

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 17, 1874.

Watchmakers are men of the times.

Buffalo, New York, has 51,000 Catholics.

During the first six months of 1873, there were 5486 horses killed for food in Paris.

Fernando Wood's dog first growled at Caleb Cushing, and now every body has a dog at him.

Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller are still selling clothing at cost, for cash, at No. 100 Common street.

A Harvard professor has decided that "higher than Gilderoy's kite" is anything over a mile high.

The orange and lemon crop in the Los Angeles district, California, is reported to be very fine this year.

The Boston Post says that when you want to delicately hint that a man plays poker, say "he has several irons in the fire."

Key West, Florida, is said to be the only place in the United States which never has frost, and which produces cocoa-nuts.

Red (all wool) Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers for \$1.50, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Miss Tennie Clifton lately appeared in Hartford as Portia, in "The Merchant of Venice," and made a poor show as an actress.

The fifteenth anniversary hall of the Louisiana Mechanics' Society will be given at Perfect Union Hall, on Rampart street, this evening.

It will be interesting to many to know that the Kansas Pacific railway will carry stock hogs into the country it runs through at half tariff rates.

Messrs. Alexander Davidson and Bernard Stuve, of Springfield, are preparing for publication a history of the State of Illinois, from 1673 to 1873.

A girl, hearing her mistress ask her husband to bring "Dumby and Son" with him when he came home to dinner, set two extra plates for the expected guests.

Trout breeding on an extensive scale has become an established enterprise near New Bedford, Massachusetts. A hatching house has been constructed with a capacity of 400,000 eggs.

Edmund About writes to the Athenaeum: "The grand style, the beautiful form, ample, rich and luminous is hardly any longer to be found except in the novels of George Sand."

A Pennsylvania constable, who believes in calling on business men during business hours, served a notice on a clergyman one evening while he was in the pulpit, holding religious services.

A clergyman at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, recently appended a note to a wedding notice in a local paper, announcing that it was the nine hundred and ninety-ninth couple he had married.

A Kansas paper, which finds it expedient to avoid personalities, says: "Mrs. Gurnsey, of Fort Scott, recently fired at some burglars, and next day one of the aldermen had his arm amputated."

The whole number of Methodist churches in Boston, not including the territory recently acquired by annexation, is eighteen. The total membership, in round numbers, is 4000, besides 400 probationers.

Those eminent divines of the Methodist Church, Bishops Simpson and Merrill, are in our city, and received last evening, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Hartzell, quite a number of their friends and admirers.

Bishop M. Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is in this city, on his way to Mexico, where he goes at the request of the Mexican government, to examine the mission established by his church.

The prettiest woman in Washington this winter, it is said, is the wife of Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas. She is described as a Spanish looking beauty, with very long black lashes, dark eyes, and rather small tidy figure.

It is a full vindication of Providence that every man may choose God for his friend and portion, if he pleases; and that so few do is a full proof of the blindness, corruption and degeneracy of mankind.

The proprietor of a pension, located at Mentone, Italy, advertises in a late number of the Swiss Times that he has "learned of the art to make buckwheat cakes and fish balls at the Hotel de la Paix, Geneva, in true American style."

The St. Louis Republican notices the arrival in that city of Captain W. M. Connor, secretary of the Louisiana Jockey Club of New Orleans, and states that "he comes with authority to reduce the railroad fare for visitors to Evans' Grass."

Benjamin F. Evans, of Charleston, South Carolina, who had charge of printing the Confederate money during the war, has just died. His life, while at work for the rebels, was full of adventures. He was obliged to import his machinery and skilled labor from England, via Mexico and the West.

An exchange is ungallant enough to say that if the Duke of Edinburgh's bride "is as lovely as the Danish lady whom his brother, the Prince of Wales, married, the Queen of England may be proud of her daughter-in-law, if she can not boast of the good looks of her own girls, as the certainly can not, with truth."

Mr. Baker, inspector of factories in England, notices in his report, recently issued, that gas engines are coming into use in various trades, particularly for small letter press printers and ribbon weavers. It is a cheap and easily applied motive power, whenever a solid foundation for the engine can be obtained.

The Boston Advertiser thinks that Fitz John Porter's request to have his case reopened is reasonable, saying: "A soldier of General Porter's fame and services ought not to be permitted to suffer under an inexorable condemnation. If there is probable cause for believing the new evidence he is prepared to produce would affect the judgment of his honorable companions in arms, to them it should be submitted."

