

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

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 3, 1873. "There is no place like home," even if it has a marble front.

In Oregon brass band musicians are called "wind jammers."

A Missouri farmer says raising hemp is better than being raised by it.

A Chicago preacher says a man looks like the devil when he has been lying.

They think they know American girls at Vienna by their massive braids of hair.

Professor Panake is the name of one of the faculty of a Philadelphia medical college.

"The mysterious fiend of the Ganges" means cholera, according to one of our exchanges.

It requires more philosophy to part with things as they go than to take things as they come.

The Fiske Jubilee Singers, a colored troupe, from Nashville, Tennessee, are highly praised in London.

A minister walked six miles to marry a couple lately. He said he felt sort of feeble like. The groom saw it.

Harvard will have 400 freshmen in the next college year. What a lot of Attie salt it will take to keep them!

A horse car conductor has been arrested in Brazil. He only broke a lady's wrists while pushing her from the car.

Papal bulls can not be promulgated in Brazil without government sanction. The sentence of excommunication has no civil effect.

The papers think Judge Hunt was looking at the recent trial, when he asked Colonel Susan B. Anthony if she had anything to say?

An exchange says: "The dwelling house and contents of William Jones have been destroyed by fire." What did William contain?

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to a bust of Kentucky's great statesman. "No, sir, that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer.

The male and female adults in North Carolina who are unable to read or write number about the same as the Democratic vote in the State.

A high-down journalist, speaking of an unusual clerical exodus this season, says: "The ocean is white with the neckties of outward bound clergymen."

A little girl of fourteen years, recently passed a successful examination for the high school, at Newark, New Jersey. On reaching her home she fell dead.

The manners of the Shah do not suit Paris. He eats with a knife, picks his teeth with a fork, and scratches his head with the corner of a salt-cellar at table.

A young lady, at a wedding in New York the other night, fractured her ankle in tumbling off the back of a pew, to which she had climbed to obtain a good view of the bridal party.

One of the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer recently saved the cook of a canal boat from drowning, and has received a letter from the girl's father, saying: "You have saved the girl, and she's yours." No cards, no editor.

A San Francisco man who thought he was being robbed, got up and shot his roommate. It may be a consolation for his future room mates to know that the jury decided the shooting was accidental.

An old woman in Maine crossed over a bridge that was marked "dangerous" without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side, she turned about in great alarm and recrossed it.

An Omaha editor asks his readers to excuse some very funny typographical blunders in his last edition, because when he read the proof he was suffering from "an unfortunate blow in the eye from a tree that we were trimming."

"Burligh," of the Boston Journal, says that the sons of William B. Astor walked down from Prince to Wall street with such regularity that watches can be set by their coming. Mr. Harrison, of the Manhattan Bank, turns the corner of Wall street every morning at nine. A clock can be set by him.

Jim Munday, the notorious burglar, who at one time was quite successful in plying his art in this city, until Captain Malone drove him away, has recently been arrested for having open a safe in New York city. The "news" say they have him dead to rights, and that he will go to Sing Sing for a term of years.

General Hugh J. Campbell will in the future devote his fine abilities to the practice of law, having taken an office at No. 12 St. Charles street. He has in him the elements of success, and his clients will find in him an able advocate. It is known to most of our readers that the General enjoyed a lucrative practice as a lawyer before the war in Iowa, where he studied with one of the first counselors of the Northwest.

The escape of the murderer, Wagner, from the jail at Alford, Maine, was an unkind joke, and brings censure upon the kind-hearted keeper. We believe it was this jailer who used to let his prisoners out upon their word of honor that they would come back before the county court met. He once threatened to lock out the whole lot if they were not in by sundown.

The Siepe is the name of a new paper started at Lafayette, Indiana. It will be long-lived, necessarily, because it promises to stop the importation, sale and use of liquor; to break down all monopolies; to effect the repeal of divorce laws; to substitute arbitration for war; to promote universal love; to strengthen the moral attributes of government; to enforce home economy; to establish a non-sectarian school system; to suppress political games; to aid and assist political economy; and to successfully defend labor against capital. The siege of Gibraltar was nothing compared with this paper.

TO OUR COTTON EXCHANGE.

