

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

Eleven sons of a Missouri man are preachers. A man sneezes three times when—he can't help it. A dandy on shore is disgusting enough, but a swell at sea is sickening.

One of the sweetest girls in Wisconsin has 8000 pounds of honey ready for the fall market. The writer does best who gives his readers the most knowledge and takes from them the least time.

Barbers have but little need of being adepts in conversation, and yet some of them are wonderfully gifted in the art. It is but rarely that we find a man of very splendid and various conversation to be possessed of profound judgment or great originality of genius.

Hon. William Murrell, Representative of Madison parish, was in the city yesterday, and paid a complimentary visit to Governor Antoine. A Mrs. McNeill, of Sioux City, recently tried to shoot another woman who intimated that her breast-pin had once rested on the shelf of a dollar store.

An old proverb says: "An extraordinary haste to discharge an obligation is a sort of ingratitude." In that case men who borrow small sums of money are not ungrateful. A Boston firm sends 3000 boxes of chewing gum, equivalent to 150,000 "quids," to Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri. The jaws which work on this stuff are mostly feminine.

The famous Moncayo family, acrobats and gymnasts, with extraordinary effects in fireworks, will give entertainments to-night and to-morrow evening, on Canal street, near Villere. An unhappy man thinks that there is silver tea sets and pier glass mirrors are unknown. His wife's sister is blessed with the possession of these.

Messrs. Hebert-Miret & Pinsard, No. 119 Canal street, will sell their stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods at less than cost and without reserve, and will receive certified checks in payment. The Duke of Edinburgh lately visited Birmingham, and it is related as a touching incident that an old lady bowed her way to the front of the crowd and exclaimed, "God bless you; how is your mother?"

Mrs. Patterson, who presided over the domestic economy of the White House during the term of her father, Andy Johnson, added new lustre to her laurels by taking the premium for the best butter at a Tennessee fair. Another name has been added to the long list of actors who have died on the stage. M. Victor, a comedian well known in the provincial towns of France, while performing in Lyons a comic character, fell down, and was taken up dead.

A gentleman was chiding his son for staying out late at night, and said: "Why, when I was your age, my father would not let me go out of the house after dark." "Then you had a dance of a father, you had," said the young prodigy; whereupon the father very rashly retorted: "I had a confoundedly tight better one than you have, you young rascal!"

OUR COLORED CITIZENS—THEIR RIGHTS AND THEIR VALUE.

There is a rabid class whose desperation for office is such that they would disfranchise, deport or even exterminate the colored majority in Louisiana. Suppose this intolerant interest should be met in the same spirit by the colored majority. Suppose a constitution adopted by this majority in which the qualification for suffrage should be that the voter should be a person of color within certain fixed degrees. Such an absurd provision would mark the extreme intolerance of the class to which we have alluded. But to appreciate the value of anything we have only to imagine its loss. If, from any cause, there should be an exodus from Louisiana of all persons of the colored or mixed race, what then? Their places would be immediately filled by white immigrants, would be the reply of the intolerants. Admit that this influx was as rapid as European emigration at present, it must take several years to replace nearly four hundred thousand people, connected chiefly with the industrial and laborious pursuits of society. What are the landholders, taxpayers and employers of Louisiana to do in the meantime? Go into ruin and liquidation. The present generation would be reduced to beggary, and there would be nobody left for them to beg of. Such is the tendency of intolerance. It would prefer the depopulation and bankruptcy of the State to a longer deprivation of office.

