

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 29, 1878.

One best "go off," is to go off when you are not wanted.

We are under obligations to E. A. York for Havana papers and other courtesies.

W. Van Norden, wife and child were registered at Louisville last Thursday.

Thomas Allen Clarke and E. C. Billings were holding in New York Monday week.

A brother of the late Hiram Powers is said to be a minstrel performer in New York.

A necessary movement—old citizens of forty years standing should be allowed to take back seats.

"He knows my writing," said a young lady who omitted to sign her name to a telegraphic dispatch.

The free school system has been introduced into Canada. The Catholics oppose it, and refuse to pay taxes levied.

Omaha claims that one of its farmers went out to dig horse-radish, and struck upon a kettle containing \$6000 in gold.

A fashionably dressed Chincian having his boots blacked in a barber's shop is an evidence of the progress of civilization.

Weston is out again, and offers to walk for agricultural fairs this fall. We have had about enough of this walker's expeditions.

Philadelphia proposes to erect "the largest hotel in the United States." A number of that size have been built out West.

An actress and several well known women disappeared from London about the time the Shah left, and it is hoped they will go to Persia.

Our Isaac is very fond of pictures and a good judge of their merits. Speaking of a city paper occasionally illustrated, he says: "The cuts are Jewell's, every one."

A number of young gentlemen in Memphis have organized a dramatic club, called "the Eckstein," and will give entertainments after the manner of our amateurs.

A gentlemanly hair dresser, of Saratoga, says he lately worked three hours on a sentimental young lady's chignon, "and she didn't have very much hair either."

There were 124 deaths last week in this city. In the corresponding week of last year there were precisely the same number—124—while in the corresponding week of '51 there were 139.

Three card monte still flourishes in Omaha, notwithstanding the formation of a vigilance committee. Messrs. Smith and Shotwell relieved two Englishmen of \$220 there last Wednesday.

Mrs. Jeanie F. Willing, who has been granted license to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church conference in Illinois, is said not only to be willing, but able to preach.

Probably more original and beautiful obituary notices are written in Philadelphia than in any other city. "Passed into the spirit life from inflammation of the bowels" is from its latest specimens of be-creased talent.

The sister-in-law of A. Miner Griswold, the Fat Contributor, who went to Milan some two years ago to study music, and who had made her debut on the lyric stage with much eclat, is reported to have died recently in that city.

The Louisville Courier-Journal never asserted that General Howard stole money from the government, but it remarked that "the merely surreptitiously borrowed it permanently, and remembered to forget to keep any record of the fact."

From official reports just issued, it appears that the Canadian military numbers 23,114 men, armed with Snider breech-loading rifles. As there is no danger of another Fenian invasion, Canada ought to feel entirely secure with this force.

Gustave Dore has just forwarded to a charitable lottery in Paris a water-color drawing of surpassing excellence. It represents a scene in the siege of Paris, and a Sister of Mercy carries a child in her arms out of the reach of the Prussian guns.

Victor Emmanuel, it is reported, is to be accompanied by the next encyclical of the Pope. The Papal edict will be read in St. Peter's amid the greatest solemnity; the Cathedral will be draped with black, and yellow tapers will burn on the altar.

Superintendent C. W. Boothby left last evening for a trip North. He will visit Maine and other chilly places, but will return long before the time comes for schools to open. In the meantime the summer work of his office will be conducted by Mr. Calhoun.

Gate Stoddard has a sympathetic champion in this, her hour of trouble. A Mr. Station writes to the fair prisoner: "Would you allow me to take you by the hand, to look into your dear, blue, sweet eye, and become your proud defender, to aid you in your struggle?"

Some days since we published a list of cases disposed of by the Supreme Court at Monroe, merely classifying the names. To-day we copy an admirable abstract of the points decided in the more important cases from the *Orleans Telegraph*, published at Monroe by G. W. McCranie, Esq. Legal readers can judge of its excellence by consulting the "court record."

The Lebanon Shakers have dwindled away to half their former number, and it is thought their community will entirely disappear before many years. It is the result of an institution attempting to live upon borrowed capital. They have been successful farmers and gardeners, and understand how to raise everything—excepting Shakers.

