

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

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 10, 1873.

The Louisiana Congressmen voted as a unit on the back pay question.

Santa Anna has been writing a book this winter on "Mexican Affairs," and a Boston firm is to publish it.

The celebrated race horse Flora Belle has been purchased by Alexander Lewis, of Chicago, from Thomas W. Smith, of St. Louis, for \$25,000.

Our lady readers may be interested in learning that the large number of deaths from small-pox has materially increased the supply of false hair.

An Irish newspaper says, "In the absence of both editors, the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman to edit the paper this week."

One of the largest farmers in the world is being placed in position by the Catawqua Manufacturing Company, at Fernside. It is capable of striking a thirty ton blow.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., at No. 22 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, Second District, household furniture, etc.

The Houston Union announces the arrival in that city of Jacob Hassinger, Esq., of the New Orleans German Gazette. He is on his way to Austin, to place his daughter in a female seminary in that city.

The Postoffice will be open to-morrow (Good Friday) from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M., and from 2 P. M. until 4:30 P. M. on Sunday, and further notice, the Postoffice will remain open from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M.

Carlo Patti, who died recently in St. Louis, was born in the green room of a theatre at Madrid, during the performance of "Norma," in 1812. His mother, then a popular prima donna, sang in the first two acts.

Thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars in prizes will be distributed by the Louisiana State Fair Lottery Association, April 29 next. A limited number of tickets are left. Call at the central office, No. 107 Canal street, Grover & Baker salerooms, for your tickets.

Valuable property, succession of William Phillips, will be sold this day by Messrs. Montgomery, at twelve o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, consisting of four valuable lots of ground with improvements thereon, situated on Calhoun, near St. Charles street. For full particulars see advertisement.

A gentleman took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. This willingness on the part of 'our oldest and best' to glance at the other side of the question speaks well for their awakening good sense, and for the welfare of the community which looks to them for an example. Political intolerance, politely called conservatism, has always been the ruling passion of this community, and therefore the least opening of the door, however unwelcome, to the admission of ideas and theories opposed to the old doctrine, should be hailed as an advance toward that spirit of tolerance upon which all progress is founded.

An old bachelor said, "There's more jewelry worn now-a-days than when I was young. But there's one piece that I always admired that I don't often see now." "What is that?" asked a young lady. "A thimble," was the reply. He was regarded with contempt and scorn by every lady in the room for the rest of the evening.

An important contribution to our national archaeology will be published later in the spring, by D. Appleton & Co. It is on the "Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia tribes," by Mr. Charles C. Jones, a lawyer of the latter State, who has made this a specialty and has a fine collection of relics. It will form a large and copiously illustrated volume.

A Russian, living at Nice, who has made many millions of rubles by railway speculations, is uneducated, but passionately fond of music, and his one pleasure is to maintain an orchestra. He engages by the year the best musicians; in the morning they take up their position at one end of a salon in his villa, he sits down in his armchair at the other, and they fiddle all the day.

Henry Oser is another lucky man. He announces in another column that he was the holder of one-half of the combination ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery which, on Tuesday of this week, drew the capital prize, amounting to \$500,000. Mr. Oser is a well known butcher in Algiers. The ticket was purchased by J. C. Butler, in Algiers, where it is presumed there are a few others of the same sort.

The St. Louis Democrat says an elegant sample cavalry sabre, weighing about a half pound less than the present style, and with a straighter blade and more highly ornamented guard, has just been completed at the ordnance office at Washington to-day. The trouble heretofore has been that the cavalry sabres in use were too heavy, and of average physical strength, after he had cut twelve or fifteen of the enemy from each to bracket, his arms began to ache. The troops also complain that a lighter weapon—one that can be used to stick legs, cut up tobacco, and be utilized in various other ways—is needed.

It is not generally known that George Eliot—Mrs. George H. Lewis—was in early life the protégée of Herbert Spencer, and that in his training we must give much of the credit for the wonderful books she has written. "He taught her to think, to reflect, and to reason by scientific methods," says one who knows her, and to his teachings is attributed the remarkable depth and clearness of her writing, which always seemed to us to be more masculine than feminine in its style. Besides being the first female author of the day, she is an accomplished musician, speaks several languages with fluency, is familiar with the fine arts, and also with logic and metaphysics.

