas to strengthen and extend the Union, and the party which attempted to dissolve the only government that promised freedom to mankind. There is a record of glory for the Democracy as there is one of shame, and since the men who made the page that lives in light and glory, let not the men who made the story that can only be repeated in darkness attempt to turn the favor of the world by assuming the virtues that they used their highest endeavors to destroy. As the Democracy was once capable and strong, so now it is broken and demoralized. It wiped out its title to support by the treason which it committed, and it lost our confidence in its ability by the weakness which it has displayed at every stage of the contest which it has waged with the Republicans. A party that has been beaten for ten years straight along, which has changed its grounds with such disastrous results so often, and which is today without a platform and without cohesion, is not the organization to make a campaign with next year. And Sir Henry d'Ogden, in protesting that his army is not in the throes of dissolution, offers an alarming evidence that he believes in his own weakness. Men do not protest their strength unnecessarily when they are in health and before a party with whom they expect to wrestle.

Hon. George H. Parker, who has been a Democrat for twenty-five years, and whose talent has been credited by the Democracy of Iowa to the extent of electing him to several important offices, is out in a letter to the Chicago Times, in which he declares that the party has outlived its usefulness, and that it is now either dead or so near to it, as to merit the immediate attention of the family clergyman. This is our opinion, often expressed, but there is a committee of political doctors in New Orleans, who are so oblivious to the signs of approaching dissolution, that they will insist that the old party is as good as ever. It is a great misfortune when doctors mistake the red mark of consumption for the sign of health. Such mistakes as these sometimes prevent dying men from making atonement for their sins; and what is almost as bad, they often put off settlements that ought to be made in justice to the successors of those that are in their last gasp. Mr. Ogden will do well to read what the Hon. Mr. Parker has to say about the head of their common family.

The Manchester, New Hampshire, print works have been sinking money for the past few years, the loss last year amounting to \$100,000. The stock, which in 1865, sold for \$200 a share, now sells for \$80, par value being \$100. The fault is attributed to selling agents, who dictate as to the qualities and styles of goods.

The jail at Augusta, Georgia, caught fire on the nineteenth ultimo, and was only saved from destruction by the bravery of a colored prisoner who went out upon the roof—which is so steep as to make the mere act of standing a perilous job—and drowned the flames with buckets of water.

Among the largest quantities of single articles imported into this country at the present time are railroad iron, furs, sugar, human hair and wire.

England is excited on the subject of her favorite bivalve, oysters. The price charged for good ones is five times as great per bushel in 1871 as it was in 1861. The beds have been dredged to death, and can not be restocked this season.

Since the fires in the northwestern forests, bears and other wild animals are said to be quite troublesome in the districts burned over.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Senate Convened in Extra Session. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 24, 1871. WHEREAS, A vacancy has occurred in the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, by the lamentable death of the late Oscar J. Dunn, and deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the law enacted in pursuance thereof, convene the Senate of the State of Louisiana in extra session for the period of ten days.

Senators are therefore summoned to assemble at the Senate chamber, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of December, 1871, then and there.

First—To fill the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Second—To act on the appointments to office made and the pardons granted by the Governor during vacation.

Third—To devise and prepare such measures of reform as in their wisdom the public interest may seem to demand.

Fourth—To investigate the books, vouchers and accounts of the officers of the State and of the General Assembly.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of New Orleans, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, F. J. HERRON, Secretary of State pro tem.

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., Attends to the practice of his profession as a DENTIST

At the same place he has occupied for twenty-one years. No. 15 Baronne street, Near Canal. de 11 2p

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, Sunday, December 3, 1871.

THE CLOSING DAY OF THE FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR.

L. HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

MORE ABOUT THAT OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

In relation to the advertisement which appears in the New Orleans Times of the first instant, I would respectfully submit to the public the following facts: Previous to making entries for competition at the Louisiana State Fair, I was waited upon by a committee of the different Sewing Machine Agents of this city, and requested to agree not to enter our machines for competition, they agreeing to follow the same course, with the understanding that all could compete with SAMPLES of work done by their machines. As this would be, in fact, the best and truest test of the value of a sewing machine, I agreed to it, and faithfully performed my obligations, feeling perfect reliance in the ability of the machine that I represent to do better work than any other, and make fourteen entries in different departments of the Fair, and in that class which appears all premiums offered for machine work. We received every premium which we had machine agents for competition, and twelve out of sixteen or seventeen of all the premiums awarded machine agents. And this is how the Eight Shuttle-Stitch machines were defeated by the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch machine, namely: By the failure of their agents to win with them one single premium in the regular premium list offered by the Fair Association for machine stitching. As to the rest of those companies who did not compete for "embroidery work and other samples of machine sewing," unless they tell us why they did not compete, I much fear that the public will come to the very natural conclusion, that they were afraid to enter the contest. I am well aware that there were no premiums offered or given on sewing machines at the Fifth Louisiana Fair, and I have just to see or hear of anybody who said there were.

J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. de 11 2p

THAT OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 23, 1871. E. A. TYLER, Esq., Superintendent Department C, Fifth Louisiana State Fair: Dear Sir—An advertisement appears in the morning papers, in which the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company states that the eight leading Grover & Baker elastic stitch machines, as to the Grover & Baker elastic stitch machine, at the Fifth Grand State Fair of Louisiana. As such an advertisement would convey an impression in the minds of the public that the different companies, or their agents, had entered their machines for competition at this very national occasion, and that they were afraid to enter the contest, I am well aware that there were no premiums offered or given on sewing machines at the Fifth Louisiana Fair, and I have just to see or hear of anybody who said there were.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 23, 1871. Gold Medal, Texas State Fair, 1870. Gold Medal, Arkansas State Fair, 1870. Gold Medal, Georgia State Fair, 1870. Gold Medal, Kentucky State Fair, 1869-70. Gold Medal, Louisiana State Fair, 1871. The Public are requested to call and examine the AMERICAN or COLUMBIAN before purchasing an old-fashioned stove.

PHIL MCCABE, Sole Agent for American and Columbian Stoves. de 11 2p

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The largest Music House in the South. No. 129 Canal Street. Offers to the public his special assortment of PIANOS AND ORGANS, Consisting of the world renowned and unsurpassed STEINWAY UPRIGHT, STEINWAY SQUARE, STEINWAY GRAND PIANOS, KNABE SQUARE, UPRIGHT, AND GRAND PIANOFORTES, ALSO, THE HAINES SQUARE PIANOFORTE. None but leading first class Pianos kept, and every piano guaranteed not only as to durability, but also to give satisfaction. Prices to defy competition and terms easy to purchasers. Sole Agency for the celebrated MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, The best and at the same time the cheapest organs made.

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JEW