The commission appointed by Governor Kellogg to examine into the finances of the State has been materially altered since its inception. Some gentlemen were compelled to decline and some, after accepting, resigned. It now consists of the following gentlemen: Moses Greenwood, J. C. Denis, L. Schneider, B. F. Joubert, John R. Clay, B. F. Flanders, H. Percalt, Robert Watson, John A. Stevenson.

OPTIMISTS AND PESSIMISTS.

We have one journal which holds that Louisiana can alone be restored by publishing abroad her ruin. There is another which claims that there is still a life in the land which will dominate over our difficulties.

The first journal insists that we owe a debt almost impossible of payment, with taxes which would break the back of a camel.

The other insists that these are evils which may be counteracted by the industry of the people and the resources of the State.

This last journal having had the temerity to publish the opinion of a visitor that a country of such resources could not be destroyed by the professors of "the public debt a public destruction" theory.

Between these disputants we claim a right to testify. Admitting the debt and taxes to be larger than is desirable, we yet deny that it represses the industries or impairs the agencies of capital to the extent asserted.

There is a determination on the part of the ruling party to arrest this debt and reduce these taxes. It may be assumed, then, that unless the same party which inaugurated this debt in 1865-68 shall be reinstated in power, that this evil has reached its height and will abate.

There are two modes by which debt may be reduced. The one by payment, the other by increasing the numbers of the people, the value of the property, and thus improving the public ability to carry the debt.

It is plain the continual exaggeration of the debt and disorder of the State must tend to keep away the accession of people and property, which reduces debt. It even discourages and drives away the numbers and wealth which have existed here.

But is the wealth and industry of Louisiana paralyzed? On the contrary, there arrived here last year a larger value of exports than ever before.

Why can not our merchants and mechanics effect the same exchange of goods and labor for these exports that is made elsewhere? There are several reasons for this, apart from either debt or taxes.

Our merchants need railroad facilities of communication with interior customers. Our merchants need the capital investment to furnish that machinery and scientific process which is found in other communities exclusively devoted to manufactures.

But the pessimists who represent Louisiana as uninhabitable are wholly mistaken in supposing that industrious men can not thrive within her limits.

If these pessimists went among the people they would know better. There are many citizens silently building up fortunes upon the basis of industry and frugality.

There are, on the other hand, many who break the daily bread of beggary, because of idleness, discontent and insane hostility to the inevitable and the insupportable.

A case of prosperous industry occurs to our mind among many others. A German arrived in New Orleans a few years since. He drove a dray and inhabited a shanty.

He has now over fifty dry-teams, owns two squares of ground, one of which we understand is covered with rented buildings. His receipts are about \$3000 per month.

This boss drayman is a gentleman respected and trusted by his fellow citizens. His family lives in a handsome house surrounded with the comfort and elegance of social life.

But when we come to inquire into the mode by which this property and this comfort were attained, it is found to have arisen from the industry and thrift of the proprietor.

He himself superintends his large business. One son is a book-keeper, other sons and sons-in-law drive and direct the hauling. The wife and daughters manage the household, and the whole domestic economy. Yet the education and accomplishments of the children are kept up as in the Fatherland, thus combining cultivation with business.

Without other indications we may mention that one of these industrious young ladies is a beautiful performer on the piano, and possesses a voice of unusual capacity and cultivation.

These people came to America from a land where they had no such advantages as they possess here. The tax on property, however heavy, has not prevented them from acquiring it.

This uncommon prosperity has been the result of honest industry in the midst of a land where we are daily told industry can not thrive on account of debt and taxation.

There are many other examples which might be given. The only explanation of our State is this: There is a minority here very anxious to obtain control of the State offices. They have found it impossible to do so by any domestic influence which they possess.

By involving the State in political warfare, and publishing extravagant statements of its condition, it is hoped that there may be some political revolution somehow or somewhere else, and that by some unknown process these malcontents may be installed as the rulers of Louisiana.

