

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 17, 1873.

Kentucky sends a colored brass band to the Vienna exposition.

Blackleg is a disease that troubles the sows of the Northwest.

St. Augustine, Florida, is fifty years older than any city in the United States.

Red is the fashionable color in hair at present. Golden has gone "out" completely.

The Chinese of San Francisco have gone into the pocket-picking business, with great success.

There is but one guide-board in the whole State of Rhode Island, and that points the wrong way.

Last week of the wonderful Baby Benson at the Academy of Music, in her incomparable songs and dances.

The time for receiving city taxes at the City Hall, with four per cent discount, has been extended to the twenty-fifth instant.

A Western pulpit orator defines religion as "an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."

There is an honest man in San Francisco. He is a tobaccoist who has put out a sign reading: "Imported cigars of our own manufacture."

A Western genius has ascertained that the author of the letters of Junius was Cadmus; that he was, in fact, the author of nearly all the letters of the alphabet.

The steamer Exponder arrived in port last evening, from Fort Smith, Arkansas, bringing 5503 bales of cotton. This is the largest cargo since the war. The Natchez, in March, 1870, brought down from Vicksburg 5117 bales.

"Dat poor Jurg" he don't play some more mit de Kademy of Musik, ven dia veek was gone already, look, and he was gain away soon. Last week of George S. Knight, the great German character artist in his celebrated songs, dances, etc.

Replying to an official inquiry, a county clerk in Virginia has sent word to the State capital that his county "never up to this time has been afflicted with a resident notary public, lawyer, or preacher, and for twenty years has been without a doctor."

M. Louis Passy, the reporter of the French commission of inquiry with reference to the losses sustained by the departments invaded by the Germans, estimates the amount of their pecuniary losses at 650,000,000 francs, and those of the city of Paris at 300,000,000.

A Parisian philosopher has made the laughing gas market active by leaving the following testament: "It is my wish that any one of my relatives who shall presume to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited. He who laughs most heartily shall be my sole heir."

In Milwaukee last week a man was selected mayor of the city by a handsome majority. He now declines to qualify, on the ground that, having been a member of the city council at the time of his election, there may be a question raised as to his eligibility. His name is Kellogg.

Philadelphia is waging war upon the street beggars, it having been discovered that one of the most noted, whose income from fraud is often times \$20 per day, in an aristocratic quarter, loans money at usury and gets drunk nightly. Another, a deformed woman, owns a row of houses, and is a large dealer in real estate.

The Hon. W. B. Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in an after-dinner conversation with the editor of the London Times, informed that gentleman in the United States, 1000 miles from the seaboard, he could find a paper published every day in the week and every week in the year, that gave more news in one week than all the papers of London presented in a month.

The late Mrs. James Gordon Bennett was riding in the steam cars on one occasion, when General Scott entered and took a seat directly behind her. As he appeared to be unoccupied, the lady handed the general a copy of the New York Herald which she had been reading. "Madam, I thank you," said the general, returning the paper, "I never read the Herald." The general had one less newspaper to support him at the next election.

A rural California paper says: "Our town is crimson, pink and white with peach, almond and the blossoms of other fruit trees; yet, looking up the Otis Canon, far over the serrated hills, rise drearily higher and higher, the snow-capped peaks are clearly mapped against the sky." This is a painful instance of what a little Joaquin Miller can do, when the inhabitants of a large but sparsely settled country are infected with it.

The death of General Sherman in the regular army is six. Under the law there can be no promotions to this grade until the number is reduced below six, which is to be the maximum hereafter. There is talk of retiring General Philip St. George Cook, the oldest officer in the service—a graduate of 1857. This would make a vacancy to be filled by promotion, with a great number of expectants and candidates to fill it.

The Young Men's Christian Association intend to hold a fair at Odd Fellows' Hall next week. They desire to enlist all de nominations, and to unite all of the Christian churches in this city in the work. This band of young men have been making a bold struggle for good in New Orleans. Their objects and aims are all of the noblest character. Let the noble, the good and true, of every name, and our citizens, who wish to encourage and support young men, who strike for the right, help.

