New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 3, 1874.

William B. Astor is the owner of 700 houses.

A man's genius to him is woman's heart to her.

Antonio found Shylock to be a man "after his own heart."

The poet Swinburne's sole ambition now is to get into Parliament.

A man who minds his own business is better than he who taketh a city.

It is estimated that the congressional library contains seven miles of books.

We are told that England spends $64,000,000 a year for tobacco.

After hymenial engagements, menial ones are more than our girls bargain for.

Washington ladies, with experienced coachmen, can make seven calls an hour.

The crusaders, or singing sister pilgrims, are now called "saloonatics" in the West.

James Harrod, of New York, claims to have introduced the tomato into America.

Canon Charles Kingsley, now in this country, is a big gun among English preachers.

"Lightning-bug piety" is described as being bright while it lasts, but cold and soon out.

Nine hundred Celestials are said to have landed in San Francisco within three months.

Fill glass tubes with fine dry sand, close at both ends, and they will bend easily after heating.

It is stated that after the first of May the Astor House, in New York, will cease to be kept as a hotel.

Chicago has "tailed" to date, this season, 1,503,437 hogs, against 1,219,600 for the same time last year.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill appropriating $1000 to repair the Governor's mansion.

If the present budding weather continues, all trees will be found "wearing of the green" by St. Patrick's day.

General John Tyler, son of the ex-President, has been licensed as a preacher by a Methodist conference in Florida.

A Connecticut woman, aged seventeen, applied for divorce. The judge considered her too young to live alone and failed to grant her prayer.

We are pained to announce the death of the wife of Senator M. H. Twitchell, which occurred February 13, near Coushatta, Red River parish, of consumption.

Scott says the most disagreeable of all things is a vain, cold, empty, beautiful woman, who has neither mind nor heart, but only features like a doll.

The following is the inscription upon a tombstone at Columbia, Tennessee: "He escaped the bullets of the enemy to be assassinated by a cowardly pup."

The patent office has just reported favorably on three new kinds of cork-screws. This is significant, taken in connection with the bar room suppressions in Ohio.

Buckle thinks that the discovery of America, by turning the attention of Europe to the West, killed crusading. Columbus once vowed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem with 54,000 soldiers.

Says the Boston *Post*: "Disraeli would make a good Granger. A London letter says he has a special waistcoat and necktie in which he addresses farmers' gatherings, and he comes out as strong as pigs and mangelwurzel."

A writer in the *Medical Times and Gazette* argues that fatigue in a long railway journey arises from the constant trembling motion of the floor under the feet, and that the use of an air cushion as a footstool relieves all sense of weariness.

Sir G. Jessel, the master of the rolls, delivered a judgment lately, in London, which is prefaced with this remarkable utterance: "I do not myself feel any doubt about this; but as I very seldom feel any doubt about anything, that doesn't go for much."

A wealthy gentleman, who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them, an old bachelor, wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

The question is now finally settled. After the autopsy the Philadelphia faculty has given the following verdict, which must stand forever as a monument showing what science can do for dead twins: "The Siamese twins were xiphophagus of the class of terata-anacatadidyma, and may be called, for short, omphelophagus xiphodidymus."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises, all the furniture and movable effects contained in the National Theatre, situated at the corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, in the First District of this city.

Mrs. Van Cott, a celebrated Evangelist, has been induced to preach and spend several weeks in New Orleans. She will hold special services in Ames Church every night, commencing on Sunday, the fifteenth instant. Considerable interest is already taken in her coming.

The vestry of Ames Church was the scene last night of a pleasant little entertainment, consisting of readings, recitations and music. It was a sociable, home-like affair, and greatly enjoyed by those present. Such gatherings do much to make church societies and places of worship attractive to young and old, and in an unostentatious way do much good.

Speaking of law as at present violated, Rev. T. K. Beecher says: "It is extremely difficult to commit the crime of murder in such an accurate and honest way that it shall satisfy the specifications of the statute. Unless the would-be murderer take legal counsel beforehand, and follow instructions minutely, he will fail nine times in ten, however sincerely he may try. Anybody can kill a man, but he can not do it in first degree murder style without counsel and care."

