

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 4, 1873.

Fifty-two newspapers are published in Japan.

Economy should become a fashionable virtue.

Barbers go from poll to poll, and must be great travelers.

Detroit brick yards this year have made 1,000,000 bricks.

Two ex-mayors of Milwaukee died on the same day recently.

A man at San Diego, California, has a grave of his own near a highway of a mile.

A Frenchman has invented some with which, which alone seem to ride when he is on.

A woman is to be executed in Germany for the murder of her husband, and the execution is to be by guillotine.

Very stylish silk blouses for poolies are now sold in New York for \$10. These suits are as baroque as usual.

Teacher thinks a study book is a summer book, a planning brook and a sweet music of birds, as something like heaven.

John Hay, author of "Little Breches," is to marry the daughter of Amasa Stone of Cleveland, the Lake Shore magnate.

From the Carroll Republicans we have the best information that two-thirds of Frenchmen are wearing "tall stove-pipe" hats.

According to the official report of the Vienna Exposition, it was patronized by 2,000,000 sayings and 1,000,000 dead-head visitors.

A man who has been obliged to hire a band-organist to leave his premises every day boasts of having a well organized band.

Mr. Hanson, the great writer on the game of chess, died recently, leaving a family in destitute circumstances, owing to a poor checkmate.

A young lady of Elmira, New York, spent two years in learning Greek, Latin, French and Spanish, and then married a vegetable peddler.

Dr. Dio Lewis is authority for the statement that a diet of beans is better for the complexion than all the powders and creams ever manufactured.

We have received the first number of a new weekly paper published at Magnolia, Arkansas, by W. J. P. Blackburn, and called the Border Sentinel.

Mr. Thomas, who died in Vermont at the age of ninety-one, said he had never met with greater troubles in his life than that of leaving buttonless shirts.

An Italian father and daughter are fighting in the courts at St. Louis over \$20,000, the proceeds of twenty years of street law in the large American cities.

Mr. Kokernot makes photographic plates in New Berlin. He is filled with the milk of human kindness, and succeeds so well in business that he can not be easily broken.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having now a complete through route, will send passengers from New York to New Orleans in sixty-four hours, without change of cars.

Western paper is desirous of knowing whether, when a musical prodigy is reported to be having a very high-toned mouth, she should be regarded as a "musical manna" or not.

It is said that the schools for the higher education of girls in England are miserably supplied with means, and meet with much obstruction from the backward sentimentality of the public.

Chinese lecturer says there are no lawyers in his country. If the Chinese government is opposed to foreign immigration it should prevent the dissemination of facts of this description.

James Parton has recently prepared a brief life of the late Mrs. Parton (Fanny Fern), which will shortly be published as a memorial volume of Fanny Fern, with selections from her best writing.

Five hundred different railroads receive pay for carrying the mails. The aggregate length of the railroad service in the United States is now nearly 50,000 miles, and is increasing at the rate of over 500 miles per annum.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 10:30 o'clock, on the premises, the contents of a storehouse and beer saloon, situated at No. 10 Exchange place, between Canal and St. Louis streets, Second District of Orleans.

History repeats in this quotation from a newspaper printed one hundred years ago: "It is computed that no less than one hundred and twenty considerable merchants, bankers and traders have been absolutely ruined since June, 1773, owing to speculation, made bills and every species of deceitful credit."

The English religious papers are strongly advocating the abolition of the office of godfather and godmother. The reasons assigned are that the original duty of superintending the spiritual education of the child is never attended to; that there is no warrant in Scripture for such office, and that it is to all intents and purposes needless and obsolete.

Mr. Foster, an eminent member of Parliament, declared "it is not true that the poor are getting poorer; but it is true that all classes aspire to live on a higher scale of comfort than sufficed to content the last generation, and that inasmuch as the last far more of absolute enjoyment, and the battle of life, the stretching of ways and means, continues to be as heretofore."

Our distinguished French statesman and historian, is now in his ninetieth year, and is represented as still being in full possession of his mental faculties. A full letter says he has consented to write a letter in favor of the fusion between the Catholics and Liberals, which he has so long and earnestly opposed. Most of his time is now devoted to literature, although his probable jealousy of Thiers again called him to the political field.

"WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO BEFORE?"

There is a comic song sung at the amphitheatre of Mr. Bidwell each verse of which terminates in the above chorus. One stanza depicts the misfortunes of a party, who, returning home late at night, is beset by a ruffian who knocks him down, and is greatly annoyed at finding but ten cents on his person. To the complaints of the party assaulted the offender, retorts the inquiry: "Why didn't you say so before?"

