

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN may be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. G. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. C. Holl, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Etnis, Poncechartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Englien Streets, Third District. Crescent City News Depot, No. 238 Canal street, corner of Howard.

SALE OF LANDS

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 A. M. at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, a general assortment of new and second hand furniture. BY A. J. HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, lot of ground in Gretna—Succession of Rosina Zable et al; lot of ground and house, No. 27 Josephine street; lot of ground and house, No. 21 1/2 King street—Succession of Dr. Moses S. Dowler. BY A. J. HODGSON, Constable Second Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, at No. 246 Grand street, lot of household furniture and effects—William O. Tomaree vs. Le D. Graves. BY UNITED STATES MARSHAL PACKARD, at 12 o'clock, at courthouse, St. Joseph, Tennessee parish, tract of land—United States vs. George Wilson et al. BY JAMES MOORE, Constable Sixth Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, at No. 231 St. Andrew street, guitar, p. cushion and music box—Mrs Ann Gifford vs. Mrs. Charles Rice and Willard. BY ROYAL MARSH & CO., at 11 o'clock, at No. 56 Customhouse street, entire contents of store consisting of notions, fancy goods, hosiery, umbrellas, fixtures, shelving, saw cases, desks, etc. BY SHERIFF SHERMAN, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, lot of ground on Philip R. Clay vs. Widow Bernard Wheelan; lot of ground and buildings corner of Dauphin and Bourbon streets—George Prince vs. Anna Krause Sevelinas.

Local Intelligence

CRIMINAL COURT—Richard Cummings, charged with swearing repeatedly as a bondsman for certain parties, that he was another Cummings, who is a real property holder, was released on his own recognizance in the sum of \$500, to answer to a charge of perjury. Thomas Smith, alias McElroy, who had pleaded guilty of carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to pay \$25 or go down five days to investigate the Parish Prison. For the same offense, Henry Taylor, whom the jury found guilty, goes down for five days, in default of \$25. In the case of Josephine Spencer, charged with knowingly receiving stolen goods, the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi. Jim Henry, charged with stealing on the sixteenth of January, a box of tobacco valued at \$25 from the steamship Margaret, was convicted. Antonio Esquivino, charged with assault and battery on H. Raymond, was convicted. Mary Overbeck, charged with robbing Jennie Forrest of some clothing, was convicted. Thompson—Academy—Lurline—Day in Paris—Brigands.

FILE.—About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a one-story frame house, No. 153 Howard street, between Poydras and Perdido streets, occupied as a dwelling by officer McLaughlin. It is said that the fire originated in a rear apartment, occupied as a bedroom by an insane woman named Bridget Lanehan, who accidentally set fire to the bedding, which, together with the furniture in the room, was destroyed. The woman was badly burned about the legs and sent to the Charity Hospital by the police. The damage to the furniture will amount to about \$150, that to the building about \$100. The building is the property of Mr. Lamagan and is insured. The furniture was not insured. Les Brigands and Day in Paris at the Academy to-night.

COMMITTED.—Recorder McArthur sent the following named persons to the Criminal Court: George Rutherford, for embezzling twenty-six dollars from J. A. D'Hemecourt. There are two sides to the question. Maggie Davis, for making a battering ram of herself on Maria Delasalle. Charles St. Amant, for carrying a concealed weapon. They eat their meat very rare—free lodgers in the calaboose. The Citizens' Guard advances for a burglar-proof safe. If that office doesn't need one, then are some of the proprietors greatly benefited. Last Saturday several employees thought an iron safe in that office a genuine nuisance. They have arrived, Sing Sing Jack and Yorker, from Mohave, where the atmosphere was not wholesome for them. They have unwillingly returned to smoke merschaum pipes and good tobacco, wear brown shoes and play with flash jewelry. Thompson—Academy—Lurline—Day in Paris—Brigands.