THE PLAGUE OF MONOPOLIES.

Those who determine to draw their subsistence from the labor of others find a means of effecting their purpose as well under one form of government as another. Almost periodically in extended cycles of recurring venality, these combinations are discovered by an oppressed people and thrown off as odious and insupportable. We propose to sketch somewhat the most notorious abuses of this nature occurring in the history of England and America, ending with the abuses of the transportation monopoly, which the industrial interests of the United States are now striving to put down.

That most despotic king, James I., of England, set himself up to be independent of the people. He scorned to be dependent upon his inferiors for supplies, and as he could not with Asiatic arrogance seize the substance of the subject without warrant of law, he resorted to another device which his rapacious courtiers suggested. It was to grant royal letters patent which entitled his favorites to the monopoly of any occupation or commodity they might ask. The most exorbitant extortions, divided with the royal treasury, supplied the want of regular taxation, while they subjected the people to the most grievous burdens for many necessities of life. This system of patents was borrowed from the custom of the Spanish and French monarchies. The civil tax upon salt was memorable for the resistance of the parsnip of France, and the thousands of lives sacrificed by the government to satisfy the infuriated patentees and subdue the wretched rebels against absolute power.

These methods [says a historian] were suggested to him [King James] by the enemies of the commonwealth, the tribe of proprietors and monopolists, merchants who sheltered themselves under the name and influence of the minister, and who repaid his protection extravagantly, at the expense of a people whom they were plundering and devouring.

The people were vexed and plundered by illegal monopolies, and by other mischievous projects, calculated to enrich a few and ruin the many. These monopolies were so oppressive under the reign of James that his chief favorite and his creatures were odious, and as their rapacity intercepted the larger share of their exactions, the King's share was not adequate to the maintenance of the public obligations. It resulted from this necessity that the King was compelled to apply to Parliament for aid. This was granted him, but there was coupled therewith probably the first commission to investigate the alleged corruption of the government—the High Court of Equity—with a demand that the obnoxious patents of monopoly should be annulled. Even that absolute monarch shrank from the responsibility of protecting the miscreants who had plundered the people in the name of their royal protector.

The royal favorite hastened to protect himself from popular indignation, and as these crown patents must all pass under the great seal, the Lord Chancellor Bacon was abandoned to censure and sacrifice as the chief culprit. His sentence was perfectly just for his admitted violation of judicial duty, but even the prerogative of a king, who claimed to rule by divine right, could neither protect the wisest man of his day from degradation, nor the minor miscreants, who had obeyed their sordid instincts of dishonesty, from the fierce indignation of the people. Many notorious public robbers were brought to justice; and if their official successors were not more honest, they became, at least, more circumspect.

The practice of granting monopolies had prevailed under Queen Elizabeth. She had granted charters for the foundation of foreign colonies, the fitting out of commercial ventures, and historical scandal has even intimated that her majesty held interests with the privateers of that day which even carried on the purchase and sale of African slaves. This sale or gift of monopolies by the Stuarts was, however, carried on in a far more flagrant manner whenever they obtained royal power. At a later day, even, the prisoners taken in the Monmouth rebellion were granted to ladies of the court of Charles II. and sold as servants in the American colonies. No doubt their descendants are among our citizens.

But the incurable virus of corruption was by no means extirpated with the Stuarts, or by the Protestant revolution of 1688. In the reign of the Georges it reached a disgraceful and even dangerous height. The purchase of all men was openly boasted by one of England's noblest and most eminent ministers, and the taint with which Walpole inoculated the government was scarcely purified before the administration of Mr. Pitt. The government began then to perceive that the responsibility for the robbery and roguery of its followers was far more weighty than the active influence of these robbers and rogues could carry. The government, therefore, corrected this by the simple process of making all subordinate offices permanent. A tenant in office for a short time may steal. An officer who knows that his maintenance for life depends on the tenure of honest duty, can not afford to risk his place for the fruits of any ordinary fraud.