This chorus inquiry would come in very appropriately, when the New Orleans Times, which has been playing shaly all summer, determines to take any part in a conflict in which the welfare of Louisiana was at stake, went below to study the charts in his cabin and left the political tiller to Roundabout. Now that the conflict is ended and the most formidable combatant, the Pionnee, has announced that it must strike for want of ammunition, the New Orleans Times appears in the editing, changing the metaphor to a land combat. The Times strides in with the valor of Falstaff. It avoids boasting of its "de-acted," and proceeds:

"Gould! I am afraid of this gunpowder Percy, though he be dead; therefore, I'll make him a ghost, and I'll swear a killed him. Why may he not rise as well as I? Therefore, sirrah (stabbing him in this case with a pen) with a new wound in your back, come you along with me," takes Roundabout on his back.

We can not pursue this very tempting parallel without quoting the whole scene, but as the book-reviewers are fond of saying, can not resist this.

Falstaff—There is Percy (throwing the body down). "For your father (to Prince Hal) will do me any honor, so; if not let him kill the next Percy himself. I look to be either earl or duke, assure you."

Here the Roundabout comes in as Prince Hal.

Why, Percy I killed him myself, and saw thee dead.

Times—Didst thou, Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying! I grant you, I was down, and so was he; but we rose both in a instant, and fought a long while by the Shrewsbury clock. If I may be believed, so. If not, let them that should reward valor bear the sin upon their own heads.

We have not waded with the Pionnee for advertisements, but because we deemed its counsel disastrous to the very cause it espoused. We believed it was directed to renew the doctrine of nullification, and sectional confederation in New Orleans after they had been crushed out and starved out in the communities of their birth, and we knew that the maintenance of the Democratic organization, as understood by that school which lately directed the Pionnee, had been the main cause of all the debt and all the abuses complained of or perpetrated in the Southern States. These calamities have been only avoided where and when Southern people had expressly refused—as in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia—to recognize and renew that extinct and exploded contest. The course of the Pionnee was calculated, in our opinion, to revive that conflict here, and reopen that chaos which is the channel house of so much that no patriot would ever like to see exposed again. We no more wished to see that controversy fought out in Louisiana than any peaceful people would approve the selection of their own premises as the scene of a deadly duel or a brutal prize fight. We knew that these qualities of the sections were injurious to the commercial and political welfare of Louisiana. It was plain that to teach an implacable hostility toward the colored people, to whom the industrial and social systems so much indebted, was insanity. No one could expect the federal government to award the appropriations required by Louisiana to those who published a daily and a bitter diatribe against the power which could alone bestow the aid demanded. It is scarcely in human, it is certainly not in party nature, to adopt the "quaker policy" toward their opponents in politics. If the principal questions discussed in the Pionnee had been upon pending principles we might have even admired the desperate gallantry which persisted in firing on the Republican flag of truce, when further resistance was unavailing. In our opinion, these questions have been decided, never to be reopened, and we have looked upon the Pionnee as we should have regarded a Confederate General falling back to continue the fight "west of the Mississippi," when the whole country had been subjected to conquest. It was, in our opinion, an insane and hopeless fight. It was a fight which inflicted infinitely more harm upon its friends, the Pionnee than upon its enemies. It even bound the hands of the people of Louisiana, so that they could not, in all cases, conduct their elections or fill their offices with the men they would have preferred, but were compelled to make this fight with the best material at hand, and that, as shown in the Prison conflict, by no means the best to have been desired. That we controverted these doctrines, now shown to be unsatisfactory to the business interests and commercial sentiment of New Orleans, and as inapplicable to the era and the crisis, is a source of pride with us. It is in this sense our privilege even to make this testimony to the totem we have met. We might paraphrase the apostrophe to Percy, but our late competitor is not dead we can safely wish him all the success in life compatible with the total extinction of his political doctrines, which he has advocated for our adoption.

THE SQUARE THING.

No one expects "Roundabout" to do the square thing; nor is he expected to do things on the square. His name is sufficiently suggestive to inform the public that his way of doing things is always the indirect way. And if he is "Roundabout" without being extensive, the fault—if it be one—is not attributable to his lack of ambition to be so. It is his innate modesty that keeps him tied down to a quiet little corner in the Times. In that little corner, however, "Roundabout" is as happy as Tom Thumb in his little corner eating mince pie; but, unlike Tom, he is unknown to the world outside of New Orleans. Yet he cuts quite a figure in his little corner as the presiding genius of gossips in the Crescent City; and it is very apparent that

THE CLASS OF READERS WHO READ "ROUNDABOUT"

chronicles prefer them to anything in the Bible. With this class they work like a charm. "Roundabout" reflects their feelings and wishes. Beyond this he does not mean to go, although in an indirect way he will say many things that are calculated to deceive persons who do not understand that this is his professed style of doing things. It is not his purpose to be fair in his statement of what is transpiring. For that reason no one is surprised at anything he may say of any man or any party, or anything that has or is about to transpire.