OUR SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

This day six years ago the New Orleans Republican first saw the light; unwelcome by its contemporaries, nay worse, greeted with scorn and hostility, unnoticed by a large and influential class among our citizens, but charged with a message which many a humble heart ached to hear, inspired with a prophecy which many a patriotic one longed to see fulfilled. At that time there was no daily Republican paper published in this city or State. The press was controlled entirely in the interest of those opposed to the principles which had triumphed in the war, opposed to the government, opposed to the extension of the franchise to the colored people, opposed, in short, to progressive and republican measures of every description; and hostile, bitterly hostile, to every person who favored such measures. The administration of the national government was in the hands of Andrew Johnson, who was inspired by the spirit of reaction. The State government had been suffered to fall into the keeping of a man who used all its power to defeat Republican measures and to disappoint their supporters. It was a time when to proclaim oneself a Republican was to invite opprobrium, and to establish a Republican newspaper seemed the height of temerity. Who would subscribe for it, who would buy it, who would even read it? "Its patrons," it was sneeringly said, "are more familiar with other implements than the pen!" The very necessities were afraid to lose caste by crying it out; and when they took it at all, concealed it under the other papers, and waited till it was asked for. Such citizens, not Republicans, as had a curiosity to see it, and were brave by nature, sent for it at night and read it secretly, as a girl reads Don Juan. The other dailies, proud in their established standing and in the favor they enjoyed, twitted the new comer with its insignificance and prophesied for it a short life and a sad one. Now, of those haughty sheets not one survives, at least not in the same hands, and on the same basis as at that time. One has ceased to speak in the language of the country and airs its antiquated notions in a foreign tongue; two have passed into other management and are no longer the same; two have died outright. We, however, still live, and live to see the principles we were the first to advocate practically established as the law of the land; to see the paper whose small beginnings were so discouraging at the head of the republican press of the South; to see it openly read in public places, and habitually in the hands of "our most respectable citizens," sometimes even before they unfold the prehensible *Plebeian*, the belligerent *Bea* or the thermoscopic *Times*. This willingness on the part of "our oldest and best" to glance at the other side of the question speaks well for their awakening good sense, and for the welfare of the community which looks to them for an example. Political intolerance, politely called conservatism, has always been the ruling passion of this community, and therefore the least opening of the door, however unwelcome, to the admission of ideas and theories opposed to the old doctrine, should be hailed as an advance toward that spirit of tolerance upon which all progress is founded.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

This body offers a sort of neutral ground upon which citizens may cooperate without suspicion of political motive. It is a sort of *tabula rasa* within which there may be an exchange of opinion without violation of the restrictions which party divisions have imposed elsewhere. Whether the measures proposed by the chamber are listened to by the authorities they are always replete with a sentiment of common welfare, which entitles them to the respect and secures the respectful consideration of all.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. J. H. Kennard introduced a proposition to examine the facts connected with the recent mud blockade. It was not intended to impute any one, but to take testimony, as the lawyers say, *de bene esse*, to be read, if necessary, upon any future inquiry. We might say, without offense to any of our readers, "to perpetrate evidence," as was recently done on a political occasion. The wisdom of this order will be obvious when Congress shall come to decide whether this constant scratching out of the bar by machinery will be adequate to navigation. This testimony impartially taken and authentically will be historical.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It seems to us plain that when the access to the sea for twenty millions of people may be cut off by the ignorance of a ship master, or the anxiety of a pilot to earn a few dollars, it is no such trifling as a great productive interest requires. The impartial inquiry ordered by the chamber as to the fact of obstructions will decide whether the government should rely upon submarine excavators. Upon this subject we have no question. The bar across the Mississippi entitles for a century and a half stood at a normal depth of from eleven to sixteen feet. It has been deepened to eighteen and even nineteen and a half feet by artificial means. It has been closed by a single storm, and recently by a grounded ship. This demands a more permanent outlet. A ship canal which will bring the Gulf water to the river bank, may afford a conduit of commerce entirely independent of storms or currents. The Chamber of Commerce has recommended this work, and now takes testimony to prove that the best system of dredging has proved insufficient to avoid the obstructions. Other theories so far as tried having proved abortive, the corollary is inevitable. The Fort St. Philip canal

THE TROUBLE IN GRANT PARISH.