We know no more interesting subject to a dealer in our principal staple than the Russian invasion of Turkistan. It is not our purpose to extract from the gazetteers any description of this country, nor to lay down from the letter writers the track of the Russian army. These subjects we shall credit to the reader who takes sufficient interest in the subject to follow our argument. According to a theory rendered reasonable by accompanying facts, the principal object of Russia is the acquisition of a territory producing the great tropical and semi-tropical staples, with that particular product which objects a large portion of the world. The object of Russia is then commercial-political. This policy has been for more than a century consistent in one feature. Since the days of the czar who worked in the English shipyards, and invited the most intellectual men of Europe to visit his court, Russia has copied and cultivated the practical and polite arts. She has done so as an agency to maintain and extend her empire. In the development of her commerce she has found it necessary to acquire a commercial seaport, at which might be exchanged all the products of her inhospitable climate for those luxuries which her advancing civilization demands. Obviously Constantinople, which occupies the same intermediary position with respect to this exchange which New Orleans does upon this continent, was the objective point proper for this policy. Hence the history of the past half century has been filled with the diplomatic and military efforts of Russia to acquire that station. The European States, hostile to the further aggrandizement of this mammoth power, have done all they could do to frustrate her design, and the combined armies of England and France forced Russia, by the Crimean war, to abandon and renounce her purposed advance to the tropics by the line of the Bosphorus. "Kings," says the proverb, "have long hands," and despots have long memories for shame and vengeance. Russia, turned from the Mediterranean, may accomplish her traditional policy in a manner perhaps as effectual, certainly more within her means. The Crimean war closed, Russia laid down an extensive system of railways, which will develop and bring into central connection every part of her vast territory. The maps will show the connection of this rail with the Mississippi of Southern Russia—the Volga, and thence with the Caspian. Taking, then, this sea and that of Aral as a base of supply, the line of advance on India by the river Syr-Daria is obvious. For more than five years Russia has had controversies with the ruler of a principality of Turkistan whose territories lie right in line toward the British possession in India. An invasion of the hostile province has been organized, the line of advance has been fortified and provisioned, a powerful and well appointed Russian army has fought its way to the capital of Khiva, and the ruler of that country is represented to have surrendered his capital and his command unconditionally. At this point we pause.

Russia, by reinforcing her line of stations and annexing the government of Khiva, could undoubtedly command the occupation of Hindoostan at any moment it may suit her perpetual and professed policy to do so. The invasion of Turkistan is, then, a flank movement or an attack in rear of the Western European policy in Asia. Nor can it be seen how they can possibly contract it. The occupation of a border country, backed by a base of eighty millions of people, with a modern armament and means of transportation, how could the distant powers of England, France and Germany defend the East Indies against this powerful invader? It will be plainly impossible to do so by force of arms. England has but seventy or eighty thousand white troops in all British India. Its defense, with even the neutrality of the native princes, would be hopeless. Diplomacy may do much. It may induce the two hundred millions of British India subjects to resist obedience to the czar. It may combine all the nations adjacent to Turkistan in a common alliance against Russian encroachments. The honors to the Shah of Persia, and the considerations shown the Khedive of Egypt prove that the Eastern question may resume its importance in the cabinets of Europe. Of these results we can offer no prediction. Our purpose was only to show the suspicious persistency with which Russia has developed in a tropical direction, and how, after having been obstructed upon one line of advance in that direction, she has organized an advance upon another.

To those who deal in our own principal staple, the possibilities of this policy are interesting if not important. England has at an immense expenditure of money, planted and spread an immense culture in her distant possessions of India. It was her object as a manufacturer to carry out her earliest American colonial policy to produce abroad raw material which could be worked up at home, to create herself a staple whose price in market should not fluctuate with the political vicissitudes of secession and emancipation. She has succeeded perfectly in these plans and now about one-third of the cotton which she spins is imported the growth and product of her own East India possession.

The effect of this domestic stock perfectly within the control of her spinners enables England to regulate, if not to dictate, the market rates of the raw material. We offer no opinion whether the price offered by this great manufacturer for the raw material approaches as near its intrinsic value as it might under other circumstances be made to do. This inquiry will be more properly made by intelligent minds in our Board of Cotton Exchange. It would seem that where a pound of raw cotton manufactured will bring three times the price of the raw material there is a very large margin between the profits of the planter and weaver.

The effect of the subjugation of India by Russia would dislocate the plans of England, and make her a competitor for the staple where she now holds a monopoly. Russia would become the owner of five thousand miles of rail, with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. She would hold also the tribute of sugar, and silk and opium, and all those sources of wealth which have contributed to make England the chief capitalist and commercial power of the world. The incidental effect of this policy upon the American planting, spinning and shipping interests would be very important, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of intelligent minds engaged in these pursuits that we have rapidly and concisely sketched the vast question involved in the Russian invasion. It is not to be supposed that this aspect of the subject has escaped the care of our own State department of the federal government, and we have, in fact, noted the visit to the line of invasion recently made by an intelligent American consul stationed in Russia. The reflections and discussions which arise upon this subject we respectfully refer to the president and members of the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans.