We trust the optimist journal will persevere in its effort to show that there is a good field in Louisiana for capital and industry. The Republican has much the best circulation among those who may be inclined to immigrate into Louisiana from Europe or from other sections of the country.

Our readers abroad have seen the restrictions thrown around further indebtedness and the rigid scrutiny of outstanding obligations made by the Republicans. We shall continue to aid the cause of immigration and industrial employment in Louisiana. It is by an honest endeavor to keep down the debt and expenses of the State, and to encourage more numbers and capital that Louisiana is to be restored.

The friends of Louisiana will have to carry not only her debt but the defamation of the State. They can do so successfully.

IN A NEW CHARACTER.

The shopkeepers' special organ assumed on Sunday morning an entirely new character. It appeared as the champion of the laboring sons of the soil, the class of people who by their sweat and toil produce the wealth of Louisiana.

After years of abuse of the colored man, after vainly striving to raise a riot because the negro could no longer be cheated of the product

of his labor by a system of legalized robbery that endured for years, the *Pionneer* grows concerned for his welfare.

Undoubtedly the chosen representatives of the laboring people of Louisiana, which the *Pionneer* rather stupidly characterizes as the Bayonet Legislature, have been at times a little extravagant.

But they have experienced many inducements thereto. The very white people who set up a claim to all the honor and honesty, all the respectability and intelligence, daily through the lobbies of the State House, and beguiled by means of plastic speeches and greenbacks paid down and promised, enough of the weaker of the Republican members to join the Democratic minority, and thereby secured the passage of some bills of more than doubtful character.

The responsibility for most of the extravagance is fairly divisible, and can not be shifted from the shoulders of those most guilty to the partners who merely followed.

For two winters in succession the *Pionneer*, *Times* and *Bee* have done all in their power to break up the Legislature and set up a bogus concern in opposition. But though they were too weak and inconsequential to succeed, they assisted in putting the State to a very heavy additional expense, retarding public business and bringing the people as near to the commission of acts of violence as a somewhat wholesome fear of consequences would permit.

The attempt to set up the Old Fellows' Hall Legislature last fall cost the laborers of Louisiana, either directly or indirectly, several millions of dollars. The extra session of the Legislature, called by Governor Warmoth to elect him to the United States Senate, because he could not trust to the promises of his new and treacherous allies, cost the State directly half a million. Warmoth was working to seat McEnery in the executive chair and the other aspiring Fusion candidates in subordinate positions.

He thought, about the last of November, that he saw a good prospect of success, and called the "tabulated" Legislature together to secure his pay before delivery. His failure to perform his contract was not through any fault of his. The justice of the Republican cause made it prevail in spite of plotting, and thus all the expense was incurred for nothing.

A portion of the burden has already been assessed upon the people in the tax levy. Another portion has been laid upon us in the way of a general rise all round in the rates of insurance.

Our little \$50,000 concerns were taxed pretty heavily for contributions, and as their officers have not lowered their salaries, the deficiency has to be made up off the business of the city. Our banks and other public institutions which were bullied into subscribing to support the Fusion Legislature have been struggling for ever since, and few have seen a day since last winter when they were entirely free from alarm.

But the *Pionneer* ignores or overlooks all this, and piously informs the laborers; those sons of Louisiana who, by their sweat, have made all the wealth, that they have been abused by the radical Legislature. Well, this is something of a concession to be sure. But it remains to be seen whether it can be made the political touchstone to allure Liberal Republicans further into the meshes of pure and unadulterated Democracy.

THE WHIP.

At one period the Southern States may have been really in danger from an element deemed combustible. There was some reason for a dictatorship of opinion, which, enthroned where this danger was greatest, issued its orders with despotic authority. Then so say that a man was unsonned on the slavery question was to surround him with suspicion and exclude him from trust.

Willing commissions from this dictatorship, little newspapers repeated the headquarter orders and their report of indignity to the South was adopted and acted upon as definite.

Several of these despots have never surrendered their old commissions, and evidently think their authority is as potent as in the palmest days of nullification.

The Southern people have, however, declared their independence of these small whippers in, and pursue their own interests in their own way. This barking of the little dogs and all.