In the United States Circuit Court of Boston, recently, Judge Sibley decided that any promise by the teller of a bank to pay at a future time a check, the drawer of which has no funds on deposit at the date of presentment, does not bind the bank, because such promise is without consideration, and also within the statute of frauds, as being an oral promise to pay the debt of another, and therefore should be in writing. The decision is one of considerable importance to the business community.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

The political affairs of this State, for a series of months in an alarming condition, have at last culminated in a well defined insurrection against the government. Conciliation has been carried to a point which has led its enemies to suggest the suspicion of weakness, and it is plain that no remedy short of overpowering force will prove effectual to arrest the spirit of insubordination which has been insidiously instilled into the minds of the people in many of the parishes. The Grant parish massacre is the tocsin of war, which strikes upon the ear with no uncertain sound, and admits of but one interpretation. So long as the enemies of the State confined their aggressive policy to wordy warfare, and vented their hostility in speeches and newspaper articles, Governor Kellogg doubtless thought his best course was to leave the agitators to be dealt with according to the better judgment of public opinion. Perhaps he has been too hopeful. Perhaps he has permitted the arch agitators to distract the unhappy State too long already—to prostrate commerce, destroy confidence, impair values, and excite the minds of the people. We say perhaps he has erred by not displaying more firmness earlier in the conflict. But if so, he has erred on the side of leniency and humanity, and will be among the first to apply the corrective.

What the leaders of the Democratic party hope to accomplish by this agitation it is difficult to imagine. The election of the present State administration has been decided to be legal by the State and federal courts, by the President and by Congress. We us the term "Democratic" because the term fusion is a misnomer, the party assuming that title in the recent election having been simply the old rebel Democracy, with the accession of Governor Warmoth, Dr. McMillen and a few of the ex-Governor's tax gatherers.

Violence such as they have brought about in Grant parish, instead of inducing them with the coveted power, instead of inviting the sympathy and co-operation of the Northern States, can only lead to a double disappointment. At home it must put a stop to all hopes of compromise, and at the North its possible effect will be to cause the interference of the general government—a movement which would inevitably doom them to a still longer term of political impotence; for, as we intimated yesterday morning, there is no doubt that an election conducted under the auspices of the United States military authorities would result in a decided Republican victory.

That the Republican party is altogether blameless in our present difficulties, we do not assert. The colored element of that party has undoubtedly presumed upon its strength. It forms undoubtedly the majority of that party, as that party does the majority of the State. But it should remember that the majority of a majority may be a minority of the whole community, as in this case it is; and that is, to say the least, imprudent to draw the lines so closely on the ground of color—a distinction which the white Republicans would cheerfully ignore if the colored one would let them. Another admission which candor compels is that the financial concerns of the State have fallen so completely into the control of rings that honest creditors stand no chance whatever; and the consequence is that the State credit is almost destroyed. This can not, must not continue; and we, in our duty as public journalists, as we feel compelled to make this admission, shall feel also compelled to use our influence for the correction of the evil. The Republican party, if it would maintain itself in power, must deserve to hold power, and that it may so, it must administer that power, firmly and honestly; with due respect for the rights of its opponents, and even-handed justice for the delinquencies of its adherents.

ACTION—ACTION—ACTION!

The enemies of the present federal administration, in taking issue with its peace policy and demanding continued "action!" "action!" "action!" from the people among the people and the best interest of the country demand peace, will have the inevitable effect, if persisted in, of once more rallying the great mass of the people to the standard of the Republican party. And this will be done without regard to the sins—either of omission or commission—that party may have committed in battling against the Democratic party and its dangerous heresies. The history of the Democratic party for the last twenty years has proved so damning in the eyes of the American people that its most ardent friends have, ever since the surrender of Lee, seen the necessity for letting it pass into oblivion. A graceful yielding to the will of the majority of a great nation at that time would have acted like a charm in restoring a fraternal feeling among the people of all sections. The work of reconstruction would then have been an easy and a pleasant task, for there would have been, but one party; and that party, composed of a people united in restoring what divisions and intestine broils had destroyed. But the minority, unfortunately, still had faith in the Democratic party, notwithstanding the repeated verdicts of the majority condemning it, and this faith has served no good purpose—not even to the Democratic party—but has been a source of great evil to the country, inasmuch as it has prolonged party strife, making successful reconstruction subordinate to the success of the Democratic party. The minority, acting as a political organization, has never, since the surrender of the Confederate military forces, shown a decent respect for the will of the majority. It had no respect for President Johnson's administration until it had seduced him from his allegiance to the Republican party by making him believe the Democratic party would make him its nominee for President, of course the minority never intended to do this. The Democratic party simply deceived Mr. Johnson for the purpose of creating a war between the executive and Congress. The minority knew they could not affect the integrity of Congress, but hoped by dividing the government to divide the Republican party, and through intrigue gain a victory over the people.