The civil service law of England is no doubt the most perfect in the world. Under its operation there is little patronage to bestow, but a statesman finds every department of government so organized that he has but to indicate a policy and the mechanical machinery of office will carry it into effect. Hence we see a change of English ministry with its corresponding eviction of one set of partisans and the installment of another. Hence the fiscal and diplomatic systems of England go on from century to century with no more change than in the town clock, which, though wound up by successive hands, still swings its ponderous pendulum and deals its sonorous tones as truly and as distinctly under one sexton as another.

We have gone through these same phases of corporate abuses. The people of the Union, who, like the Parliament of Great Britain, determined to exterminate this class of public robbers, have risen

in their might and condemned Tweed and Connelly and Oakes Ames and all their associates in iniquity. They now grasp the public robbers of land grants, and the monopolists of freight exactions. As the people have always conquered in their war with the corruptionists, we have entire confidence that they will make the same triumph and justify them by the same systems which have been so successfully adopted elsewhere.

"WHERE ARE THOSE THY ACCUSERS?"

During the past years we have had the New Orleans Times, under various editorial administrations, and the Picayune, in a procession of conductors as long and as gloomy as that which appalled Macbeth, denouncing the Republican party for alleged misconduct. They as organs of the Fusion and confusion cliques of the city politicians have especially reproached the Republican Legislature with a failure to restrain appropriations and to reform certain opportunities of official abuse. Well, the Republican party of its own notion and sense of right has instituted these very reforms. It has patriotically consented to renounce these opportunities of advantage, and is daily and deliberately reviewing the laws and action of official incumbents to see wherein the State government may be made more economical, more responsible and more satisfactory to all citizens, without regard to wealth or poverty, color or condition. Do we find these intemperate organs content with the consummation of a common design? Are they engaged in discussing measures whereby these reforms may be carried out? Apparently not. They denounce General Grant as a tyrant, Congress as a nest of corruption, the negroes as a band of bloody and turbulent savages, and demand a new election, and the thousands of lives sacrificed by the government to satisfy the infuriated patentees and subdue the wretched rebels against absolute power.

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from good counsel. A State that can look with calmness upon the Grant massacre is in a little danger of being convulsed over a local dispute about the rate of wages, in which neither party desires a fatal result.

PERHAPS THERE SHOULD BE A DISTINCTION.

The Picayune intimates that the Republican is swifter to condemn a breach of the peace by white men than the same by the colored people. Were we to file a plea of guilty, we might, perhaps, justify on the ground that more ought to be expected from the boasted "superior race" than from those who have been taught to respect the laws from considerations of fear alone.

Another reason can be found in the not very creditable fact that nearly all the disturbances we ever saw or heard of were caused by conflicts among white men or by their attempts to bully the negro.

An intimate acquaintance with the colored people for more than twenty years satisfies us that they are gentle, law-abiding and very slow to anger. There never was a real negro riot or insurrection in the South. At least we never heard of such a thing. All during the war, too, hundreds of thousands of these people remained at home, and worked to support the families of those who had gone to the front to fight for their enslavement. It would be difficult to refer to a case in which the colored people were the aggressors in any conflict between them and the whites.

On the whole, perhaps, the Republican is swift to condemn a breach of the peace on the part of the whites, for they are always creating disturbances, while we never hear of the colored people doing anything of the sort. Here, then, is an apparent difference on account of color.

What are we to say of the messages of those ante bellum Governors, which were most largely devoted to the discussion of federal affairs—Picayune. Well, we say that it would have been better for the South, perhaps, if their authors had attended more closely to their own business, and left to wiser heads and more patriotic hearts the business they were too fond of dabbling in, but never could comprehend. A notable instance occurs to us. Some time during the fall of 1859 the Governors of three Southern States, South Carolina, Georgia, and we believe, Alabama, held high counsel together and gravely proposed to blockade the Mississippi river, both above this city, and at the mouth, against all Yankee steamboats, ships and goods. The proposition was too absurd even for our Southernized Yankee merchants of that day, and so it was laughed down. When a man is foolish or impertinent, it makes very little difference what position he occupies, except that the higher up he is the larger becomes his audience.

The Picayune is mistaken as to the position of the "official journal" in one respect. We do not consider it foolish to expect the truth from a Republican. We only wonder what use the Picayune can have for the article after it finds it. The surprising statement is made: We often ask Republicans for information, and have generally been rewarded with courtesy and facts. Of course. But what became of the facts?

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO. 168 Canal Street. Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles. Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices. OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

HEATH & LARA.