The common policy of all mankind has been to employ in the care and culture of tropical and semi-tropical countries, the races most fit by nature to sustain in health and vigor the diseases and physical lassitude to which the Northman is subjected in the same regions. Such was the motive which carried the tropical slave trade along the isothermal line of its own torrid temperature. Elevated by the association of centuries, the man of color now ascends in America to his place in the platform of human equality. He is now fitted for the duties of citizenship cast upon him. Is there a less necessity for his services? Has he a diminished capacity to render the world those invaluable labors, for which he was originally transferred from another continent? Will he not contribute his grateful and now intelligent counsel to aid in the regeneration of his native and endeared country? As, then, the same and even superior ability to render these services exists, the colored population becomes even more valuable than heretofore. We may pause to remark that, as if in Christian retaliation for the denunciations and violence of those who have in the parishes of northwestern Louisiana advised and justified the wholesale slaughter of several hundred colored men, the colored people of Caldo, Bossier and De Soto have, in the midst of the pestilence which has peculiar terrors for the whites, cultivated almost the whole crop of the season. When we turn to the appalling visitation at Shreveport we find that stricken city wholly dependent upon the domestic services of the colored race. Colored nurses are sent from New Orleans, and upon people of color is the health and comfort of society mainly dependent. The disproportion of mortality among the white and colored races is very great. The unusual number of colored people who have died of the Shreveport fever would, of itself, raise a doubt if some other type of malignant fever is not complicated with the principal disease. To show the almost entire exemption of the colored race from this climatic contagion, we will take the statistics of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1853. This fever is undoubted and undisputed yellow fever. The deaths were as follows: whites 7814, colored 26. The population of New Orleans may be assumed, making no deduction for absences, to have been one hundred and fifty thousand, of which we will assume one-third to be of color. The proportion, then, of colored deaths to colored population was about one in two thousand. Of colored to white, the mortality was as about one to one hundred and sixty. The normal liability of the colored race to this climatic disease may be stated as follows:

With the indications that the importation and diffusion of yellow fever can not be prevented by sealing up the port of New Orleans during the summer months, may come a necessity for so organizing the West India and other tropical trade as that it can be conducted without danger and without interruption. What can better conduce to this policy, if it be adopted, than the employment of colored mariners and other fever-proof commercial agents in this special trade? The colored people are already employed in the navigation of the river, why should they not be equally valuable as sailors on the sea? They ship as ordinary seamen from the ports of the United States and of Europe and are found to answer very well. New Orleans is engaged in organizing a trade which will continue the year round, and which shall be based in good part upon the exchange of longitudinal commerce. Why should she disregard an agency so well adapted to her purposes?

We have taken the crop product of the colored people, and their invaluable services during an epidemic to which Louisiana is liable, as an evidence of their extreme social value. It was intended thereby to recall the attention of the people to the folly of fearing that an element so devoted to the welfare of Louisiana could ever be alien or hostile. Surely, if such a disposition existed among them, no such opportunity could present itself for injuring those interests. It would be the cessation of labor in the field or of care at the bedside, and such inaction would be more destructive than "an army with banners." Let, then, the people of property, and those who have the prosperity of Louisiana really at heart, dismiss their animosity toward those whom some would treat as enemies. Let them conciliate the colored people by justice and kindness, and they will find them the most efficient friends that Providence could have assigned them.

OUR NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM. Some of the opponents of the present financial policy of the government have made the astonishing discovery that financial crises and panics may occur under any banking system, and that it makes little difference whether the standard is an irredeemable paper currency or specie; in either case suspension and bankruptcy might occur. We are not going to dispute the conclusions of these wisacres in this respect. They seem to have just realized what the world has never disputed. Our object is to defend our present admirable national banking system, and correct the false impressions in regard to it that are put forth by the enemies of the present national administration. The special object of the government in establishing the present national banking system was to give the people a currency based upon the wealth of the country, that would be uniformly good in every State of the Union; a currency that neither individual nor sectional misfortune, prodigality and extravagance could impair. Before this was done, the people had suffered great inconvenience and loss through the various systems of national and State banking that had prevailed in the country at different times since the foundation of the government. They were at all times more or less at the mercy of brokers, shavers and money changers that swarmed throughout the country, and when a money crisis came and the leading banks were forced to suspend, the crash was not confined to the suspension of payments to the depositors, as it is now, but the millions upon millions of bank notes that were in circulation among the people and in the hands of the working classes became valueless. In that case the poor man who had just before received his week's wages, or the farmer who had just disposed of his load of produce, were the losers as well as the rich depositors who had placed their money in bank. In this way the schemes of speculators that ended frequently in financial troubles to banking institutions taking too much of the risk that necessarily accompanies this kind of business, was made to fall disastrously upon all branches of the industrial classes of the country, and the distress became general. The present national banking system effectually averts this by securing and protecting the currency against the unwise management of banks or the losses of those who enter upon wild speculations to speculate upon the currency and to speculate upon the currency and to speculate upon the currency.