Here is a sample of "Roundabout's" fairness in speaking of Lieutenant Governor Antoine and the Fusion convention that has been called to meet in this city during this month:

Whatever may be the difference of opinion between the leaders in this convention movement, and however strongly may be questioned the propriety of following their leadership again, there ain't a particle of evidence to show that Antoine has managed to retrace every atom of that opposition amidst which the present State administration took its rise. Six weeks ago you could scarcely find a man outside of the assumed tow, who knew or cared anything about conventions. It bored them to speak of it, and Roundabout, was almost positive to acquire useful knowledge, was almost positive to acquire useful knowledge, was almost positive to acquire useful knowledge.

People were quiet. They were intent on business. The slavish instincts of him mainly permitted them to seek for bread and meat, and the rest of the vulgar necessities of life, rather than the most inspired blunder of ward politicians, or the most alluring rhetoric of patriots. And Roundabout, about venturing to say, if treated with common decency, or even prudence, they would have continued peacefully grubbing away at those infernal pursuits, caring nothing for conventions, and trusting to Congress for justice.

But Antoine was dissatisfied. His period of rage threatened to expire without a single show of government. It didn't content him to be a mere proxy, to be called a Governor in a Peckwelderian sense, to waste his genius on tomelies, and to remain generally a commonplace and rather obscure figure. In consequence of all this, he announced the legends—not exactly such as followed his illustrious namesake—fitted up his navy, and proceeded to exert by violence a force which obviously was not destined to receive an strictly personal ground.

He worked like a charm. Whether the convention proved a success in the present form, or whether it faint under the infinite burden of its antecedents, Governor Kellogg will find that he has returned to a somewhat more respectable position, re-established on pretty substantial grounds, too—among a people somewhat more than ready to resume the old struggle just where it dropped.

Antoine is a little man, and to look at him, you would hardly think him designed to accomplish anything great. But he has nature, and of course is appropriately gratified.

Nothing could be more unjust than the attempt of "Roundabout" to make it appear that the conduct of Lieutenant Governor Antoine, while acting as Governor, had aroused the opposition in this State to new efforts of resistance to the present government. The further attempt to make it appear that any portion of the leaders engaged in efforts to overthrow a Republican administration had relinquished their endeavors in that respect, and gone to work for their meat and bread in some useful occupation, is equally absurd. These men have never ceased their efforts to get possession of the State government since it was lawfully turned over to those who are now administering it. They have continually struggled and fought, as our people too well know, for this purpose; and the convention movement was provided for as a last means of endeavoring to mislead Congress into an interference in the domestic affairs of our State at a time when there is not the slightest reason for it. It is simply asking Congress to reverse the will of the majority by ousting a Republican administration and placing the government in the hands of the Democrats. And this is what Roundabout is really working for in his roundabout way. His scabulous attack upon Lieutenant Governor Antoine plainly shows this. What has the Lieutenant Governor done while acting as Governor to give Roundabout reason for saying that Governor Kellogg will find that he has returned to a community whose prejudices have all been reinstated on pretty substantial grounds, too—among a people somewhat ready to resume the old struggle just where it dropped last fall? If "Roundabout" was not deeply imbued with those same prejudices, he would not be inclined to throw his cheap wit in the way of a fair statement of what has been done by the Lieutenant Governor while acting as Governor. The Republican will answer in a short and direct manner. The acting Governor has simply done what his oath required him to do. He endeavored to have the laws enforced in order that those who had committed crime might be arrested, tried and punished. Information was sent to the executive department that armed men, in many of the parishes stood in the way of the enforcement of the laws, shielding noted murderers and criminals of all kinds; that local authority was unable to enforce the laws against those who thus undertook to defy them; and calling upon the Governor for assistance. In this condition of affairs, after proper consultation, acting Governor Antoine ordered a signal of the militia (in accordance with law) into such of the country parishes as needed aid to enforce the laws. And for doing this, "Roundabout" after trifling with a very serious matter, and doing Lieutenant Governor Antoine great injustice, charges him with being the cause of resurrecting prejudices that have never ceased to exist in the bosom of a class of men, of which "Roundabout" may be taken as a fair exponent.

EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, October 31, 1873.

COMMERCIAL DEFENSE.

