

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 28, 1873

A rude dry goods salesman acts as a counter irritant.

The oldest church in Philadelphia is the Gloria Dei, which was erected in 1770.

The tobacco crop of Virginia this season is reported to be the best raised for years.

The Minden Democrat announces the death in that town of Captain E. D. Wiltz, a cousin of our Mayor.

A Charleston, South Carolina, paper mentions the latest style of coiffure under the head of fashion gait.

As a Boston restaurant a supply of live trout is kept in a tank, so that epicures may pick out which fish they will have cooked.

At a recent exhibition of cats a lawyer was placed on the awarding committee because he had done something in the fees way.

In the southwestern portion of Kansas considerable herds of wild horses are said to roam. They are matchless in speed and beauty.

"Silence, silence!" cried the judge, in a great wrath. "Here, we have decided half a dozen cases this morning, and I have not heard a word of them."

A small boy cut his father short at the beginning of a lecture on his bad behavior, by saying that his mother had attended to him on the same subject.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has received an intimation that he is not wanted in England at present, and his proposed visit has been postponed indefinitely.

Judge Henry C. Dibble reached home yesterday, having made the tour of Europe and the North since he left us in July. He comes back robust and ruddy and full of vigor.

Such appears to be one of the oldest of games with cards. An instance is recorded in Scripture where the Levite "passed" and the good Samaritan "assisted."

Among the goods of a clergyman, moving from one city to another, was found a large box with the unnecessary caution "keep dry," marked on the cover. It contained stermos.

An Iowa minister, in discouraging to his audience a few Sabbath's ago, said: "Religion in the heart, my friends, is like four acres in the deck; without it no man can hold a certain hand."

A man grew eloquent in a Sunday school convention and soared into statistics: "My beloved fellow workers, there are in the Sunday schools of this State 200,000 children, emitting fractions."

Mr. Parker is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, and the advice of the Democratic journals of that State is very appropriate: "Don't scratch your tickets; go the whole hog."

The young ladies of a country seminary are puzzled over the exact meaning of the following inscription, recently discovered on the wall of the building: "Young ladies should get good examples, for young men will follow them."

At a trial recently held in St. Louis, the prisoner at the bar, the lawyer who was defending him, the reporter and the judge were all classmates in college. The coincidence is cited to show how things come sound once in a while.

The Houston Telegraph, after six years service in the cause of Texas Democracy, has given up the ghost. The Democratic party is charged with ingratitude, and inability to meet contingent expenses has induced General Webb to discontinue publication.

Hon. George E. Hovee, who has been, with his family, sojourning for the past three months in Wisconsin and the West, has arrived home. The Senator is eighteen pounds heavier than when he left, and is in splendid condition for the winter campaign.

The State of Texas is larger than all France. It exceeds in size the three largest States in the Union. Its area is 274,364 square miles, or 175,594,560 acres, and the greater portion of which it easy to till, and wonderfully productive of grain, cotton and minerals.

A good lady who, on the death of her first husband, married his brother, has a portrait of the former hanging in her dining-room. One day a visitor, remarking the painting, asked: "Is that a member of your family?" "Oh! that's my poor brother-in-law," was the ingenious reply.

The other day a Dublin tutor who had repeatedly reprimanded a youth for inability to find an article if it was the least out of its usual position came out in a passion with the following: "I suppose if you found your head not on its usual place some day you wouldn't know where to go and look for it!"

A medical man asserts that a fish diet is a great humanizer of the tempers of mankind, tending to make them more kindly toward each other, and less disposed to crime. He instances carnivorous animals as being always the most ferocious and violent, and believes that it human stomachs could have an occasional respite by the consumption of fish, the world would be all the better for it.

The other day, at a concert, a gentleman having put his hat upon a chair to keep a place, returned to claim it after a short absence. The hat he found, sure enough, where it had been left, only there was a stout lady sitting on it. "Madam," said he, "you are sitting on my hat." The lady blushed a little, turned around, and said in the blindest manner, "Oh, I beg pardon! I'm sure I thought it was my husband's."

