

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 18, 1873.

A tender attachment—The coupling chain of a locomotive.

Of all "isms" materialism is the most unpopular.

Dr. J. M. Magee, of New Orleans, is reported as having died.

With the trade winds extracts go best because they are sweet.

An article with faultless punctuation may be written without a pen.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson has just recovered from a severe attack of the cholera.

The age at which our club men arrive when they tell old stories is called anecdote-age.

Darwin has discovered that Lash is a mysterious connecting link between the animal and vegetable.

The Minnesota man who attempted to pull his shotgun over a log by setting it at the muzzle has gone to a better land.

Slavery forever abolished and ten thousand slaves set free is the result of the recent Russian war on Klava.

J. K. Newman, Robert Woodbridge and John B. Ray, of New Orleans, were among the arrivals at Louisville last Monday.

Eight hundred policemen paraded in New York one day last week. They were escorted by a party of 300 Orangemen.

Dr. McBride, king of pain, etc., who was very extensively obtained a year or two ago, turns up in St. Louis as a conqueror of cholera.

A student at Cornell University is trying to squeeze through college by lemon aid. He sells a nice cold drink, cheap for cash, to one of the college halls.

The Salt Lake Journal states that six daughters of Brigham Young lately appeared at the Salt Lake Theatre "among the least dressed of the ballet."

Were David and Joshua intemperate men? David "took a sting" before he met Goliath, and Joshua "took a horn" before attacking the walls of Jericho.

The Mayville (Kentucky) Bulletin announces a Sunday school picnic, and "truly hopes that for once our citizens will leave their bowie-knives and revolvers at home."

A young man from the country slipped a big copper cent under the nose of the stamp clerk at the Postoffice the other day, saying, "I guess I'll take one of them 'ter postal card cents, mister'."

Alexander Saint Clair Abrams, of Atlanta, Georgia, has "another generation not elected for a flag from the folds of which the blood of two hundred thousand Southern men is dripping."

Rubinstein will remain in this country and try to compose "Eve," "Job" and "Moses." He may master patent Job and Moses and then man will be too much for him.

The Navy Department experiences some difficulty in securing the enlistment of men for the naval service, on account of the great demand for men at this season of the year for the merchant marine service.

Judge A. A. Aochia granted his friends by appearing in the courts yesterday morning. He has just returned from Washington with increased good looks, as one result of his trip, and will depart the next three weeks to the tobacco of his clients.

The gallant and sprightly Lieutenant H. H. Crews, of the Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at the barracks, has been transferred to the Fourth Cavalry. Colonel Mackenzie's regiment, on the Rio Grande. This transfer is at the chief's own request, he being anxious for a more active service than New Orleans affords.

The many friends of that genial gentleman, Colonel A. S. Graham, for a long time Postmaster of the Orleans, Mobile and Great Western railroad, will find him, lately, behind a desk at the corner of Camp and Common streets, where he is located as ticket agent of that road and all its connections North and East.

The Washington Chronicle says: "We read in our exchanges news-days many paragraphs headed, 'A man killed by a policeman.' It affords us intense satisfaction to chronicle that the police throughout the country are not only waking up to the situation, but are evidently beginning to understand what is their duty."

Postal cards will before long be interchanged between England and the United States. Following the negotiation of a postal card convention with Canada the Postmaster General has now under consideration a similar treaty with England, by which the cards of the one country are to be delivered in the other at a postal rate of three cents.

"Here we are, within a quarter of a mile of land, was the joyful announcement made by the captain of an ocean steamer to his gambling passengers. "Where? Which way is it?" were the eager exclamations which followed. "Anywhere down below there," said the captain, pointing toward the bottom of the sea. "The lead gives us two hundred and twenty fathoms water, and the lead comes slap up against the brass."

A Paris journal lately perpetrated the following squib at the expense of the French ministry: "A gentleman lately presented himself at the residence of a new minister, 'I wish to see Monsieur X, if you please.' 'He does not live here, just now he is installed at Versailles.' 'Since when?' 'Since he became a member of the new cabinet.' 'Ah, he has entered the new cabinet?' 'Good, he ought to let me sit down a moment. I will wait till he goes out of office.'"

The Clinton, Iowa, Register hits the nail on the head when it suggests that "while the farmers are organizing to secure reform in the administration of our government, it would be well for them to express their opposition to the extension of credit, especially to the extension of credit to the manufacturer only."

The Register might have added, when the manufacturer is already rolling in unbounded wealth.

THE STATE TREASURER AND THE WARRANT HOLDERS.

Just at the moment when the State of Louisiana had a certain chance to make a clear saving of sixty thousand dollars at one sweep, the State Treasurer, acting under the advice of the pretended reform organs, gets his back up and says "No!" None of that for him. Not a move will be made except in the good old way. Mr. Duboulet evidently wants to have the tax collectors crowding their way through a mob of loiterers in his office. He evidently likes to hear the ringing call of "Prestere!" from some brokers who are bent on demanding one hundred cents on the dollar for their warrants, which they bought some time ago for forty. He does not sympathize with those weak-kneed original holders who are putting the prices down to fifty-eight.