The business men of St. Louis have been for some days past in council to prepare for the committee sent out by Congress to ascertain the facts in regard to the transportation grievance. The committee of the Board of Trade, headed by Hon. E. O. Standen, have collected information of great value to their own city and to ours. It is concerned chiefly to the growth, shipment and transportation of cereal grains from the interior States of the Northwest to the port of New Orleans. The report of this committee is in answer to such of the circular questions of the congressional committee as are especially important to St. Louis. They are confined to the management of Indian corn as an article of foreign commerce. The quantity of grain grown in the cereal region (of which the centre is assumed near Quincy, Illinois) is stated collectively at the immense quantity of 762,817,485 bushels. The surplus of this grain is exported by artificial and natural ways, and the committee have stated the cost of this movement by way of the Mississippi and its tributaries, that a comparison may be made with the facilities offered by other routes employed for the same purpose. Taking St. Paul as a principal up river port, the testimony of men in this up river trade has been taken to give the rate of freight to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to New Orleans. This has been done with the utmost minuteness and accuracy. Incidental to this has been a report on the present condition of river navigation from its source to the sea. The obstructions by low water and by wrecks and snags between this port and Memphis have been faithfully shown. The committee have even followed the navigation to the river outlet, and advocated the deepening of the river by constructing a permanent ship canal at or near Fort St. Philip.

WRIT OF ELECTION.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 27, 1873.

Whereas by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana it is the duty of the executive authority, when directed by Congress to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy:

And whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana by the death of Samuel Peters, member elect to the forty-third Congress from the said district:

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby direct the election of a representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of precincts and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, St. Landry, Iberville, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the Acting Governor: F. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

309 Canal Street, opp. No. 100.

SHOPPING.

Offers description for Ladies and Dealers on order from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best prices insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE.

202 1/2 St. Mrs. H. MOGRIDGE.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$102,713 64

Fire premiums, \$47,731 59

Marine premiums, \$1,400 59

Less unearned and returned premiums, \$1,400 59

Net premiums, \$53,979 99

Expenses, profit, loss, \$1,400 59

Less discount account, \$7,952 19

Profits, \$44,627 21

The company has the following assets, estimated at market value:

City and other bonds, \$23,500 00

Bank and other stocks, 16,447 00

Stock and scrip of insurance companies, 65,828 00

Real estate, 9,980 00

Bills receivable on mortgages, 4,944 00

Accrued interest on mortgages, 14,551 27

Premiums in course of collection, 61,247 37

Cash on hand and in Europe, 105,224 44

Total, \$447,643 19

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. RICE, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Seen and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as provided in the charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERS, Vice President.

J. P. RICE, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Elects February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hunt, George A. Carr, John H. Bond, George A. Fossick, R. Jackson, R. Brugler, R. H. B. Jones, P. Anderson, Felix Larcene, A. Freche, Ed. Bohn, George W. Dunbar, Edward Tobey, E. F. Stockmeyer, W. H. Morton, Henry J. Vose, William G. Cox, E. Marquez, W. S. Bailey, Charles Wehmann, J. E. Livada, Lecourt, A. J. Violette, Charles Williams, E. K. Miller, Charles Lattie, W. A. Murphy, Rudolph Sieg, J. A. Lum, W. C. Black, Silas Weeks, George W. Hyson.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 102 Canal street.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

Quarter ending September 30, 1873.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement of the affairs for the third quarter of 1873, ending September 30, 1873:

Fire premiums, \$38,262 79

Marine premiums, 41,263 49

Less unearned premiums, \$19,531 59

Net return premiums, 18,734 69

Net earned premiums, 1,139 27

Expenses, \$19,778 33

Add interest, 1,200 00

Add return, 1,200 00

Total, \$97,122 56

Fire losses, \$21,211 19

Marine losses, 29,222 21

Of which \$16,000 were paid

Office adjusted, \$11,717 25

Office expenses, 12,000 00

Taxes, 1,200 00

Contingent expenses, 1,200 00

Rebates, 2,164 49

Profit, 19,248 10

Excess of loss, \$64,874 49

Cash in New Orleans National Banking Association, \$134,927 39

Notes and bills receivable, 3,329 35

Stock and bonds, 272,261 52

Real estate, 12,117 16

Due by city companies, proportion of losses, 192,901 32

Premiums in course of collection, 19,750 00

Total assets, \$509,646 36

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

G. LANAUX, President.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, day of October, 1873.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth instant of the month of October, 1873, to conform with Article VII of the charter, to collect immediately the full amount of the earned premiums due by stockholders for the third quarter of 1873, and to pay the same to the holders of the said certificates of scrip.

Whereas, the special crisis has depressed the value of all kinds of securities, and the holders of the said certificates of scrip, in order to be able to hold at their office, No. 102 Gravier street, on MONDAY, the 12th day of November next, 1873, the sum of \$200,000, to be applied to the redemption of the said certificates of scrip.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

F. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

WRIT OF ELECTION.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 27, 1873.

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Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

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