In one of the counties of Ohio an applicant for license to teach must furnish the county superintendent proof of good moral character, before that officer will consent to examine him as to his other qualifications. One recently presented himself with the following indorsement from the township trustee: "I can certify that—has good morals. In fact, I think his morals are too good. He hasn't got snuff snuff to teach school."

OUR COUNTRY'S DESTINY

At no period in the history of our country has its business relations been less subjected to the serious effects of financial convulsions and monetary panics than at the present time. This fact is clearly demonstrated by the recent failure of the "heavy financiers" of the chief monetary centre of the country to force the government to a course beneficial to unsound speculations, and detrimental to the industrial pursuits.

The great thing demonstrated by the Ohio election is, that the Democratic party is to be the opposition party of the next four years and that it is strong enough to conquer the intransigent Republicans of States like Ohio.

We are as well satisfied with the conclusion as the World can be. For a foe "in the next four years," we do not know of a party we should prefer to the old Democracy. If the Republicans can not beat that old element it does not deserve success. Like the Republicans of France, we can beat our Bourbons easily enough, and so long as no other enemy is in front of us, we feel secure.

These little eccentricities of the close States are, therefore, in our judgment, the salvation of the Republican party. Unless the Democracy received a little encouragement from time to time, they would disband and a new party would spring up, strong and vigorous, unburdened with ancient traditions. We join the World, therefore, in rejoicing over the result in Ohio. We are glad to see it so thankful for so little. We are even pleased, also, to see that our local potentate, "Governor" McEnery, has written a congratulatory letter to his brother-in-law of Ohio, thus incurring the risk of being premature. We hope when William Allen shall "rise up" and respond we shall be favored with the other end of the correspondence. Thus we see the Democracy beginning to show signs of life all along the line. The Piquette adds its mite by its oracular announcement that the volcano smokes, thus committing that old-fashioned organ of the opposition to a continuance of the contest on the same line that they have so often followed to disaster.

The Republicans can stand this sort of campaign as long as the opposition and are wise enough to profit by their own and the enemy's mistakes. Only, they do not at present feel depressed in anything like the degree corresponding with the joy of the Democracy.

A HYPOTHETICAL ABSURDITY. The Piquette evidently has been mixing things up a little, which, however, is no unusual thing for it to do. Like its neighbor, the Times, it does not object to the introduction of conundrums occasionally, even at the expense of accuracy, though we are not aware that it has force regularly employed in their manufacture. We take it upon ourselves to answer the following:

A SUM IS POLITICAL ARITHMETIC. If the government pays \$50,000 for marble enough to build a postoffice in Philadelphia, how much will it pay for a canal to furnish the products of the Mississippi valley a deep water exit to the Gulf?

"If the government" has done anything of the kind, the Piquette is the only paper that has the news, and unless it can be demonstrated that this fish adds nothing to the weight of the vessel of water, we must be excused from giving any guess as to the probable size of the St. Philip canal appropriation.

At the last session of Congress the following appropriation was authorized: For purchase of a site and to commence the erection of a building at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a postoffice and United States courts, one million five hundred thousand dollars; provided, that the aggregate cost of such site and building shall not exceed three million dollars.

It does not appear that the outlay of five million and a half of dollars has been authorized by law, and we are well aware of the fact that no money can be drawn from the treasury without the consent of Congress.

We know something, however, about this five million contract for marble at Philadelphia. The city of brotherly love is about to erect a grand city hall and court building. For this purpose four squares of ground have been purchased near the intersection of Washington and Franklin streets. It is to be a colossal structure, far ahead of anything in Pennsylvania. A contract for furnishing the marble for this building has just been completed on terms approximating the figures in the Piquette's conundrum, and we think it altogether likely our neighbor has merged this business into the other matter of the government and a new post-office and court building. At any rate, we can find no foundation for the statement that the government has contracted for marble for any building at Philadelphia for over five million dollars. The city of Philadelphia has, on its own account, done something of the kind, and is probably able to pay for it. We are ready, however, for further proofs if our neighbor has any.

In this connection, we desire to say that this habit of misrepresenting the government is not very well calculated to make friends for our favorite project for a canal from the Mississippi to deep water. As a rule, those who have the power to give do not like to be bullied into acts of charity, and are much more liberal with their friends than with declared foes. And a more opposite inquiry would be, how much money has poor Louisiana lost by the persistent abuse of the federal government, which might have been secured for us by our friends if we had manifested more amiable disposition?