Mr. Taylor Gamble having resigned his position as foreman of that gallant band, Mississippi No. 2, Mr. E. A. Burke was chosen to fill the bill—and he fills it. LOTTA BASE BALL CLUB.—At a meeting of the Lotta Base Ball Club, Thursday, February 1, the following officers were duly elected: J. Dempsey, president; E. C. Hook, vice president; S. Lobe, secretary; H. B. Hensel, treasurer; C. Carlton, captain of first nine; Board of directors—H. S. Bessard, chairman; J. T. Hanton, J. W. S. Fisher, H. Lobe, A. Kimbler and P. Blake. Lydia Thompson matinee—Academy—Lurline.

MARDI GRAS.—The following edicts were yesterday promulgated by his royal highness: EDICT II. His Excellency the Governor of the State of Louisiana. In order to avoid any unpleasant complications which might arise through the confusion of authority, you are hereby directed to use your office on Mardi Gras, between the hours of 3 P. M. and sundown, and during that period to refrain from the exercise or attempt to exercise any gubernatorial prerogatives or duties. Further—in order to better preserve the peace and maintain the dignity of the realm, you are also directed to dispense that riotous body known as the Louisiana State Legislature, and place their hall of meeting during the same period of time. A prompt acknowledgment of your excellency's submission will be deemed a favor. Given under our hand and seal, at Carnival Palace, on the second day of February, 1872. REX. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 2, 1872.

To His Royal Highness the King of the Carnival: The Governor of the State of Louisiana, containing the highest regard for your majesty's person and authority, will feel honored in obeying your royal mandates as far as lies in his power. He regrets that his influence with the State Legislature is not sufficient to control their action to the extent demanded, but will cheerfully transmit to that body your majesty's gracious communication. Subsequent to the occurrence of the above important correspondence, his majesty was pleased to order the promulgation of the following: EDICT III. In view of numerous petitions filed at the foot of the throne—all to the following tenor: NEW ORLEANS, February 1, 1872. Your most worthy and great favor on a large number of employes if you could succeed in having business suspended on the evening when your dictum will be the recognized law of the city. Weiling you abundantly in aid, and hoping, through your aid, to be able to assist in the joy. I remain your subject. EMPLOYEE. Now, therefore, we, the "King of the Carnival," do hereby order and ordain, that all private places of business in this city be closed at one o'clock on Tuesday, February 13, 1872 (old Probabilities permitting), so that none of our beloved subjects may be debarred from participating in the same. To be accorded to their legitimate sovereign. Given under our hand and seal at Carnival Palace, this second day of February, 1872. REX. In addition to the above we learn from one of the king's chamberlains that the procession promises to be not only a complete success, but perhaps one of the grandest affairs that ever occurred in New Orleans. Masking parties are everywhere forming, among which are some composed of the wealthiest and most respectable young men in the city. All seem to have caught the spirit of the thing, and are reporting, as directed, to headquarters. The system thus introduced can not fail to add greatly to the enjoyment of all parties concerned, including the public, and Mardi Gras days will be this year an "upside down day" of the most colossal, yet orderly character. Lydia Thompson matinee—Academy—Lurline.