In short, the State Treasurer has acted upon the advice of the *Pieryne* and *Herold*, the one pretending to be the organ of the reformers and the other charged with being owned by Carondelet street brokers, so that when a person who had bid at the sale on Tuesday presented himself yesterday at the treasury to demand fifty-eight and one-eighth cents on the dollar—the amount he had agreed to take, and at the same time tendered the money as agent for one of the tax collectors, he was refused point blank. Mr. Duboulet would not trade on those terms, and there was no other recourse than a resort to litigation. A mandamus was promptly applied for, and granted at once. The case will be tried on Saturday, when we hope the court will make short work of it.

The charge against Mr. Duboulet is that he refused to cash a warrant upon a proper demand being made, at a time when there was money in the treasury to the credit of the fund upon which the warrant was drawn. The reason assigned by the Treasurer must be that the holder of the warrant, Mr. Hyams, did not ask for money enough! As the law does not presume that persons will come to the State treasury and voluntarily offer to accept less than the face of their claim, Mr. Duboulet can find neither precedent nor law for it. If he were to draw a little on his common sense, he would see that Mr. Hyams did not in any manner weaken the force of his "first demand" by offering to take less than Mr. Duboulet on the part of the State thinks he is entitled to. Mr. Hyams had on Tuesday, in the presence of many witnesses, offered his warrants to the State at fifty-eight cents, or about that. Like an honorable man he now comes forward to fulfill his contract by making delivery and receiving the money. He offers to lose forty-two cents on the dollar, which the State would gain. But the organ of reform tells Mr. Duboulet to stand out firm as a mule against any such transaction. Why, if things go on this way much longer the State credit will be at par, and the reformers and tax registers will have no grist for their mills.

We consider the Treasurer has done a very imprudent thing in refusing to cash Mr. Hyams' warrants when the proper demand was made. He has made similar mistakes before, and the late judge of the Sixth District Court, on one notable occasion, fined him \$500 for neglecting his official duties, or performing them in an unsatisfactory manner. Unfortunately, while this case is pending, all the parties who sold warrants on Tuesday, expecting to deliver yesterday, have been disappointed. They are completely blocked up. This fact alone will make a difference of five points against the State at the next sale, for money dealers are proverbial for their promptness, and as exacting as fate in their demands for settlement. Even the powerful United States government, or the great Bank of England, are obliged to meet their obligations at the exact moment when due. Neither could afford to trifle with their creditors by telling them to call again in the course of a day or two. It will be seen, therefore, that our reformers' organ and Mr. Duboulet have between them given the credit of the State another stab. We sincerely hope the Superior District Court will find a liniment for the wound early on Saturday.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Mayor Wiltz, transmitted to the City Council at its meeting on Tuesday last, and officially published in the *Republican* of Wednesday, certainly exhibits the administration of our city government for the past six months in an improving light; and if the improvement had been wrought by the curtailment of salaries instead of the discontinuing of all sorts of essential public improvements, the *Republican* would not be disposed to say against the extravagant inductions of a press that can only see good when it is supposed to come from a Democratic administration. The *Republican* is willing and anxious to acknowledge the good acts of public servants, no matter what their politics may happen to be. And for this reason it is happy to record full justice to Mayor Wiltz and the gentlemen associated with him in the present conduct of our city government. We believe they are endeavoring to reduce the expenses of the city, but deny that the reduction of expenditures is entirely a Democratic measure. This is the impression a partisan press has attempted to make upon the public mind, and this the *Republican* desires to correct. It has no disposition to find fault with a Democratic administration of our city affairs that is endeavoring to discharge faithfully its public duties. And to prove that the measure of retrenchment in the current expenditures of the city for the present year is not entirely a Democratic measure, we have only to refer to the very able message of Mayor Wiltz, just transmitted to the Council. The Mayor very distinctly says in that message: "The budget of expenditures for 1872 amounted to nearly \$7,000,000 (\$6,961,381), almost all of which was exhausted or appropriated. The budget for 1873 was made by our predecessors, and under the charter it cannot be changed by us. It amounts to \$5,704,026, or about \$1,250,000 less than that of last year." The Mayor here conveys the positive information that a Republican administration, looking to retrenchment, made the budget of the present year \$1,250,000 less than it was the year before; and he further says that, under the charter, it cannot be changed by the present city government, leaving the impression that there is a disposition on the part of some to do this.

And now let us see where the partisan press gets its inspiration and cause for extolling our present very worthy city Administrators, a large majority of whom, it is claimed, are Democratic, at the expense of their predecessors, who were Republicans. How has the very large amount, as claimed, been saved to the city during the six months just passed? Has it been by a topping off of all salaries, and a reduction of high salaries? Well, let us see what has been done in this respect.