The attempt of the Fusionists to organize a government in Grant parish independent of the State authorities, has resulted, as might have been expected, in collision and bloodshed. And as we are without any details from any eye witness, this simple statement embraces about all the information in our possession. Our reporter has obtained from the office of the John T. Moore and the La Belle all the information which they possessed, which it will be seen is limited to reports obtained from Mr. Calhoun, who was for a time on board of one of the steamers, intending to come to the city, and other parties in Alexandria and elsewhere, who have not been adherents at Colfax since the outbreak of hostilities. If, indeed, there has been any serious fighting.

THE TROUBLE IN GRANT PARISH.

Judge Rutland also makes a statement to the effect that it is hardly satisfactory either as to the causes of the difficulty, or the character of the respective parties or the results up to the time he boarded the steamer, a fugitive from his home. He brings a rumor that his home has been sacked by the colored people, which, we hope, he will find hereafter to be incorrect. As for the reports of the killing of two peaceable colored men by Ward and his men, about a week ago, we are quite unable to credit them. As a rule, the colored people do not kill peaceable folks, and are especially friendly to those of their own race. Defects like these in circumstantial statement greatly impair its value, because it is difficult for the reader to determine which is good testimony and which is more hearsay.

THE TROUBLE IN GRANT PARISH.

But whatever may have been the cause of this war or the legal rights of the belligerents, certain it is that a serious disturbance exists, and that the citizens of

THE TROUBLE IN GRANT PARISH.

the surrounding parishes have been interested in favor of one of the parties, when they should have appeared on the scene as peace makers, if at all.

THE TROUBLE IN GRANT PARISH.

What it will be necessary for the Governor to do in the premises will depend upon future advice. The opinion was entertained yesterday that the excitement would die away and the parties quietly disperse and resume their ordinary avocations before a force sent from the city could arrive at Colfax. If the next advice from above confirm these views, there will be no necessity for sending up on armed party to preserve the peace. But we are assured that, if necessary, a company of well armed militia will be dispatched by the Governor with orders to suppress the riot at all hazards, and bring the guilty leaders to trial and punishment.

THE TROUBLE IN GRANT PARISH.

France has been allotted half the space set apart for the exhibition of articles of foreign art at Vienna.

A CARD.

New Orleans, April 9, 1873. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half of combination ticket No. 2, 17, 28, class eighty three, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of \$500,000, on Tuesday, April 9, 1873, said ticket having cost the sum of fifty cents at the office of J. C. Butler, in Algiers, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

HENRY OSER, Jackson street, between Vallette and Chestnut streets, Algiers. April 11, 1873.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1873.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

First Day—Saturday, April 12.

FIRST RACE—One mile and three-quarters, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second \$100, third \$50.

SECOND RACE—The Pickwick Stake, for colts and fillies three years old, \$500 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added, to be paid after the race; \$200, third \$100; mile heat, closed with twelve nominations.

THIRD RACE—Three miles, for all ages, with 100 nominations on each; three points allowed to mare and geldings; club purse, \$500; first horse \$200, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

Second Day—Sunday, April 13.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race; two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—One mile and a quarter, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—The Louisiana Stake, for colts and fillies three years old, \$500 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added, to be paid after the race; \$200, third \$100; two mile heats, closed with nine nominations.

Fourth Day—Monday, April 14.

FIRST RACE—Two miles, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—Setting race; one mile and a half; horses entered to be sold for \$1500, to carry their baggage; for \$200 ten pounds, for \$500 fifteen pounds, for \$750 twenty pounds; the winner to carry his baggage; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

Fourth Day—Tuesday, April 15.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race; two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—One mile, for three year olds; winner of the Pickwick Stake, seven points allowed to mare and geldings; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Two mile heats, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

Fifth Day—Wednesday, April 16.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race; two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—One mile, for three year olds; winner of the Pickwick Stake, seven points allowed to mare and geldings; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

Sixth Day—Thursday, April 17.