THE GRAIN TRADE IN POLITICS. The Republican party of New York, in the recent platform published at Ithaca, thus commits itself to the cause of the corn farmers of the West: Resolved, That we hold it to be the paramount duty of the incoming Legislature to devise means whereby the cereals of the nation may find their way with sure dispatch to the seaboard, and thence to the markets of the world; that, especially, considering the necessity of wise action to protect the interests of the farmer, the main canals of this State should be adapted to the navigation, and, by the refunding of the debts in long bonds at a low rate of interest, should be made as free to the commerce of the nation as their economic advantages, without taxing the people, will permit. We hold also that Congress should put forth all the power it may wisely exert within the limits of the Constitution, to secure the consideration of Congress the national advantages and the just claims of the great channels which run through the State.

Those who prefer a foreign government. There is such a preponderance, there is such a unanimity in the preference of the American people for representative self-government, that dissent is treated with the contempt it deserves. He who prefers a king and court, or a nobility and established clergy ought to exercise the great American right of expatriation, emigrate to Europe and put on the liver of a subject. Such a person is often descended from a Tory or refugee, or perhaps from some nobleman's lackey, who absconded from Europe or escaped from transportation. Suppose there are and have always been faults in the administration of our republican government? Suppose Washington was posthumously a monarchist, Jefferson as a demagogue, Jackson as a tyrant, Grant as a silent and rapacious despot, only desirous to light his cigar at public expense for one or more terms? The republic still looms up on the horizon of history larger, more prosperous and progressive than any other form of nationality.

We do not wonder, then, that a soldier who had devoted his life to the maintenance of the American Union because, in his belief, it was indispensable to the preservation of American liberty, should have become indignant at the flippant eulogies on monarchy and aristocracy, pronounced by a rooster who had, perhaps, never been a soldier at all. We shall infer that this young Philadelphia sprig was a non-combatant, until he shall produce evidence to prove his devotion to the land of his birth. We can well imagine the astonishment of that handsome young

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man. He had read the New York Herald until he fancied Czarism was all the thing; he had craved for that interview, and had expected immediate adoption into the royal family. His consternation at the republican rebuke must have been appalling. The public will applaud the President for the just course addressed to this traitor of his country. We have a good deal of this spirit in the United States. Foreigners come here to cultivate the interests of some dynasty, or to escape some political penalty. They are welcome to the asylum. Sometimes they assail our institutions by contrast with their own. That is all right. If the United States, peopled by those who found the governments of the Old World insupportable, can not stand the sneers of persons disaffected to republicanism, our government must be a poor affair and ought to go down if there be a better. We even have a journal in New Orleans which does not conceal its paramount interest in the affairs of France. In a late issue it says: We have been careful to say that our party will be that of France, and that we will support every man, every principle, or any form of government which will give to France security, order, liberty and peace.