PRESENTATION TO LOTTA.—Speech and Response.—Lotta appeared in her charming specialty of Paul in the "Pet of the Petticoats," and in "Nan, the God of Nothing." It being the benefit of Lotta, she was favored with a large audience, and one of the most fashionable that New Orleans could produce. After the last act of the "Pet of the Petticoats" she was called before the curtain, and while bowing her attention was attracted by a voice in the private box on the right hand side. She stopped, seemed astonished, when the voice of Mr. Wynne Rogers broke the silence. He said: Miss Lotta: I have been delegated to perform the pleasant task of presenting to you a little testimonial of our appreciation as a lady, and also as an acknowledgment of your worth and talent. These whom I do not know, but young men, but still your sincere admirers—the best proof that their admiration in the name they have conferred upon their organization, and during the contests they have had with the various clubs for supremacy, they have always been guided by that spirit of gentle rivalry that makes defeat almost a joy. Miss Lotta, I have always shown in your professional career. This is a small token they present not to represent the admiration or esteem they hold for you within their hearts. And although you were to-night the "Pet of the Petticoats," I assure you there is no jealousy in New Orleans that does not esteem you. Mr. Rogers then read the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Lotta Base Ball Club of New Orleans, do hereby elect Miss Lotta an honorary member of our club; and be it that the secretary of the club be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the amiable lady from whom the club derives its name, together with a suitable badge of honorary membership, and a tableau of games played by the club. S. LONE, Secretary. Mr. Rogers then presented her with a handsome gold medal, on which was inscribed: Presented to Miss Lotta, from the Lotta Base Ball Club, as a token of their esteem. New Orleans, Louisiana, January 1, 1872. J. DEMPSEY, President. Lotta then advanced to the front of the stage, and said: Gentlemen, I thank you a thousand times. May Heaven bless you all. And now, as I am an honorary member of the Lotta Base Ball Club, I intend to stand fast to my "base," never get "whitewashed" by a home right—and will always make a "home right" for you. This speech was received with immense applause; cheer after cheer rent the air. She was called before the curtain twice, and it was with difficulty that she could leave in time to dress for *Nan, the God of Nothing*. Thompson—Academy—Lurline—Day in Paris—Brigands. James Hogan, some years old, while gathering bits of wood last evening, in the yard on Elysian Fields street, where a house is in course of construction, was knocked senseless by a piece of timber falling on him. He was sent to his home, No. 68 Elysian Fields street. DROWNED.—When the little steamer Agnes was about fifty miles from the city, Timothy Colman, a passenger, forty-three years old, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered. He left a carpet-bag on board.

ITALIAN SOCIETY, TRIO AL BERSAGLIO. At the annual election of this society, held on the seventeenth of January, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: George Lawrence, president; Genaro Minieri, vice president; Antonio

Sidoti, treasurer; John Astredo, secretary; Joseph Castellano, physician; Joseph P. Macheo, grand marshal. Military officers of the company—F. Pace, Jr., captain; A. Sansoni, first lieutenant; G. More, second lieutenant; F. Astredo, third lieutenant; Antonio Sciachettano, Saverio Gabrielli, standard bearers; Gennaro Marziano, orderly sergeant; G. De Cavallo, staff officer; G. Gaezza, V. Oliveri, D. Mancusso, P. Anselmo, sergeants; P. Ajello, C. La Rosa, G. Basille, G. Tarranto, B. Mangano, P. Guarnero, G. Antello, L. Campeta, corporals.

FROM WASHINGTON

The President's Concession, and his Violation of the Constitution—Attorney General Williams' Friendship for Reporters—Newspaper Row Draws an Inference—The Incident of the Washington Treaty—The Amalgamation of Washington to be Investigated—New Orleans Customhouse Investigation—New System of Transportation. WASHINGTON, January 27, 1872. The final though tardy action of the Secretary of war in ordering General Emory to hold the troops in readiness to preserve order in case the Carter mob should attempt to take possession of the Louisiana State government, is regarded here by public men of both parties as a virtual though reluctant concession on the part of the administration to the demand of Governor Warmoth; and this, notwithstanding the declaration of the Attorney General, who no intention of the acting from the policy announced in the already famous dispatch of the fifteenth instant from the Attorney General. Backed up as this demand was by the REPUBLICAN, and closely followed by events which demonstrated to the country its necessity, the President could not gracefully, nor without clouding his chances for the future, refuse longer to concede the federal power. Here was a violent armed faction in open war with, and threatening to overthrow, the lawfully constituted authority of the State—threatening the most grievous of social disorders. It was to prevent this threat from being carried into execution that the troops were called for. In making his demand, Governor Warmoth not only exercised a privilege, but, more than that, he performed a duty—he obeyed the constitution. The President had no right to take cognizance of the causes of the contest, to head-quarters. It was this, and this only, to see and understand the fact communicated to him by the Governor that a state of affairs existed requiring the presence of soldiers, and to immediately order them to the spot. He had no business to attempt to reach beyond this fact; worse than that, by doing so, he violated the constitution. Mr. Williams' dispatch, referred to above, has been the subject of a good deal of mirth and ridicule even among the mediocrities, who are by no means insensible to the stupidity of their own Agency General. Shortly after he was elevated to his present dignity he was the goodness to publish to Newspapers Row that he was an especial friend of the reporters, and that he would not emulate the reticence of his predecessor. Of course the "Row" liked that well enough, but having a very ugly propensity of inquiring into the meaning of things and of inferring hugely, it fell to, and after a profound analysis of the circumstances, and a conclusion laboriously reached, whisperingly congratulated itself that the Attorney General was in hand before it, had sundry cavings in it, and at last it was placed in a state of "dead fat." An inquest was held, and so the jury decided, saying that it came to its death by a combination of circumstances, but chiefly by the Washington treaty.

NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION

One of the most notable of recent developments at the capital is the interest manifested by Congress and other public men in Mr. Albert Brisbane's new system of transportation, which he is now seeking to introduce. It is to be carried on by means of hollow spheres moving through pneumatic tubes. The spheres are to be made of cast iron, and the tube of wood, with a metallic rail or plate as a road bed on the bottom. It will be seen that the spheres are intended to roll, the estimated velocity being nearly a hundred miles per hour, and the cost of transportation one-fifth that of railroads. All the Congressmen who have seen a description of the system and who are intelligent enough to comprehend the scientific principles upon which it is based, are enthusiastic in its praise. Mr. Brisbane intends to construct, at his own expense, a tube from the government printing office to the Capitol, a distance of about half a mile. He asks that the government reimburse him for the cost of the tube when he shall have demonstrated by the truth of his theory. The great advantages promised in this new scheme of transportation are clearly beyond all that has ever been hoped for in a similar line, and, if the theories of the enthusiastic projector are fully realized, it will prove, indeed, the grandest accomplishment of the present century. It will do for the exchange of products what the magnetic telegraph does for the exchange of thought; it will, for all practical purposes of transportation, annihilate space, and place the industry and commerce of the world in possession of the means of universal and rapid communication. By it the temperate and tropical regions may be brought into close proximity, and their products exchanged in their natural state. The mountain regions of the world will be penetrated, and their now inaccessible treasures reached; the deserts crossed, and the outlying regions of the earth, at present severed from intercourse, opened to relation with the great centres. RAD.