THE END OF COMPROMISE.

The tragedy recently enacted, still enacting we may say, in Grant parish, has roused the whole community to a sense of the perilous position in which we stand, irrespective of party affiliations. It is folly to examine now into the origin of the trouble. That must be done hereafter. The necessity now is to restore peace. For this purpose we understand the Governor has taken the requisite steps. Men and munitions have been sent to the scene of disorder with ample powers and instructions to secure the dispersal of the rioters. The Metropolitan Police force has likewise been increased, and other precautions taken to prevent the spread of the spirit of insurrection. A candid view of the political condition of our State since the recent election can not dispute the fact that Governor Kellogg has labored under great difficulties. His willingness to enter into any honorable compromise which might restore the general harmony without doing injustice to individuals, is known to the leading members of the opposition. Indeed, it has caused dissatisfaction in his own party, leading members of which maintain that for the party placed in power by an undoubted majority to yield any portion of that power to the demands of a turbulent minority is a confession of weakness. That the Republican party is in the majority even its opponents do not dispute, but lay their claims on technical informality in the election returns, and are endeavoring to maintain them by a persistent agitation suicidal to the interests of the State.

A GOOD REPUBLICAN.

Here is how the *Provenca's Journal*, uttering its sentiments under the immortal freedom of civil and religious opinion, advocates a kingly government and an established religion in Spain: Don Carlos, son to be, we hope and think, Charles VII. of Spain, completes his twenty-fifth year on next Sunday, March 20. We purpose, with those of our family who have made their first communion, to offer our communion, with all the fervor we can, that God may bless and promote to the throne of Spain, if according to His holy will, this chivalrous young man. He is worthy to rule Spain, because, like the royal prophet, he cries: "If I forget thee, O Holy Church, let my right hand be forgotten; * * * if I make not thee the beginning of my joys." It is therefore, that we say we are going, in our own family, to offer our communion, next Sunday, for one of the two princes that dare to say that they are children of the Holy Church, and that if they return to the kingdoms of their several fathers they will rule the sons of the Catholic Church. We make this open declaration for no other reason than to suggest to others of our Catholic brethren the idea of doing the same thing. And we take great pleasure in utterly deriding those shallow pretenses, who ought to have footed up on them, that think we are using more than our most sacred liberty in saying that, like other people, we are the friends of those that maintain their principles and the opponents of those that combat them.

COMPROMISE OR OVERPOWERING FORCE.

The Times wavers on the first sound of a hostile gun, and adds another remedy to its standing specific for adjustment. Now, according to this political Phoenix, nothing but compromise or overpowering force can settle the difficulty. If such really be the alternative, then it may as well be understood at once that the latter is much the most obvious and likely remedy of the two proposed, as neither the people of the United States nor of this State are yet ready for the repeal of the reconstruction laws, nor to yield an inch in that direction. If a system of concessions under threats is instituted there is no telling where it will stop. The Republican must fight it out on the present line until the next election, either by their own strength or with that supplemented with such as they can obtain from another source.

ONE-YEED WINSTON.

One-eyed Winston was and probably is now a negro preacher in Virginia, and his ideas of theology and human nature were often very original, as the following anecdote may prove. A gentleman thus accented the old preacher one Sunday: "Winston, I understand you believe every man has seven devils. Now how can you prove it?" "Well, sah, did you eber read in de Bible how de seven devils were cast out of Mary Magdalen?" "Oh, yes, I've heard of that." "Did you eber hear of 'em being cast out of any other woman, sah?" "No, I never did." "Well, den, de others 'em yet?"

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1873.

Third Day, Thursday, April 17. PRIZES: 1000 lbs. for 100 pounds colored jacket, red cap.

1. W. Jennings, b. c. CAPT. RAY, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam Nora, 100 pounds, colored jacket, red cap.

2. E. W. Williams, b. c. JOHN McDONALD, 6 years old, by Brown Dick, dam Lady Seville, by Imp. Alton, 100 pounds, colored jacket, red cap.

3. G. E. Morris, b. c. NELLIE R, 3 years old, by Lightning, dam Nora, 100 pounds, colored jacket, red cap.

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THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL.

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

1508 THE PORTLAND AVENUE RAILROAD. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officer.

Private or paying cases are received for 1000 francs per day; private rooms 50.

Apply at hospital.

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

Constant familiarity with the market and best prices insure a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE. 601 1/2 St.