OUR CANAL BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

There is no doubt that the project to complete the St. Philip canal around the mouths of the Mississippi river is defeated for this session. Representatives Hurlbut, Stone and Bass, the sub-committee of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, appointed to investigate the matter, have determined upon their report to the general committee, which, there is little doubt, will be adopted. The sub-committee have decided that they have been placed in possession of insufficient data to recommend a bill appropriating money for the construction of the canal.

The report shows little more than that the plan is practicable. The engineers do not even indicate a route for the canal. They estimate the minimum cost of the canal at $10,000,000.

This by no means shows that Congress has adopted, or will adopt, the Eads obstruction, which has never been examined at all. Congress has indicated a demand for more exact examinations, that is all. But will Congress lend the mouth of the Mississippi for an irresponsible experiment? Will the Missouri delegation release the government from its obligations to make a deep water outlet and accept a joint stock company as a substitute? By no means.

The proposition will be made that the Secretary of War shall be directed to make a thorough and detailed survey of the line, with estimates for the cost of construction, to report at the next session of Congress.

It is not, then, probable that the passes will be presented to Mr. Eads as a field of "financial" hydrographic experiment. If this should be done, then any further hurry of the canal would be useless, and the committee would not order it to be done.

The best thing that can be done would be to order some examination of Mr. Eads' plan of paling in the Mississippi with a plank fence, that its utter absurdity may be demonstrated again. This reconnoissance and estimate of location should be made by the government, and if the chimera of making solid shore of a rotten and bottomless marsh is to be tried, let the government make her experiment and execute the work. We can, at least, stop the government when the private contract would be like our wooden pavement on St. Charles street. We might neither get the contract completed nor regain, without great damages, the use of our property again.

The Louisiana delegation should, on finding that Mr. Eads has succeeded in blocking the Mississippi, introduce such a resolution as this:

WHEREAS, Congress, while of opinion that the Fort St. Philip canal is practicable of construction, and offers a solution of the outlet problem of the Mississippi river, does not find the surveys and reconnoissance, construction and location of that work sufficiently complete or conclusive as to the cost or location thereof; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby instructed to procure, prepare and submit to Congress at its next session the following facts:

1. The length and location of a canal to connect the waters of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, adequate to pass any tonnage which may at any time use the same; with adequate experiment and expressed opinion of experts as to the capacity of the soil and substrata to bear the weight of any structure which may be imposed thereon.

2. That similar investigation and report shall be made of the depth and nature of the port at the Gulf terminus of the said canal.

3. That the lines of location shall if possible be so adjusted as to bring the passing commerce within the protection of the federal forts lying on the line, and thus to constitute the canal not merely a passage for commerce, but a safe harbor of refuge by which the mercantile marine of the Union in those seas may be safely anchored either in peace or war.

Now if the friends of the paling scheme choose to ask a similar survey, there would be no objection; it would destroy all opposition, and next session the vote of the Mississippi would be at least a unit instead of defeating itself and strengthening the rival cities of the East and Northwest.

THE MECHANICAL COLLEGE--NEW ORLEANS EXCLUDED.

It is not among the smallest consequences of refusing to participate in the legislation of the State that New Orleans has been excluded from any chance as the permanent location of the Mechanical College authorized by the act of Congress. The country members have passed through the lower house a bill which constitutes a board of control for the land donation, authorizes the board to make requisition for the east wing of the University of Louisiana in New Orleans, and to locate the Mechanical and Agricultural College there or "elsewhere," until suitable buildings shall have been erected in some "one of the country parishes."

New Orleans has thus a chance to be chosen as a place of temporary sojourn for the college, but no possible right under the bill of Mr. Hahn to be selected as the permanent location.

New Orleans, then, which pays more than one-half the taxes of the State, which contains one-third of the population of the State, and which might be supposed to offer at least equal advantages for the location of a mechanical workshop, is absolutely excluded from any chance of being selected as the site.

We will not quarrel about the causes of this exclusion. City members of the Legislature have been denounced for recognizing the acting Legislature, and the city has been without a full representation. Not much interest has been taken by the conservative press in preserving the right of New Orleans to be selected as the location of the college, and, indeed, the frivolous and scurrilous terms in which the Legislature has been spoken of by some of these journals has deprived them of any consideration. The *Picayune* seemed only alarmed lest the repose should be broken of those learned pundits who prepare a few of the upper classes for the learned professions. On Sunday it wrote: "The proposition to select the building now in use in New Orleans as law and medical schools for the contemplated college would be extremely injudicious."