FROM WASHINGTON

From outcroppings here, there is little doubt that the congressional committee charged with the duty of investigating the frauds of the New Orleans Customhouse will find a state of affairs equal to, if not far worse than that recently disclosed in the New York Customhouse. WASHINGTON CITY GOVERNMENT. The new municipal government of this District is already in hot water, and a subject for congressional investigation. A memorial is sent to Congress, signed by a thousand citizens, property holders of Washington, a considerable number of whom are of the wealthiest and most influential in the city. This memorial is signed, in substance, against the Board of Public Works. It is claimed that too much power has been delegated to them for purposes of public improvement. These memorialists are of the party who last year attempted to procure an injunction restraining the Territorial Legislature from levying the enormous amount of taxes required for carrying out the extravagant plans of the board. As the subject is one of national interest, I send the full text of the memorial: To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: Your memorialists, citizens and taxpayers of the District of Columbia, desiring of securing good government, promoting the general prosperity, and securing an economical administration of the municipal affairs of the said District, respectfully declare that the charge brought against us of being "enemies to improvement" has no foundation either in fact or in inference. We are in favor of judicious improvements, and of liberal expenditure to meet them; but we oppose the so-called "improvements" of the Board of Public Works, for these reasons: 1. The thirty-seventh section of the act of February 21, 1871, has been violated in several particulars; the Board of Public Works has usurped authority to make improvements not "authorized by law," not "intrusted to their charge by the Legislative Assembly or Congress." 2. The plain intent of the act, that two members of the board should be citizens and residents of the city of Washington, has been violated. 3. In seven months appropriations for contingent expenses have been demanded by the executive and the board, and made by the Legislature, to the extraordinary amount of over two hundred thousand dollars. 4. Whereas it was expressly provided that there should be a civil engineer on the board at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, paid by the United States government, the board imported from New York, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum, an engineer whom it has since dismissed, and is now trying to make the seapoint of its blunders. 5. The city hall (a fine proof building) was abandoned, and four separate buildings for the different branches were hired and fitted up at an expense of not less than \$100,000. 6. The Legislature, at the instigation of the board, has passed two loan bills of \$1,000,000 each, for improvements. Each bill involved an additional special tax of \$2,000,000 on private property; and this whole sum of \$12,000,000 is to be placed absolutely and without restriction in the hands of the board. 7. An unparalleled prodigy in advertising has been exhibited in the employment of fifty newspapers, bearing opinions and resolutions to subsidizing the press of the District. 8. It has created many new bureaus, largely increasing the number of corporation officers, and thereby increasing salaries. 9. It hired thousands of men, carts and wagons, many of them from the adjoining States, at extravagant cost, just before the close of the year. 10. Two elections have been held within a year (only one being necessary), at an expense exceeding \$100,000, including registration and advertising. 11. Contracts involving enormous costs have been made, unlawfully, before appropriations were made for carrying them out. 12. It has altered grades without discretion or fixed plan, and has laid down much pavement and gutter, evidently designed to be only temporary, and some of which has already been replaced. 13. It has cut down, filled up, narrowed and "parked" streets without consulting the property owners, frequently against their expressed will, and generally to the absolute detriment and deterioration of the real estate of the city. 14. It has filled up, narrowed, walled and otherwise manipulated the canal, both by itself and in connection with brewers, so injudiciously that not only has some of the most costly works (on Seventeenth street) proved a palpable failure, but we are actually threatened with inundation and pestilence. 15. In brief, these so-called improvements are carried on without judgment or coherence, hastily, at a wrong season of the year, and on a scale of recklessness which renders the real estate of the District with a burden amounting to confiscation. Finally, the transactions of the board have been kept secret, and the citizens have had no opportunity of access to records or official information concerning its contracts. Your memorialists are convinced that the above reasons (many of the above enumerated in which are either analogies or precisely similar to those which characterized the recent misgovernment of the city of New York) will stand the test of rigid investigation, and accompanying papers be referred to a committee of your honorable bodies, that our grievances be inquired into, and such redress granted as may seem just and proper. NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION.

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AMUSEMENTS

Grand matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, when the "Heit at Lay" will be presented, by Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Stuart Robson and Miss Augusta L. Dargon in the case. This evening "The Rivals" Monday evening, Mr. Edwin Adams, in his great specialty "A Fool and His Money." Charles Theatre. Grand Saturday matinee, with Miss Lotta in the "Fire Fly." This evening, the "Pet of the Petticoats," with Lotta as Paul and Ben DeBar as Jago. At the Grand Opera, North Carolina, the entertainment, Annual Mardi Gras ball on the thirteenth instant.

Academy of Music

For the matinee to-day at twelve o'clock the burlesque of "Lurline." This evening the Lydia Thompson company in "A Day in Paris" and "Les Brigands." Monday evening the grand burlesque of "Kenilworth."

The Opera House

This evening the first night of Flotow's grand opera of "Martha." To-morrow evening the opera of "Lucia Borgia."

Tivoli Circle

Now that the severity of the weather has diminished, the attendance at the Paris Pavilion Circus in Tivoli circle has greatly augmented. Matinee performances to-day at twelve o'clock, and night entertainments this evening at quarter before eight o'clock.

Monthly Report of Barometer and Thermometer

Table showing monthly mean barometer and thermometer readings for January 1872. Columns include Date, Mean Barometer, Mean Thermometer, Rain, and Wind.

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