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Office No. 102 Canal Street.

FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT. IN CONFORMITY WITH THEIR CHARTER THE NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1873, ENDING MARCH 31, 1873.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Fire premiums, Marine premiums, and Unearned premiums.

NET PROFITS. Total net profits for the first quarter of 1873, ending March 31, 1873, amount to \$1,104,174.40.

RESERVE FUND. The reserve fund of the Association, estimated at the end of the first quarter of 1873, amounts to \$1,104,174.40.

ASSETS. The assets of the Association, estimated at the end of the first quarter of 1873, amount to \$1,104,174.40.

LIABILITIES. The liabilities of the Association, estimated at the end of the first quarter of 1873, amount to \$1,104,174.40.

CONCLUSION. The Association is pleased to announce that its business for the first quarter of 1873 has been successful.

CHARLES B. BREAUX, President.

JOSEPH H. HARRIS, Secretary.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR AND EXHIBITION. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

A GRAND LOTTERY. FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR COMPANY. WILL BE DRAWN IN THE ARMS, IN FRONT OF THE GRAND STAND, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR, WHEN A GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES WILL TAKE PLACE.

Capital Price \$5000 in Gold, Amounting to \$37,438.

1st prize, five thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000. 2nd prize, one thousand dollars in gold, \$1,000. 3rd prize, five hundred dollars in gold, \$500. 4th prize, two hundred dollars in gold, \$200. 5th prize, one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 6th prize, fifty dollars in gold, \$50. 7th prize, twenty-five dollars in gold, \$25. 8th prize, ten dollars in gold, \$10. 9th prize, five dollars in gold, \$5. 10th prize, two dollars in gold, \$2. 11th prize, one dollar in gold, \$1. 12th prize, fifty cents in gold, \$0.50. 13th prize, twenty-five cents in gold, \$0.25. 14th prize, ten cents in gold, \$0.10. 15th prize, five cents in gold, \$0.05. 16th prize, two cents in gold, \$0.02. 17th prize, one cent in gold, \$0.01. 18th prize, fifty cents in silver, \$0.50. 19th prize, one dollar in silver, \$1.00. 20th prize, two dollars in silver, \$2.00. 21st prize, five dollars in silver, \$5.00. 22nd prize, ten dollars in silver, \$10.00. 23rd prize, twenty dollars in silver, \$20.00. 24th prize, fifty dollars in silver, \$50.00. 25th prize, one hundred dollars in silver, \$100.00. 26th prize, two hundred dollars in silver, \$200.00. 27th prize, five hundred dollars in silver, \$500.00. 28th prize, one thousand dollars in silver, \$1,000.00. 29th prize, two thousand dollars in silver, \$2,000.00. 30th prize, five thousand dollars in silver, \$5,000.00. 31st prize, ten thousand dollars in silver, \$10,000.00. 32nd prize, twenty thousand dollars in silver, \$20,000.00. 33rd prize, fifty thousand dollars in silver, \$50,000.00. 34th prize, one hundred thousand dollars in silver, \$100,000.00. 35th prize, two hundred thousand dollars in silver, \$200,000.00. 36th prize, five hundred thousand dollars in silver, \$500,000.00. 37th prize, one million dollars in silver, \$1,000,000.00. 38th prize, two million dollars in silver, \$2,000,000.00. 39th prize, five million dollars in silver, \$5,000,000.00. 40th prize, ten million dollars in silver, \$10,000,000.00. 41st prize, twenty million dollars in silver, \$20,000,000.00. 42nd prize, fifty million dollars in silver, \$50,000,000.00. 43rd prize, one hundred million dollars in silver, \$100,000,000.00. 44th prize, two hundred million dollars in silver, \$200,000,000.00. 45th prize, five hundred million dollars in silver, \$500,000,000.00. 46th prize, one billion dollars in silver, \$1,000,000,000.00. 47th prize, two billion dollars in silver, \$2,000,000,000.00. 48th prize, five billion dollars in silver, \$5,000,000,000.00. 49th prize, ten billion dollars in silver, \$10,000,000,000.00. 50th prize, twenty billion dollars in silver, \$20,000,000,000.00. 51st prize, fifty billion dollars in silver, \$50,000,000,000.00. 52nd prize, one hundred billion dollars in silver, \$100,000,000,000.00. 53rd prize, two hundred billion dollars in silver, \$200,000,000,000.00. 54th prize, five hundred billion dollars in silver, \$500,000,000,000.00. 55th prize,