What will the *Picayune* think of the section in Mr. Hahn's bill, which orders the administrators of the University to turn over, immediately, for the use of the Mechanical and Agricultural College, the left or east building of the University situated at the corner of Baronne and Common streets. We regret, greatly, this want of exertion on part of the press, and of concert among the representatives of the city. The REPUBLICAN has steadily claimed the equal right and superior equity of New Orleans as a location for the Mechanical and Agricultural College.

Without the co-operation indicated, a bill has passed the House of Representatives which, unless amended in the Senate, will totally exclude the city of New Orleans from any possible participation in the advantages of this most important institution. It was intended by Congress for the use of all. It was never contemplated that 220,000 people in a State (40,000 of them colored citizens), representing $130,000,000 of taxable values, having $5,751,985 invested and 5436 persons employed in the mechanic arts, should be proscribed and excluded from any right to participate in the permanent advantages of the national donation.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

The *Picayune* is again anxious on the subject of taxes:

But, it is asked, is there to be no taxation in New Orleans if the funding bill be set aside?

This is put in the course of a reference to the injunction suit against the funding bill now pending in the United States Circuit Court. To which we reply, there will doubtless be a revival of the old tax laws, which some of us hope have been repealed by the funding act. Certain it is, that the collections for back taxes, to the full amount of the assessment will be made in cash, with costs and penalties in the same currency. If the funding law be set aside by the courts, all its provisions will fall to the ground and all acts repealed by it necessarily revived.

The tax for 1874 will thus be raised from fourteen and a half mills to more than twenty-one, and the *Picayune* will be expected to wheel into line and do some loud groaning for the tax-resisters, until another opportunity presents itself to obtain relief, when its efforts in that direction will be intermitted by an espousal of the cause of the non-resident bondholders.

As the law now stands, about three-fourths of the back taxes can be paid in State warrants issued prior to the passage of the funding act, while a substantial reduction is made for the current year. Of course a judicial annulment of the law will throw us all back into the position from which we have just dragged ourselves. For the current year, however, there will be no appropriation to pay interest at the old rates, because the general appropriation act of 1873 has expired by limitation of its own terms, and no money can legally be drawn from the treasury unless in pursuance of a specific appropriation. This, then, would involve the accumulation of a million and a half in the treasury to the credit of the interest fund, without any authority to draw a cent of it. But perhaps the same ingenuity that can find a warrant for interference at all in the financial affairs of a State by a federal court, can suggest a remedy for the contemplated dead lock. We shall not be surprised to see a learned argument in favor of Judge Woods' right to order money paid from our State treasury, whether there is any law for it or not. Doubtless the learned judge would disregard such counsel, but the credit of the refusal would be with him, and not with those who look everywhere for law except in the statute book.

We have little reason to apprehend that the attack on the funding act will succeed. It will be difficult for anybody to show such an interest in the matter as to entitle him to an injunction to prevent those who wish to surrender old bonds for new upon terms satisfactory to themselves and the State from doing so. Those who do not choose to make this exchange can not, probably, be compelled to do it. They may hold on to their bonds as long as it suits them, but we are unable to see how they will succeed in collecting their interest, or getting the principal at maturity, unless they comply with the terms offered by the State.

ST. LOUIS AND HER NEW FRIENDS.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* amuses itself at the expense of its rival, St. Louis. It calls St. Louis "a land locked town," and ridicules the attempt to maintain a deep water outlet for the Mississippi. It attacks the capacity of the Mississippi to convey Western trade to market, and sarcastically says:

It happens, somehow or other, that a vast deal of produce from the Mississippi valley does not take advantage of the "natural outlet," but is sent by parties insane enough to pay railroad freights, or to secure shipping by the great lakes. One great cause of this is that the Mississippi river does not flow in the direction that the freight wants to go. Congress ought to remedy this. The course of the river ought to be made directly east and west.

It even criticises the Eads experiment.

