

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 21, 1874

Remember, only three days more.

The fate of flowers—to be blown.

Splendid scheme, single number lottery.

Boston cats and pigs for 100,000 prize chickens every year.

A Swedish naturalist has discovered an insect that produces iron.

Vermont boasts of 1,117,120 bushels of potatoes raised last year.

Los Angeles county, California, raised 25,000 pounds of tobacco last year.

St. Louis papers speak of a legal gentleman of that city as "a third rate calaboose lawyer."

30 good linen bosom shirts for \$7.

It is claimed that the best patronized penitentiary and richest slaves mines are in Nevada.

Danbury has seen a young couple standing at a front door, and apparently suffering from the lockjaw.

San Francisco has a double set of five commissioners, each claiming to be the proper officer.

We receive an unknown person according to his dress, we take leave of him according to his merit.

We received a call yesterday from Philip Joseph, the talented young editor of the Mobile Watchman.

Good warm overcoats for \$3 75, \$4 75, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$13, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The Governor of Pennsylvania proclaims that the State paid \$1,001,677 70 of its debt during the past year.

Lockport (New York) hens think it nothing remarkable to prepare 60,000 dozen eggs for market weekly.

In China two people of the same surname dare not marry. The Smith family would suffer in that country.

Remember, only three days more.

The Rev. Mr. Murray, of Boston, is accused of doing more for the elevation of horses than human souls.

We have under obligations to Colonel William Vignot, Clerk of the House of Representatives, for important public documents.

Red tall wool Shakers flannel undershirts and drawers for \$1 50, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

There are 137,250 passenger, baggage, express and smoking cars on the railways of the Union, and of all kinds of freight cars 20,117.

W. W. Story, the poet and sculptor, is of the opinion that the Elgin Marbles, heretofore attributed to Phidias, were not executed by him.

The many friends of Colonel Charles Cass welcomed him back to his home Friday evening. He has been detained in Washington for several months on important public duties.

The Hon. John R. Lynch, member of Congress from Mississippi, is said to be the youngest member in the House of Representatives. He is a colored man, self-educated, and but twenty-six years of age.

Three days only before drawing.

There has not been for many years a member named Taylor in the arm of Lord & Taylor, of New York, but by special act of the Legislature the title can be retained as long as there is a Lord connected with it.

Vastly more tonnage was launched from the Maine shipyards in 1873 than for long years before, and 1873 showed a most gratifying and surprising increase on that of 1872. The prospects for the present year are encouraging.

Three days only before drawing.

A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epigrams and sonnettes, and a husband said "My dear, what kind of a sonnet do you suppose I would give you when I die?" "Bravo, my love," was the affectionate reply.

An antiquary traveling in Wales observed a stone standing erect, and which he thought must have been Druidical or Roman. He asked his guide why it was erected. The Welsh chieftain answered, "For the cattle to rub themselves on."

In 1860 the entire population of the Territory of Nebraska, which then embraced a large portion of what is now Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado, was 28,811. It is believed that there are now not less than 2,000,000 people in the State, of whom over half have gone there since 1870.

Splendid scheme, single number lottery.

The fashionable ladies and gentlemen of New York will appear at song and dance performances at music-halls this season. Taste is to be good music, as well as elegant, for quadrille, gallop and waltz. While the dancers try the light fantastic foot and soprano, contralto, baritone and primo-basso will strain their throats in concert with the movement of the twinkling feet.

"What is love, Nanny?" asked a Scotch minister of one of his parishioners, alluding, of course, to the word in its scriptural sense. "What, yer honor?" answered Nanny, meaning, "What is the definition of the question?" "You sure you can ask such a question, for love is next to cholera. Love is just the worst inside complaint for a lad or lassie to have."

Three days only before drawing.

Genius was a poor but industrious Greek laborer who had a lady wife, who was a very poor housekeeper and wasted all his money. The trials of poor Oenus inspired the great Grecian painter Polygnotus with the idea for a celebrated picture. He represented a man making a rope out of straw, while an ass beside him eats up the rope as fast as it is woven, thus rendering the work of the rope maker useless. This painting gave rise to a favorite proverb among the Greeks, for to say, "It is labor lost," they repeated enigmatically, "It is the rope of Oenus." Metaphors often condense truths.

VIRGINIA ALWAYS REPUBLICAN.