While we can not exactly conceive why an American citizen should take such a devoted interest in the welfare of another country, we do not question the right of a Frenchman to do so. If, however, this journal would exercise the same charity toward the country from which it is published, we should have somewhat more political harmony in Louisiana. We sustain then the indignant rebuke given to the flippant Philadelphian, and should like to see it bestowed upon every man who owes bread and shelter to a republic and yet adores a king, a nobility, and an established form of religion. We can not help saying, however, that if General Grant aspires to perform the part of Caesar with the role of Brutus omitted, he ought to adopt all such "natural born" citizens, and enroll them into a body guard of blowers.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, September 29, 1873. The following statement is published in compliance with executive order, dated June 2, 1873, showing the condition of the finances of the State to September 29, and the receipts and expenditures from the first day of January to the twentieth day of September, 1873, inclusive.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, and BALANCE. Includes sub-sections for RECEIPTS FROM THE TREASURY and RECEIPTS FROM WARRANTS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF STATE WARRANTS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor's Office. New Orleans, September 10, 1873. Notice is hereby given that I will, on Tuesday, October 14, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the State Hotel Auction Mart, offer for sale to the highest bidder, payment to be made in State warrants issued subsequent to January 1, 1873, the following three series as selected by auctioneers:

NOTICE. I would call the attention of the trade to the fact that I have on hand, in lots to suit, a well assorted and choice stock of Highways, Neutral Spirits, New York Brandy, New York Gin, and the celebrated brands of CHALMETTE, MARK TWAIN AND YOSEMITE VALLEY WHISKIES. All of the above, considering my facilities unexcelled, I offer to the wholesale grocery and purchasing trades, at the lowest market prices.

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INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHARTER, THE COMPANY PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$407,114.00. Fire premiums, \$185,721.50. Marine premiums, \$18,500.50. River premiums, \$29,491.47. Less unearned and returned premiums, \$10,300.00. Net premiums, \$325,806.47. Fire losses, \$24,222.90. Marine losses, \$12,122.10. River losses, \$19,135.77. Total losses, \$55,480.77. Total assets, \$377,144.95. Taxes, \$12,233.94. Expenses, profit and loss, \$27,562.19. Less discount account, \$1,500.00. Profits, \$275,688.05.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. BOCK, Secretary. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hunt, Ant. Carriere, Chn. Harold, George A. Foidick, D. Jamison, E. Bragier, E. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Larue, A. Frechea, Aug. Bohn, George W. Dunbar, Edward Tohr, H. V. Stockmeyer, Wm. Morton, Henry J. Voss, William Knox, Rudolph Seig, W. S. Rainey, Charles Weisbach, J. K. Livaudais, A. Lecourt, Atwood Violett, Frank Williams, A. K. Miller, Charles Ladite, Edward Morphy, Rudolph Seig, J. A. Loom, W. C. Black, George W. Hymon.

INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 104 CANAL STREET.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHARTER THE COMPANY PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year, \$2,308,200. On fire risks, \$2,100,000. On marine risks, \$200,000. On river risks, \$8,200.00. Total premiums, \$2,308,200.00. Less unearned premiums, \$22,000.00. Net earned premiums, \$2,286,200.00. Losses paid, \$422,750.27. On fire risks, \$410,400. On river risks, \$11,350.27. Total losses, \$422,750.27. Taxes, \$2,900.98. Reinsurance and return, \$6,161.67. Profit, \$1,753,212.91. Real estate, \$125,575.50. City bonds, \$47,500.00. Bank and railroad stocks, \$1,100.00. Insurance on hand, \$20,292.20. Notes secured by mortgages, \$25,000.00. Bills receivable, \$40,000.00. Premiums in course of collection, \$14,200.00. State bonds, \$1,500.00. Insurance stocks, \$1,800.00. Stock of the Louisiana Dry Dock Company, \$1,000.00. Stock of the Louisiana Steam Tug Company, \$2,000.00. Stock of the Louisiana Dry Dock and Ship Company, \$1,000.00. Total, \$1,753,212.91.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY. PAUL FOURCIEUX, President. G. W. NOTT, Secretary. PARTIAL OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1874. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS. Capital, \$500,000.00. Assets, \$25,941.24. Interest Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London. J. W. HUGHES, Secretary. J. TUTTS, President.

EDUCATIONAL. INSTRUCTION. Lessons in the French, Spanish and German languages, with music, vocal and instrumental, also translations of documents in the above languages. Terms made known by a reasonable consideration. Hotel, No. 113, Chartres street between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Best city references. a13