THERE IS NO SECTIONAL HOSTILITY. It is much to be deplored that any cause should have ever so separated the Republican people of the United States as to encourage an attempt at their permanent division into hostile sections. There is no such attempt. It is founded on a direct charge that the people of a latitudinal division which comprehends more than half the population of the United States are faithless. Here is the charge:

Slavery in the South was the occasion, not the cause, of the secession of the Southern States. The real cause was the utter faithlessness of the people of the North. The Southern people became satisfied that no constitutional compact could bind them, and therefore that there could be no security—no safety in any political association with them.

There is a historical testimony in this paragraph which has an important meaning. It avows a purpose, on the part of some persons in the South, to break up the Union long before the war. It has been shown that the nullifiers made such an attempt by annulling the revenue law of the federal government and preparing to resist its enforcement; that Jackson, a Democrat, resisted and defeated this doctrine of nullification; that none of the Southern States sustained South Carolina in her secession. When the issue was repeated in 1850, the mass of the Southern people showed their determination to abide by the compromise on the slavery question. It was only when they believed that the election of Mr. Lincoln was an overt act of emancipation that they embarked in the war. In direct issue with the paragraph quoted, it may be said that the Southern people did not decide on secession because of distrust in the faith of the Northern people, because this cause, if it did exist at all, would have justified a separation long before the war of 1861. It would have taken effect when nullification was suppressed, or when the compromise was enacted. The South was, up to the latter period, perhaps the stronger section in a military point of view, and could have carried out its purpose to sever a disreputable connection if it entertained such an idea.

Tweeds appear ostentatiously at the bar, arrayed in their own unbecoming arrogance and surrounded by an army of eminent counsel. The purloiner of a dress pattern or a drop letter, may appear at the same bar, badly dressed and dejected, and while Tweed may depart "justified" by a purchased verdict, the small thief, his initiator, is led away to an ignominious imprisonment with a shaven head and a parti-colored raiment.

FAR-REACHING PHILADELPHIA. When the contest for interior trade was limited to the area within water haul of the seaboard, New York commanded this exclusive commerce. But when New York built the road to the Pacific above the snow line of the Rocky mountains, it occurred to Philadelphia that according to the American maxim enounced by Sam Patch, "Some things could be done as well as others," and Philadelphia obtained the control of the Southern Pacific railroad, and so proposes to flank New York out of the trade of Asia and of all the American continent lying south and between the Southern Pacific railroad and Panama.

The following extracts from the Philadelphia Press show the commercial ambition of the Quaker City. "Note what is said of a market for the manufactures of Philadelphia and New England." Those manufactures will, we apprehend, be put up in the Western factories of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

America ought to command the trade of the Pacific and Eastern Asia. We need not anticipate that our Western coast line will never be extended, but if it should not there is the greater reason now why we must secure the trade before another nation plants pins upon the shores of the coast of Mexico. It would, however, be cause for no small regret if, in case that coast line becomes ours, we should see the Pacific trade in the hands, not of our own citizens, but of some other foreign nation. Ports upon our Western coast must ultimately be developed very largely upon the shores of the Pacific. These lands are large enough and rich enough to constitute one long industrial federal republic. We know of no part of the earth, even excepting the northern shores of the Mediterranean, where there is a more fertile climate or a more fruitful soil, while almost every variety of grain, fruit, and vegetable, and species of all kinds, together with the many and varied products of the cocoa palm, and in fact all the vegetables and fruits of tropical climates, are raised in this region.

This trade, large as it now is, is, probably, than many people have any conception of, has yet to be developed; but it will be developed, and the question whether or not the United States shall enjoy a share of the advantages will for many years depend for its answer upon our actions now.

SHORT CUT CANALS. An exchange says: The project of cutting a canal through Cape Cod is revived. The cape is but six miles across at its elbow, while the voyage around is some sixty miles and often extremely perilous. Nearly two thousand vessels have been wrecked in attempting to double it during the last thirty years.

The tendency of commerce is to save every mile of transportation and every hour of time practicable. While the advocates of this work advocate its importance, they will please remember that a canal of just the same length will improve the Mississippi outlet as to deliver to New England Western grain and other portions at about half what it now costs to send them across by rail. Let the New England consumers instruct their representatives in Congress to support the application of New Orleans for an appropriation to construct the Fort St. Philip canal. This, by a cut of only seven miles, will carry a thirty feet channel from the river into the Gulf of Mexico.