The record of history for this grand old commonwealth has been, perhaps, even brightened by her misfortunes. For she has shown how to bear them. She has never been guided by the flexible rule of expediency, but has, from her earliest colonial condition, been directed by principle. The populations of Virginia have been always and emphatically Republican. They have always demanded a self-representative government. Her first colonial rebellion was one in which her people enacted a series of laws recognizing all the principles of a free government. Her resistance to England was based on the same hostility to abused power. Her chief statesmen were Republicans. James Mason, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, demonstrated the doctrines of a free and representative government by the majority.

Virginia stood for some time as a break-water between the North and South. She was even reproached with cowardice by some Hotspurs who had neither the courage to fight themselves nor the sense to anticipate the woes which war would bring upon others. Virginia having exhausted her efforts to avert the war, resisted that she demanded a violation of the constitution and an invasion of her soil. She cast her fortunes—and they proved to be very bitter—with those who professed similar principles, interests and sympathies with her own. Inspired by the same Republicanism she acted on her individual judgment. This, whether in the abstract right or wrong, was an act of undoubted sincerity. In the words of George III.: If she was one of the last to acknowledge the results of the war, she was one of the last to violate that recognition. After the war efforts were made to complicate her in a renewed party combination with those State rights Democrats of the North who had lent their money and sent their sons to enforce obedience to the Union. She was obdurate in her determination to keep her parole. She would not continue by plot a strife which she could not determine by the sword. The ambitious and disaffected malcontents went their way. Virginia kept her course. The malcontents infected other States with discontent. They struck hands with Pendleton and Frank Blair to destroy the currency and impair the credit of the Federal government. They organized Ku-Klux Klans to slay the laborers of the land, that they might control its suffrage. They resorted to all combinations, even with their political opponents, to get a share of the offices they could not control, and participated in the corruption which they could not monopolize.

Virginia came out of the war with a territory dismembered, but with an honor unimpaired. With a stern Anglo-Saxon fidelity to principle, she has kept her parole, in thought and action. Hence she has the confidence of the Republican President and of the Republican party; hence kindly relations have recurred with her late enemies, precisely as our English friends whom we repudiated at New Orleans are now among our most cordial customers and estimable citizens. But the difference between the Virginians and some other Confederate politicians may be summed in two results: 1. There has not been a riot within her limits. There has been no war between white and black. There has been no organized resistance, public or private, to the acts of reconstruction. The colored people have been elected to the Legislature. They have been instructed in the schools. They have received in good faith their share of the powers and favors of the Federal government. Though in a minority, the colored people have never been treated with violence. Virginia has remembered that she may have owed somewhat to the forbearance of those more powerful than herself, and seemed to be outdone in magnanimity toward her people. 2. Virginia is in cordial and friendly relations with the Federal government. A majority of her people approved candidates who were understood to represent the administration, yet an administration which respects the free exercise of opinion has not manifested indignation at the result. It has, perhaps, seen in the faithful adherence of that people to men named in their behalf an additional pledge that Virginia will never abandon a man or a promise that she has pledged herself to maintain. In electing a conservative candidate to the Senate she has defeated and excluded Mr. Hunter, a man identified with the sectional alienations of the past and the malcontents of the present. Hughes, the defeated candidate on the Radical side, may be set off against Hunter, the defeated candidate on the South Carolina side. Virginia is conservative and independent. She neither intended to rebuke the administration nor recognize its bitterest antagonists. 3. Virginia has never added a dollar to her public debt. No federal troops have been ordered, that we remember, into her limits since the war. Her first pledged proof of security was in the election of General Gilbert Walker, United States Army, of New York, as her Governor. He was an honest, able and very popular man. She has filled her state offices with men of her own free choice, and is recognized on the simple acknowledgment that the constitution as it was is no longer the same instrument. It has been amended and the people of this great Union have put their broad seal on its present construction. Republican Virginia argued, remonstrated, fought, for her own construction of this instrument; she was overruled and conquered by this majority of people. Virginia, always republican, accepted this interpretation, and always republican, in the language of her great orator and statesman, "bowed to the majesty of the People." Those who accepted her aid in her own construction of this instrument, she commended the admiration of her former allies; she has conquered the confidence of her former foes.