Has been going on ever since the war ceased all over the South. It has ceased almost everywhere.

Among the small newspapers superseded is a little newspaper in the upper corner of Louisiana. It larks with a racket as unintermittent as that which worried Lawyer Cushing almost out of his wits, though distance and insignificance deprives it of any actionable power of mischief. Its barking is now against those gentlemen who deem the continuance of race and section destructive of the peace and best interests of Louisiana.

These are some of the opinions of the manner in which it treats men who, according to the Southern standard of merit, may claim to have effected as much and suffered as much for the South as several small newspapers. Speaking of the unification movement, to which these small papers are bitterly hostile, it says of W. M. Randolph, Esq.:

At the recent meeting in New Orleans, neither General Beauregard nor Mr. Randolph were present to cheer on their black and tan and white followers. No reason was given, was said for the absence, but Mr. Randolph, the beacon star of early reformism, was taken with a convenient griping of the bowels and could not come—regretted his inability to be to the fore, but griping bowels, like necessity, know no law and it could not be.

While I. N. Marks, who has had an irrepressible nigger-blonging for some time, was speaking, a whole hoghead of ice water was thrown upon the cause by a level-headed old gentleman in the audience who evidently has no nonsense about him. He "rose to a question," not exactly of order, for it produced great disorder, and propounded this direct interrogatory to the rampant orator: "Mr. Marks, would you be willing to send your children to the same school with negro children?" Ah, here was a question.

Of General Beauregard: The *Mobile Register* asks the question: "Is General Beauregard a scoundrel?" We can not, because of the glory that enriches his brow, get our own consent to look upon

him as a thing so low, but prefer to regard him as a patriot who has "sadly mistaken his vocation when he assumed the title of politician."

While no man can see any just implication upon the other two gentlemen which does not rest upon General Beauregard, even to the alleged abdominal reasons for the absence of Mr. Randolph, this whipper-in is evidently afraid to say of a distinguished Catholic Creole what it insinuates in regard to citizens not so favored.

But we suppose it will report all these heresies to Charleston, where their names will be encircled with black as forever excluded from trust when the torrent of nullification shall resume control of the South with a capital T. This supreme authority is at present "under hiding," as they used to say in Scotland. Their exact whereabouts is not known, though there is some suspicion that the great seal of the order is in the hands of some exiled magnates in our own Crescent City. This report to Charleston was a quarter of a century since a very formidable penalty on error. Just now an anathema doesn't scare worth a cent.

INTEREST ON STATE BONDS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, July 23, 1878.

On and after August 1, the July and August interest on State bonds will be paid at the National Bank New Orleans, and at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.

The payment of interest, as it falls due, on all bonds not so provided for, will be regularly resumed from that date and no longer suspended in relation to the subject will be published.

Interest on bonds belonging to the free school fund, which bonds were sold under act No. 31 of 1872, and which act has been declared to be unconstitutional, has been omitted. These bonds were the property of the free schools and sacredly deposited at the Office in charge of free school's will endeavor to recover them, pending which payment of interest to holders thereof has been enjoined. The name of the school and the number of each individual bond belonging to the said schools, and which are published in the daily papers of to-day.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor, ANTOINE DUBUCLET, Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

75.....Camp Street.....75 Entrance, No. 45 Mather street.

Professor Mitchell, having assumed the management of the above named institution, proposes to take a limited number of young, intelligent and old men for instruction during the summer months. The course of instruction is Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Geography, etc., at greatly reduced rates—FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN TO BE HAD AT ANY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN NEW ORLEANS. Pupils can attend any time of day or night from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and the day separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager. Those attending the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. mail box 1071.

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, July 24, 1878.

Act No. 117 of 1875, as amended by the executive order of the Executive Governor, relative to the collection of delinquent taxes, will be proceeded immediately to prepare for publication, in compliance with section eight of act No. 47 of 1872, a list of all taxpayers delinquent for any of the years prior to 1877, and for the year 1877, to the office after publication of which, all such persons are prohibited, by that section, from appearing in any of the courts of the State as parties or witnesses on their own behalf. Immediately after the completion of such list, notice is directed to be published in the daily papers of this city, and to be read in the courts of the State, and to be held personally responsible for the efficient and prompt discharge of their duties under the law.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 14, 1878.