We publish a very satisfactory article from the Cleveland Leader in another place. The Leader is well known as one of the most prominent journals of Northern Ohio. Its opinions, therefore, are of more importance than the mere dicta of one man, which is too often the case with the utterances of the American press. But, while our Ohio friend forms a correct conception in our judgment, of the cause and probable effects of our union movement, he is out of his reckoning about the course to be pursued. It does not give a correct idea of this movement to call it the "Boulevard party." There is no intention on the part of the Republicans to organize any new party.

The colored people, with their white friends, expect to maintain intact that party by whose agency victory has been secured in three successive general elections. It is the frank acceptance of Republican principles by General Beauregard and Messrs. Marks and others that give Republicans pleasure. If these gentlemen are sincere in their professions, as no one here for a moment doubts, and as Beauregard intimates, do not propose for themselves any personal advantage, they will be gladly received into the Republican party, and assigned positions proportioned to their ability, fidelity and zeal, respectively. The Republican party is large enough to absorb this select society of intelligent, honest and honorable gentlemen, and altogether too large to be absorbed by it, and too well united to be divided. We assure our Cleveland friend that the Republican party is the master of the situation in Louisiana, and does not change its name every time it receives an accession of four or five thousand Democrats.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST COUPONS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor General. Notice of interest coupons on the bonds of the State are hereby notified that all coupons which mature during the months of March, April, May and June of the current year, together with the coupons of 1872, will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank in this city, and at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York, on and after July 1st, 1873. CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Saturday, June 25, 1873. Profits Divided Under the Mutual System.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Resources (Loans and discounts, United States bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus funds, etc.).

Dividend Declared. PARADOX ON and after MONDAY, July 1, 1873. STOCKHOLDERS, THREE AND A QUARTER PER CENT for three months. N. B.—In future the dividends will be declared semi-annually, payable in January and July.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Resources (Loans and discounts, United States bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Surplus funds, etc.).

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT on capital stock was declared payable in this city on demand and in New York at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. on and after the seventh of July next.

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 71 Camp street. The bank will open for business on MONDAY, July 6, 1873. Backing loans from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOTICE TO VETERANS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor General. Notice of interest coupons on the bonds of the State are hereby notified that all coupons which mature during the months of March, April, May and June of the current year, together with the coupons of 1872, will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank in this city, and at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York, on and after July 1st, 1873.

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor General. Notice of interest coupons on the bonds of the State are hereby notified that all coupons which mature during the months of March, April, May and June of the current year, together with the coupons of 1872, will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank in this city, and at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York, on and after July 1st, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 75 Camp Street, No. 40 Natchez street.

A CARD. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. are in possession of one of your issues of last week that contains a certain advertisement concerning the murder of Messrs. Lanier and Snare in the parish of New Orleans. The advertisement, which is in the name of the late Mr. Francois Priolo, is a gross insult to the memory of the late Mr. Francois Priolo, and in this city.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96 Canal Street. SHIPPING. For every description for Ladies and Dealers on credit from Louisiana and the South, and constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL. Situated at the foot of the Mississippi, MISSISSIPPI. The house is now open and in complete order for the reception of guests. The bathing and bathing are the best of any place on the coast, and persons seeking either health or pleasure can not do better than visit the Ocean Springs Hotel, where they will receive every attention during their stay.

BOUDDRO'S RESTAURANT. LAKE END POSTCHAMRAIN RAILROAD. Billman & Jary, Proprietors. This celebrated establishment has been fully re-fitted for the opening of the spring business.

TEGADE'S HOTEL. MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI. Will open for the summer on SATURDAY, July 5, under the management of J. A. SINGO. Board per month \$10 per day \$2.75.

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. CHICAGO. The Largest and Most Complete Hotel in the World. The Lessees (well known as the proprietors of the SHERMAN HOUSE) before its destruction in the memorable conflagration of October 4th, 1872, had the pleasure and honor to receive the commendation of this enterprise, which is now open under their personal management and supervision.

BANKS AND BANKING. THE SHERIDAN SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States, March, 1865. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, No. 192 Canal Street, Corner of P. M. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

INSURANCE. AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. 25 Commercial Place. Between Camp and St. Charles streets. CAPITAL, \$500,000. (Sixty City Fines).

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured.

INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Premiums for the year ending February 24, 1873, \$400,712.50.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY. J. P. ROCK, Secretary. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March 1873. Notary Public, No. 149 Gravier street.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. OFFICE No. 104 Canal street. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement.

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS: Real estate, City bonds, Bank and railroad stocks, etc. Total amount of assets, \$74,012.10.

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING LIABILITIES: Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent. Total amount of liabilities, \$74,012.10.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Cigars and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by Corner Canal and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, Louisiana.

INSURANCE. AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. 25 Commercial Place. Between Camp and St. Charles streets. CAPITAL, \$500,000. (Sixty City Fines).

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