97 Camp Street. Importers and Dealers in Photostereos, Materials, Window Shades, Curtains, Wall Paper, Lace and Curtain Goods, Clocks, Pictures, Frames, Mountings, Mirrors and Clocks, China Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CLOTHING AT COST.

100 Common Street. Directly opposite the City Hotel. GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER.

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR.

TO OPEN IN OLD FELLOWS' HALL. On Friday, January 30, 1874.

The following is the Programme of the Fair, both of the very attractive tables, as also of the fair ladies who have so kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. SANCTUARY SOCIETY TABLE. Presided over by the officers of the Sanctuary Society. THE GOVERNOR'S TABLE. By Messrs. P. P. and E. F. Horwig and Miss Kessling. ST. THERESSE'S TABLE. By Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Rogers. ST. PATRICK'S TABLE. By Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Houston. ST. ALPHONSE'S TABLE. By Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Rogers. THE HARP OR ELKIN TABLE. By Mrs. Dr. Follen, Mrs. T. Gamble and Mrs. Dr. Beckell.

We know that the friends of St. Patrick's Church will be pleased with the list of ladies, who have volunteered to do the honors of the coming Fair at their respective tables. The well known hospitalities, sociability, beauty and talent of these fair champions in the cause of charity, plus the success of the undertaking, will doubtless and enjoyable entertainments ever given in New Orleans. We are sure that their friends, and all who wish to forward good, will rally to their support, and make the Fair a brilliant tale from the opening to the close. Among the friendly centers, many of them already being energetically organized, we can list the only one, A HORSE AND BUGGY, for which the Hon. Mayor Witt and the popular District Attorney, Mr. J. M. H. Smith, have each given a General Badge, and Mr. John O'Neill also in the field for a silver LEVER GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. The silver General will undoubtedly be the favorite of the fair. Mr. J. M. H. Smith, President and Mrs. M. A. Smith, would be difficult to decide. The contest will be a sharp one, as both are popular, and count their friends by the tens. A splendid HORSE is also for contest among the "boys," but who has thrown down this glove we are not as yet in a position to state. A magnificent richly worked SILVER PUNCH BOWL is causing great excitement among the many friends of the three popular centers, viz: Mrs. W. G. W. and Mrs. M. A. Smith, and Mrs. W. H. W. We will give the winner, as most difficult to state. A lady's valuable GOLD WATCH is also for contest at St. Therese's table. Jan 16

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE

The following petition to the Legislature was prepared by E. Pilleul, Esq., attorney of the retail meat and provision dealers of New Orleans: To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

The petition of the undersigned, citizens and residents of the city of New Orleans and of its suburbs, respectfully shows that, in the year 1866, the Legislative Assembly of Louisiana passed an act entitled "an act to authorize all persons who have obtained the proper license to open and keep open, at all business hours of the day, private markets, stores or stands in any part of the city of New Orleans for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit and fresh fish." Act No. 124 of 1866.

The circumstances which caused the enactment of the law are still fresh in our memories. The combinations of the butchers and other associations connected with the public markets had caused the butchers' meat to be sold upon the streets, to the detriment of the people, and to the exclusion of the people to rise to an enormous price, beyond the means of the poor. The distance from the homes of many to the nearest market, the loss of time to reach the market where they could buy their daily provisions, added yet to their difficulties, and rendered their situations more painful. Such an amount of oppression and misery was noticed and considered by the Legislature, and the said act No. 124 of 1866 was passed to remedy the grievances of the people.

The beneficial effect of this law was soon felt. Private markets, stores and stands, for the sale of meats, vegetables and poultry were erected in every part of the city, and the poor citizens of the remotest parts of the suburbs, were soon relieved. Instead of marching ten or twenty squares to reach a market, the markets had gone to them, and a poor woman was enabled to buy all the necessary provisions for her daily subsistence at his own door, and at reduced prices.

Vacant lots in the vicinity of the private markets began to be filled up, and the general population, as well as the general prosperity, became much increased. Amid this general and public contentment of the people, with the institutions of free markets, after a large number of our citizens had been driven from the city, and the institutions of free markets and improvements, an attempt is made to abolish, by legislative enactment, institutions which had been so beneficial to the many, for the purpose of enriching a few wealthy monopolists.