What we have written is a candid com-

ment from a political journal always an advocate of union, always, by day and in darkness, faithful to republican principles as we construe and understand them. We welcome Virginia upon her live republican platform of obedience to the will of the majority, and see a new bond of perpetual union in such acquiescence by one of its oldest and most honored members.

GO IT ALONE.

If our Fusion friends shall succeed in so brow-beating the city Representatives, or if the lamp of guidance to seats in the State Legislature should cease to burn for the contumacious Booth, and for Zachariah, the irreconcilable, there may occur this astounding phenomenon. The Republicans will conduct and consummate all these moral and monetary reforms which have been championed as the special *Trojan Horse* of the Fusionists. It may thus happen, that relieved from the lobby machinations of "our wisest and best," our country members will have succeeded in perfecting their honest determination to correct the chronic corruptions of this government. It may also establish the fact that such colored members as Allain and Gair have knowledge enough to conduct the legislation of the country to honest and sensible results, without the lead of gentlemen educated to politics. The total abstinence of the Fusion members will thus establish the facts:

- 1. That Republican members, when not obstructed by Fusion devices, can reform all that is amiss in our government. 2. That the colored representatives of Louisiana have attained and demonstrated such an estimate of their own capacity as to conduct State legislation without dictation or assistance. In attempting to suspend legislation by withholding their presence and counsels, it bids fair to be made evident that the republic would not perish if a set of gentlemen who have so high a sense of their own consequences, should definitely determine to retire from politics altogether and betake themselves to some daily industry for a livelihood.

THE AUDITOR'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Since we called for further information from the State Auditor in reference to his annual report, we have been furnished by his first book-keeper with a supplement to statement A, which we published yesterday morning. This supplement performs the mechanical feat of balancing the books of the office with those of the Treasurer, so far as the grand total is concerned, except the sum of \$45 12, which stands as a slight discrepancy which could not be detected in the time allowed. But, as the list was published, we discovered that the proper credits were not given to the respective parishes. Either through error or carelessness, the balance belonging to Lafayette, for instance, was placed opposite Vernon, while that for the latter parish was given to Richland, and so on. But as the total shows a nearly satisfactory result, and we do not wish to be hypercritical, we accept the statement as more satisfactory than the first one. We are glad to learn that Mr. Clinton is devoting his time to explaining and correcting his report, for we not only wish to believe his books are correct, but we want him to establish the fact to the satisfaction of others.

WE OBSERVE A STRANGE CUSTOM THAT PREVAILS IN THE FISCAL OFFICES IN REGARD TO RECEIVING WARRANTS.

When the Auditor issues one of these, it seems no account is taken of it in his office that is the money required to be paid in is not credited to the several funds to which it belongs until a report is received from the Treasurer that the cash has been actually received. We are told the law allows seven days for the collectors to pay in money after they have a final settlement with the Auditor. Thus a week generally elapses, often a longer time, between the settlement and final payment. Now, this is a loose way to transact financial business, and reverses the whole theory of the law. When the collector is ready to pay, he should apply to the Auditor for settlement, obtain his receiving warrant, go at once to the treasury, pay the money in, return with his receipt and obtain his quitance from the Auditor. Thus all mistakes, delays and danger of running away would be avoided. The books of the two offices would correspond at all times, and the Auditor's office be made a check upon the Treasurer's, as the law contemplates. We are glad that Mr. Clinton is going into a thorough examination of the whole business, and shall yet indulge in the hope that he will make everything quite plain and consistent with law, usage and common sense.

A PROSPECT FOR ACTION.

If we rightly interpret the telegraphic reports, the Louisiana case will come up for consideration in the Senate on Monday. Mr. McCreery is billed for a speech on the subject on that day, which is of no particular consequence, while Mr. Morton has given notice that he will press his motion after the Kentucky has paid his tribute to buncombe. The declared intention of the Senator from Indiana is what will attract the attention of the country. He is known to be the able advocate of the seating of our Senator, and it is expected he will make a grand effort for success. McCreery's speech will not have any influence one way or the other. It may delay matters—check the tide of legislation for an hour or two, but that is all. His platitudes will be forgotten as soon as the echoes of his voice cease to vibrate the Senate halls. It is a matter of some uncertainty how the Senate stands now upon this question. It is reported that the administration has experienced a change of purpose and no longer opposes a new election, while several Republican Senators are determined to press such a solution. Senator Morton is not among the number. It is possible, may even probable, that in case the Republicans take up the question and accede to the demands of the Democrats, the latter will back out as usual, and suddenly discover constitutional and all manner of objections to it. The fact that they have insisted upon a new election in this State for a whole year