FIRST RACE—Two miles, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—Setting race; one mile and a half; horses entered to be sold for \$1500, to carry their baggage; for \$200 ten pounds, for \$500 fifteen pounds, for \$750 twenty pounds; the winner to carry his baggage; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

Seventh Day—Friday, April 18.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race; two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—One mile, for three year olds; winner of the Pickwick Stake, seven points allowed to mare and geldings; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Two mile heats, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

Eighth Day—Saturday, April 19.

FIRST RACE—The Puritan Stake, for fillies three years old; \$500 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added, to be paid after the race; \$200, third \$100; closed with five nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation Purse, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; horses better than allowed seven pounds; twenty ten pounds; three times or more, fifteen pounds; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse, \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

Rules of Admission.

Notices admitted to stand upon expanded by notice.

Quarter street badges will be sold to all parts of the stand and ground.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter street.

Members are entitled to free admission for ladies accompanying them.

Ladies are invited to free admission for ladies accompanying them.

The plan adopted by the Association is to have 2000 tickets, at fifty cents a ticket, the same price as usual for admission to the Fair, with a coupon attached bearing a number, the said ticket entitling the holder to admission to our Fair, the coupon to be retained by himself.

On the last day of the Fair members corresponding with the number of their tickets, and all the prizes in another place, the drawing will take place under the supervision of the following gentlemen:

J. S. MACK, Esq., President of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association.

W. H. BROWN, Esq., Secretary of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association.

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JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Excels all orders with promptness and dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96..... Canal Street..... 96

SHOPPING.

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers. THE CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE, and 157 1/2

REDDOND B. MANNION.

29..... Carondelet Street..... 29

Agents Travelers Letters of Credit on Messrs. N. M. BROTHERTON, Messrs. BROTHERTON, BROTHERS, PARIS; Messrs. N. M. BROTHERS, CHICAGO; Messrs. A. L. BROTHERS, NEW YORK; and all their correspondents. 122 3/4

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL.

Established by the late Legislature for the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints.

IS ON THE POSTCHARTAIN RAILROAD, Fifth square outside Calhoun street.

Private cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards \$1 per day; private rooms \$5. Apply at the hospital. my 21 y

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 17, 1873.

It having come to my knowledge that assessments for taxes have heretofore been unregularly made, and that marked favoritism has been shown to individuals to the detriment of the general public, and the interests of justice, and being desirous that each citizen shall bear his proportion of the burden of supporting the State government, and no more;

I hereby give notice to all State assessors that, hereafter, errors or omissions, such as have been complained of, will hereinafter be considered sufficient cause for the immediate removal of the delinquent officer. All errors and omissions in existing assessment rolls will be promptly corrected, as provided for by law.

Given under my hand and seal of the State heretofore attached this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, WILLIAM WRENS, Assistant Secretary of State, mh 23 2p

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873, AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, will draw in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand DISTRIBUTION OF 503 PRIZES, Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold, Amounting to \$37,485.

It take place under the following scheme:

1. Prize of five thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

2. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, 1,000

3. Prize of five hundred dollars in gold, 500

4. Prize of two hundred dollars in gold, 200

5. Prize of one hundred dollars in gold, 100

6. Prize of fifty dollars in gold, 50

7. Prize of twenty dollars in gold, 20

8. Prize of ten dollars in gold, 10

9. Prize of five dollars in gold, 5

10. Prize of two dollars in gold, 2

11. Prize of one dollar in gold, 1

12. Prize of fifty cents in gold, 50

13. Prize of twenty cents in gold, 20

14. Prize of ten cents in gold, 10

15. Prize of five cents in gold, 5

16. Prize of two cents in gold, 2

17. Prize of one cent in gold, 1

18. Prize of fifty cents in silver, 50

19. Prize of twenty cents in silver, 20

20. Prize of ten cents in silver, 10

21. Prize of five cents in silver, 5

22. Prize of two cents in silver, 2

23. Prize of one cent in silver, 1

24. Prize of fifty cents in silver, 50