Your memorialists respectfully represent to your honorable body that among the advantages which the people derive from the institution of free markets are the following: 1. Private markets are of the greatest convenience and importance to all poor people, such as laborers, mechanics, daymen, clerks and all classes in general who are compelled to live in cheap tenements which could not be obtained in the neighborhood of any of the city public markets, which are already too much crowded to be healthy.

2. Private markets are of indispensable necessity to small property holders who put up houses to rent as well as to those who have their own homes. They ought to be entitled to enjoy the benefits of private enterprise, especially when it costs nothing to the city or State.

3. Private markets increase the general property, they increase the value of the suburbs of the city, adding thereby largely to the revenue of the State and city by an increase of taxation and taxable property.

4. Private markets have always existed in all the cities of the world where they are considered as a necessity, which they really are. 5. Private markets have been in operation in the city of New Orleans since the first of January, 1867, under the protection of the act No. 124, approved March 22, 1866, and have given entire satisfaction to the public, without any cause for any complaint whatever as to the public health.

6. Private markets are as much looked to by the daily supply of food by the poor man at present as the retail grocery, and it would almost be a matter of impossibility to get along without them without causing the greatest inconvenience, if not distress, to a large number of our population.

Your memorialists respectfully pray your honorable body to consider this petition: They pray that the act No. 124, approved March 22, 1866, remain unchanged. They further request that this act be beneficial to the people of the city of New Orleans, and that the power of the City Administration to interfere with the private markets, as well as with the industry of private citizens, be entirely null and void.

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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks, Total premiums, Loss reserve for unexpired risks, etc.

The company has the following assets: Cash, Bills receivable for premiums, Stocks, city and others, Bonds, Gas Company and others, Pledge and mortgage notes, etc.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. W. HICKS, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of January, A. D. 1874. P. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors: GEORGE URQUHART, M. PATRO, G. H. GALLY, FLACIDR FORSTALL, GEORGE W. BACCOCK, ALBERT REICHHARD, T. BARRY BLANCHARD, K. M. SCHREIBER, A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAPITTE, J. TUTIN, Ja 7 1/2

ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. No. 152 Canal Street. ON THE THIRTY-FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1874.

In accordance with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums received during the fractional part of the year ending December 31, 1873:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Fire premiums, River premiums, Total premiums, Net unearned premiums, etc.

The company has the following assets: Capital stock, Loans on mortgage, Real estate owned by the company, Loans on pledge stock, Stocks owned by the company, etc.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President. EUGENIE WASS, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, A. D. 1874. JOHN G. EDWARDS, Notary Public, No. 23 Carondelet street, 1st 1/2 m.

WORKINGMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA. Office No. 29 Carondelet Street.

GEORGE B. DYER, President. SPENCER FIELD, Jr., Vice President. E. HARRY ANGLAMER, Secretary.

Executive Committee: GEORGE D. HITE, G. E. BRIDGEMAN, R. KUDE.

Finance Committee: WILLIAM GOLDING, P. J. KUNZING, R. MCGUIRE.

Building and Repair Committee: THOMAS O'NEIL, K. G. WUNDERLICH.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Fire premiums, Marine premiums, River premiums, Net unearned and returned premiums, etc.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: Cash and other bonds, Bank and other stocks, Stock and scrip of insurance companies, etc.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROSE, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1874. 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 stock on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1874, and to act as they have converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors: CHARLES BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROSE, Secretary.

Board of Directors: GEORGE BRIGGS, THOMAS H. HUNT, Ant. Carriere, Chas. Hendon, George A. Pondick, D. Jamison, R. Brugler, R. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Larso, A. Fierch, Ang. Babin, Charles W. Dunbar, Edward Tobey, K. F. Stockmeyer, Wm. Morton, Henry J. Vose, William Knox, R. Marquese, W. B. Bailey, Charles Weishar, A. K. Livaudais, A. Lecourt, Ant. de Violet, Frank W. Muller, A. K. H. Miller, Charles Lafitte, Edward Morphy, Rudolph Stein, J. A. Lum, W. C. Black, Hiss Weeks.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. Office No. 104 Canal street. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks, Total premiums, Net unearned premiums, etc.

The company has the following assets: Real estate, City and other bonds, Bank and other stocks, Notes secured by mortgage, etc.

The above statement is a true,