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Joseph Scherer. PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ABOVE SUCCESSORS ARE REQUESTED TO COME FORWARD AND PRESENT THE SAME, AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE SAME, TO THE OFFICE OF HER ATTORNEY, T. B. BLANCHARD, AT THE OFFICE OF HER ATTORNEY, M. F. OBERHEUSER, No. 15 Exchange place, Jan 19th. ANNA SCHERER, Tutrix.

Succession of Manuel Castro. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 25,220.—Whereas, Manuel Castro, deceased, intestate, Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Succession of E. W. Ivins. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 25,211.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

Succession of Martin Manner. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 25,220.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

Succession of Charles Stephen Frey. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 25,217.—Whereas, Mrs. Anna Maria Scher, widow of Charles Stephen Frey, deceased, intestate, Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Succession of Peter C. Dandall. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 25,220.—Whereas, Mrs. Josephine Dandall, deceased, intestate, Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Succession of Mrs. Marie Pauline Clerc, wife of L. G. Arnould. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 25,217.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

Succession of John S. Howze. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 25,217.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF RALPH W. ANDREWS, Debtor, and as a copartner of Wells & Miller, Creditors. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, December 21, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Ralph W. Andrews, Debtor, and as a copartner of Wells & Miller, Creditors.

ESTATE OF HELEN A. CARTER, Debtor, and as a copartner of Wells & Miller, Creditors. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 14, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Helen A. Carter, Debtor, and as a copartner of Wells & Miller, Creditors.

ESTATE OF JOHN G. BERMES, Debtor, and as a copartner of Wells & Miller, Creditors. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 14, 1874.

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BOOKS--BOOKS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN BOARDS' (1874) NEW STREET CITY DIRECTORY, Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 2d; also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES. THE STANDARD. "The Quarto Illustrated" is a massive volume of 1834 PAGES, and contains more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WORDS in its vocabulary, with their pronunciation, definition, and etymology.

MISCELLANEOUS. CLOTHING--CLOTHING. John Mullin, auctioneer and dealer in all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's second hand Clothing, Gaiters, Hats, Jewelry, etc.

PARISIAN MANUFACTORY OF DRESSES, BONNETS AND LADIES UNDERWEAR. SCHWARTZ & CO., 75, Chartres street.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, ETC., 151 and 153, Canal street--151 and 153.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase, sale, forwarding and shipment of Hides, Wool, Leather, Beeswax, Tallow, Tanning Materials, etc.

THE LABORING, HOMEMEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, of Louisiana.

ARISTIDE GERARD, President, EMILE DEBUTS, Vice President, DENIAU HALPHEN, Secretary, EUGER LAUREN, Treasurer, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JEAN LANGLES, ALPHONSE TERBOUT, WILLIAM B. SCHMIDT, CYPRIEN RICARD, EMILE DEBUTS, CHARLES NATHAN, ARISTIDE GERARD, DANVILLE L. KERNOUX, COMMISSIONERS.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. Capital, \$500,000. Assets December 31, 1873, \$750,000.

MAURICE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISK, INSURANCE. The profits separately on each department to the insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of the charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, and various expenses.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the latest market value: City and other bonds, Bank and other stocks, Real estate, etc.

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, I, 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, 1874, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock as provided in the charter of the company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected February 19, 1874. Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hunt, Ant. Carriere, G. A. M. Klotz, George A. Foulds, O. Jamison, R. Brugier, R. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Larue, A. Perreola, Aug. Behr, George W. Dumbar, Alward Toffy, K. F. Schuchberger, Wash. Horner, Henry J. Foss, William Knox, R. Marquese, W. S. Bailey, Charles Wolshagen, E. K. Livaudais, A. Lecourt, Alward Toffy, Frank Williams, A. K. Miller, Charles Lafitte, Edward Morphy, Rudolph Sieg, J. A. Lum, W. C. Black, Silas Weeks, George W. Hyman.

ESTATE OF HELEN A. CARTER, Debtor, and as a copartner of Wells & Miller, Creditors. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 14, 1874.

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