INFORMATION WANTED. As we have before announced, the Senate committee on transportation is soon coming this way in quest of information to assist in making up their report to Congress on the subject of the proposed St. Philip canal. They are not coming for hostilities, though it may not be amiss to provide for their entertainment. They have enough to eat and drink at home, but like all human beings are in the habit of doing both when they chance to be abroad.

Below will be found two letters addressed by the chairman to Senator West, embracing inquiries on specified points of interest, which can be answered by people in this city who are familiar with the subject. It is especially desirable that estimates based upon the inquiry appended to the last letter of Senator

not to remain where it is, but will spread every where.

What we have accomplished in Ohio, we may accomplish everywhere with equal vigor, courage, and boldness. But whom can we expect to trust us if we do not trust ourselves?

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Widow should be carefully made out and submitted.

In addition to the information given herein, General West will be pleased to render any further assistance and receive engagements from those who may call upon him at the St. Charles Hotel.

COMMITTEE OF TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEABOARD, United States Senate, Washington, October 15, 1873.

DEAR SIR—Allow me to call your attention to the following element of cost of transportation via the Mississippi river and Gulf upon which the committee will be glad to receive information, namely, the element of insurance. This data should be made to cover the insurance on both wheat and corn in transit from St. Louis to New Orleans; insurance on the same when in store at New Orleans, say five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty days, and from New Orleans to New York, and from New Orleans to England. In putting this matter in tabulated form it will be well to state the insurance for each month of the year, and the cost of the different seasons of the year on the river and at New Orleans, as well as upon the ocean.

In order that information of this kind may have its proper weight with the committee and upon the public mind, I think it will be well to have the statements made up by the president of some leading marine insurance company, or what would be better, made up by one person and signed by the various members of the Board of Underwriters.

I am, sir, very truly and respectfully yours, WILLIAM WINDOM, Chairman.

COMMITTEE OF TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEABOARD, United States Senate, Washington, October 15, 1873.

HONORABLE J. E. WEST, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—Allow me to call your attention to the following subject in relation to the commerce of the Mississippi river. It is important, I think, that the committee should obtain information as to the actual cost of moving grain from St. Louis to New Orleans by the Mississippi river.

The actual cost embraces the following elements: Interest on capital employed; cost of maintenance; coal and other materials consumed; wages and board of employees; rent wharfage, etc. A computation of cost of this kind has been recently made by a commission of the State of New York, in relation to the cost of transport by steam or in the canal. I inclose a copy of that computation, which may serve as a general guide to whoever may enter upon the computation herein spoken of. Perhaps it will be well to work out a steamer carrying her own cargo, and, also, for a steamer with two or more barges in tow, in order to show the cheapest mode of transport.

I am, sir, very truly and respectfully yours, WILLIAM WINDOM, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$1,241,268 19; Overdrafts, 6,900 00; United States bonds to secure circulation, 900,000 00; United States bonds to secure deposits, 100,000 00; Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, 205,398 84; Due from national banks, 2,117 96; Due from State banks and bankers, 6,594 68; Banking house, 175,000 00; Other real estate, 6,797 25; Total, \$2,538,267 82.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$1,000,000 00; Surplus fund, 40,000 00; Discount, \$1,091 18; Exchange, 4,130 96; Interest, 24,827 27; Profits and loss, 30,126 12; National bank circulation outstanding, 745,307 00; Due from national banks, 1,575 96; Individual deposits, 1,699,534 58; United States deposits, 9,950 19; Due to national banks, 230,249 49; Due to State banks and bankers, 140,269 21; Total, \$4,180,506 29.

ASSASSINATIONS IN FRANKLIN AND RICHARD PAINESS. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 10, 1873.

WHEREAS, Information has reached me of the cowardly and brutal assassination by a gang of desperadoes of Hon. T. S. Crawford, judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, and Hon. A. P. Harris, district attorney, on the night of the eighth instant, in the parish of Franklin, while en route proceeding to hold court in accordance with law.