Whereas, an Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, entitled "An Act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the report of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious, or infectious disease exists to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessel, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place, and the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or passing through or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1878, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health. Any violation of the provisions of such law, or any other provisions thereof, shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and the persons who are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to-wit:

Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mexico Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; James and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Atlix, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Cienfuegos, Apispaqual and Puerto Plata, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguneta, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence, in the West Indies.

Under authority of my hand and the seal of State I have caused this proclamation to be published, and to be read in the several parishes of this State, on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1878, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

WILLIAM F. KELLOGG, Governor.

G. G. HENKENS, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

STATE CONTRACTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 14, 1878.

Applications being frequently made to the Auditor on behalf of the State for stock to certain corporations, by virtue of certain acts of the Legislature alleged to be still in force, and to authorize him to take such action, frequent application being also made during the month of June, under authority, or under color of authority of any act of the Legislature, unless the legality and necessity of such action shall be established by the decision of the court of last resort.

Now, therefore, all persons who have made or who may hereafter make any such application, are hereby notified that I will not subscribe stock on behalf of the State to any corporation or private enterprise whatsoever, nor enter into any contract for public improvements authorized by any act passed by the Legislature, or any act of the State for any purpose whatsoever, until the State, or under color of authority of any act of the Legislature, unless the legality and necessity of such action shall be established by the decision of the court of last resort.

WILLIAM F. KELLOGG, Governor.

WILLIAM WEAVER, Assistant Secretary of State.

DOUBLE-BARRELED MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS.

AT COST OF IMPORTATION. Send for a descriptive and price list. Address F. CHARLEVILLE, Sportsmen's Depot, No. 55 St. Charles street, 1729 St. P.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

SHIPPING. 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. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73..... Camp Street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES HEINTZ, AGENT FOR PHOENIX BREWERY, LOUISVILLE, KY. No. 102 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Beer by this Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg. July 23

AGENTS, GUN MAKER, JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE. No. 130 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering barrels to breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. July 23

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. (DIAPHRAGM WATER IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 189 to 2500 Gallons, made of the best materials, and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. July 23

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, Chartered by the United States, March, 1868. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, No. 152 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier. P. A. CALLETT, Assistant Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. MARIAN N. CONRAD vs. HENRY F. COLLIS, her husband—No. 4713.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE, 1878, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled case in the words and to the effect following: That the said Mrs. Marian N. Conrad vs. Henry F. Collis, her husband, No. 4713.

On motion of C. M. Conrad & Son, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof of said plaintiff's claim, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment in the above entitled case on the twentieth instant be now continued and made final, and accordingly, that there be judgment for plaintiff, defendant, Henry F. Collis, her husband, do hereby consent to the judgment entered between the said parties. It is further ordered and decreed that the said plaintiff do properly administer the let-ava property, and that defendant pay all costs of this suit. Judgment rendered June 28, 1878. Signed July 9, 1878. E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, 152..... Canal Street.....152

OFFICE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement:

Loans secured by mortgages, first liens on unimproved real estate worth \$147,927 24

Loans on pledge of stocks..... 3,500 00

Real estate secured by mortgages..... 4,120 00

Stocks owned by the company..... 22,500 00

United States twenty bonds..... 2,000 00

Deposits bearing eight per cent..... 5,000 00

Interest..... 4,120 00

Stock subscribed and paid..... 10,000 00

Premiums due in course of collection..... 2,400 00

Accrued interest..... 2,000 00

Office furniture, sale and other items..... 2,500 00

George Mitchell, New Orleans..... 1,000 00

Cash in State National Bank..... 1,250 00

Cash in hands of treasurer..... 4,250 00

Total..... \$319,627 24

LIABILITIES. Reinsurance fund..... \$1,150 00

Current bills unpaid..... 1,150 00

Net assets..... \$317,327 24

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President. D. E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of July, A. D. 1878.

G. HEINTZ, Notary Public.