According to the Mayor's message, there has actually been \$18,133 93 saved by a reduction of salaries, etc., and it is accounted for in this way: In the Department of Commerce the amount paid for salaries for the six months ending June 30, 1873, was \$12,512, against \$20,970 for the same time in 1872, making a saving of \$8,458 21. The expenditures for salaries in the Department of Improvements proper for the last six months are stated to be \$2000, against \$2500 for the same time in 1872—a saving of \$500. In the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings proper the amount expended for salaries for the last six months is stated to be \$2237 70, against \$2386 20 for the same time last year—a saving of \$148 50. In the Department of Public Accounts the expense of salaries for the last six months has been \$19,755 10, against \$15,165 38 for the same time in 1872—a saving of \$4591 72. In the Department of Finance the expenditures for salaries for the past six months is put down at \$14,070 95, against \$11,516 65 for the same time in 1872—an increase of \$2554 30. In the Department of Assessments the amount paid for salaries for the past six months is \$16,269 50, against \$19,301 49 for the same period in 1872—a saving of \$3031 99. In the Police Department proper the salaries for the past six months have amounted to \$2032 10, but as the cost for salaries in this department for the same time in 1872 is not given in the Mayor's message, we are not able to say now that there has been any saving here by the present Administrator of Police over his predecessor. In the Mayor's office, City Superintendent Brown or Division Superintendent Boothby. Since they have been in office they have made no effort whatever to mix the schools. They found colored schools, white schools and mixed schools in existence just as their predecessors left them, and have not agitated the question of mixing them any further. There are about fifteen or twenty colored schools, thirty-five or forty white schools, and about fifteen mixed schools. Of these the mixed schools are the best in the city, and the colored schools the poorest—the poorest in quarters, furniture, text books, and in every way. So far, the *Times* is in error. Otherwise, its paragraph can only be considered as a capere upon the good citizens of the unification society, who are the only ones who have agitated the mixed school question for some time.

THE ANTI-BELLUMITE.

The anti-bellumite is a new development of political paleontology. He is one of those fossils found in perfect preservation. He marks a former chronological period as an ichthyosaur, or an earlier era of sociology, as one of those soldiers perfectly equipped in helmet, hauberk and corselet whom they have recently dug up from the bogs of Ireland. The anti-bellumite refuses to acknowledge the rotation of the political world, and can not conceive that the mad of his political condition is the result of some other fellow—perhaps a colored fellow. The anti-bellumite does not, therefore, know that there are very nearly three times as many States in the Union than there were first, and that there are nine or ten Territories impending, each one of which will have the same vote on an amendment of the constitution as the oldest State in the Union. They don't know that Kansas, which crept into the Union but a few short years ago, has now more white inhabitants, produces more values of manufactures, and cultivates about as many acres as South Carolina, who tried to shut her out of the Union. They do not know that the republic is spreading to and along the Pacific, and amalgamating with the Canadas; above all, they do not know that there is a Yellowstone. The Northern Pacific railroad runs outwards from Duluth and Milwaukee, each of which the anti-bellumites must know, are ports on the great lakes. This railroad company has completed about seven hundred and fifty miles of rail. It crosses the Missouri, and will reach the Yellowstone this season. It offers for sale fifty million acres of land. The importance of this work of development is such that the government of the United States sends a military expedition of nearly two thousand men, with artillery and stores, as a protection to the railroad trains against the savages who intend that region. Now, your true anti-bellumite has rarely seen a geographer later than Herodotus or Strabo, and by consequence is expected to be ignorant of the fact that New Orleans now has water communication with the upper Missouri as high as the Northern Pacific railroad crossing, and that by removing a few boulders at the mouth of Powder river, the Yellowstone would be navigable some sixty miles above the railroad crossing of that river. What a field for the sale of the tropical goods imported into New Orleans will this development of the Yellowstone territory open? If our Bureau of Immigration would open its eyes, it might see that the Southern route from Europe to the Yellowstone is far preferable to that by way of Wisconsin and Iowa, where so many hundreds of people, and "also much cattle," froze to death last winter. Immigrants could be employed in our winter harvest of sugar and cotton, and go on their way to the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rejoicing, and with money in their pockets. This policy would be much better for Louisiana than that proposed by the anti-bellumites, which consists in printing North and South, in capital letters, and intruding the line of 37 30. Let our grocery merchants and Immigrant Bureau study the geography of the Yellowstone.

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

73... Camp Street... ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following officers were elected: President—R. C. PALMER, Vice President—DAVID WALLACE, JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

COMBINATION PLAN. DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES \$1000, \$5000, \$4500.

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELLENT NUMBER ARRANGEMENT.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS.

CHARLES CLINTON, QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE ANTI-BELLUMITE.

THE "FLUSH TIMES" OF 1870.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

THE ANTI-BELLUMITE.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of the charter, the Company publishes the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$107,121 96

Net premiums, \$105,721 58

Less unearned and returned premiums, \$1,400 58

Net premiums, \$104,321 00

Expenses, profit and loss, \$2,000 00

Total assets, \$106,321 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in, \$100,000 00

Reserve fund, \$6,321 00

Total liabilities, \$106,321 00

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS, ESTIMATED AT THE LOWEST MARKET VALUE:

Real estate, \$10,000 00

Stocks and other securities, \$10,000 00

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