WHEREAS, Information has also reached me of the cruel and unprovoked murder of Thomas Archibald, Esq., by two unknown persons, while standing at the gate of his house in Richland parish, on the night of the second instant, and

WHEREAS, The perpetration of these and similar cold blooded outrages in the northern portions of this State, being disgraceful upon Louisiana, and tend to keep away capital and emigration from our borders.

and our good friend Bidwell was enabled to "peg out for the last play."

Five thousand idle persons assemble every day in front of the Criminal Court to get a sight of the Burgesses, and testify their respect for the law by shouting "hang them!" The newspapers flatter this motley rabble by calling them the people—indignant citizens who thus sacrifice their time and interests to testify their detestation of crime, and, of course, their appreciation of virtue. Doubtless many of them condemn the crime with which Burgess stands charged. But few are called out from their business by any better reason than a morbid desire to gaze upon the actor in a purulent scene. That inordinate curiosity to witness the brutal, the base and the maliciously wicked calls out the worthless, unemployed population. As soon as they see that they have neglected their duties at home to see, the impulse to testify their appreciation of a virtue many of them do not possess becomes irresistible, and up go the greasy caps and the shouts—"hang them."

Now all this is very silly on the part of grown up people. Besides, it is annoying to the officers who are charged with trying the prisoners and punishing them, if guilty. It is beside, to some extent, criminal. Every person who demands the murder of Burgess, is quite as much a criminal as himself, even if guilty of the offense imputed to him—though, perhaps, in a lesser degree. Were the Divine presence to appear in the midst of our rabble, and pronounce his famous sentence, "let him who is without sin among you" tie the rope, we doubt whether an executioner for Burgess could be found.

It would be much more decent in the stragglers about the criminal court to leave this question where the law has placed it. They offend good taste by their impotent and by no means sincere demands for vengeance, quite as much as Burgess has done, if he is guilty. The difference is, in one case the offense is confined to one criminal, in the other it is multiplied by five thousand.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$1,241,268 19; Overdrafts, 6,900 00; United States bonds to secure circulation, 900,000 00; United States bonds to secure deposits, 100,000 00; Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, 205,398 84; Due from national banks, 2,117 96; Due from State banks and bankers, 6,594 68; Banking house, 175,000 00; Other real estate, 6,797 25; Total, \$2,538,267 82.

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WHEREAS, The perpetration of these and similar cold blooded outrages in the northern portions of this State, being disgraceful upon Louisiana, and tend to keep away capital and emigration from our borders.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought it to issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Judge T. S. Crawford and A. P. Harris, district attorney, and TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Thomas Archibald, to be paid respectively upon the production of the certificate herein such cases as hereby call upon good citizens, without regard to politics of race, to aid the officers of the law in bringing to speedy justice the perpetrators of these heinous crimes, and I warn all persons against harboring or screening, or in any way aiding or abetting the murderers aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this tenth day of September, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the seventy-third, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth year.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96. Canal Street.

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

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE. 427 1/2 St.

FREDERICKSON & HARTZ

Have in store a full supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, GLASSWARE, LENSES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc.

HOWARD RELIEF FUND. The treasurer of the Howard Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in aid of the Howard Relief Fund.

From James A. Buck, St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek parish, Washington, District of Columbia, \$100 00; From Mrs. M. E. Foster, Centon, Mississippi, \$100 00; From John B. Laditte & Co., for Shreveport sufferers, 100 00; Through the Louisiana National Bank, from James A. Buck, St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek parish, Washington, District of Columbia, \$100 00; From Mrs. M. E. Foster, Centon, Mississippi, \$100 00; From John B. Laditte & Co., for Shreveport sufferers, 100 00; Through the Louisiana National Bank, from James A. Buck, St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek parish, Washington, District of Columbia, \$100 00; From Mrs. M. E. Foster, Centon, Mississippi, \$100 00; From John B. Laditte & Co., for Shreveport sufferers, 100 00; Through the Louisiana National Bank, from James A. Buck, St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek parish, Washington, District of Columbia, \$100 00; From Mrs. M. E. Foster, Centon, Mississippi, \$100 00; From John B. 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