Two plans are proposed to insure the passage of deep keels from New Orleans to the Gulf. One is the Fort St. Philip canal, and the other is the deepening of the South west Pass to the extent of twenty-eight feet by the use of a system of jetties such as is now maintained at the mouth of the Danube. Either of these plans will cost a great deal of money. It will take ten years to complete the proposed canal, and it is doubtful if the Danubian jetties can prevail against the all-pervading mud. The Danube is comparatively a clear stream, while the Mississippi is proverbially contaminated with its Missouri connection.

And objects to adopting either plan on the score of economy:

Besides, we have an economical streak on us just now. The truth of the matter is that the Mississippi river is too big a stream for human power, in its present state of development, to handle. In one night it could deposit in a channel it took years to excavate, enough sediment to fill it. We hardly think expenditure in improving the Mississippi should be undertaken until we have more money in the treasury than we know what to do with.

The ridiculer of St. Louis, continues:

We feel a little sorry for St. Louis. She don't find her river what it ought to be, and is disgustingly forced to come on a level with Chicago and other places in her dependency on railroads. St. Louis ought to move to the sea coast, where her ardent longings for water privileges could be gratified.

And such are the friends for which St. Louis deserts those whose interests are bound up with her own. These quotations show that Milwaukee will in no event vote for either scheme. St. Louis is a rival for the whole wheat trade of Western Wisconsin and Iowa. It is not probable Milwaukee will aid to remove any obstacle to the commerce of St. Louis. The future great city should consider the suggestion to remove to the seaboard. No doubt Captain Eads can locate her near "the jump" or alongside of the jetties.

The argument is gravely advanced that to put a stop to the sale of whisky on Sunday would be an interference with religious rights! Of course, this is purely an abstraction, as no religious denomination in the whole country, that we are aware of, is in favor of grog-selling at all. We believe there is a general agreement among all the denominations—Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew—that the sale of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, is a great evil any day in the week, and that its suspension, even for one day out of the seven, would be regarded by them as a blessing, so far as it goes. And, as our laws have always recognized Sunday as the Sabbath for all other matters, it can not be considered a very violent outrage to put whisky dealing on the same scale as banks, insurance companies, and other places where contracts are made and executed for six days in the week, but are not legal if made on Sunday, nor can a compliance with them be demanded on that day. If Sunday may legally be made a *dies non* for respectable business, we can not see any great violence to religious feeling by including drunkard making in the list of prohibited vocations on that day. We think the Church and State question can stand that, and if any person is to be shocked in his religious sentiments, by being deprived of getting drunk on Sunday, let him lay in a supply on Saturday night, and lock himself in his own house, where he can become as drunk as a lord. But we object to his practicing his peculiar religion on the street corners.

POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Rumaging through a dusty pile of old magazines this morning, in search of data upon a certain topic, I came across, under date of May, 1866, in No. 1, volume one of *The Land We Love*, an article entitled "Education," over the modest initials D. H. H. This article contains so much that is of especial interest just at the present moment, that I deem it worthy of being placed before your readers. I have, therefore, selected the following extracts, for which I hope you will make place in your columns. The sentiments expressed harmonize admirably with the numerous articles, editorial and otherwise, on the subject of "agricultural and mechanical colleges" which have recently occupied your columns.

After dwelling upon the changes that have come over "the land we love," especially the abolition of the old system of labor and its logical sequences, the writer says:

We must make our minds correspond to the new state of things. First of all, we must make a total radical change in our system of education. We must abandon the æsthetic and the ornamental for the practical and the useful. We need practical farmers, miners, machinists, engineers, manufacturers, navigators, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., to develop the immense resources of our country, which war has not been able to destroy. Agriculture must be studied as a science, with all its co-ordinate branches, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, meteorology. Mining must next claim our attention, as our country is rich in iron, copper, gold, lead, zinc, manganese, lime, gypsum, salt, marble, etc. These two—farming and mining—must chiefly, for a while, occupy the time and the energies of our people. In these the great bulk of our inland population will seek employment and subsistence. To labor successfully they must labor intelligently, and this can only be accomplished by educational training for the work. Next, in order to labor economically and profitably, we must have our engines, our tools, our implements of every description made upon our own soil, and this, again, requires skillful and well instructed machinists. We must have our own foundries and workshops, and in them no ignorant and bungling workmen must be found. The buildings needed, that they may have the requisite suitableness and adaptability to the end in view, must be planned by one who has made architecture his study, and must be erected by those familiar with carpentry as an art.

Nature has lavished upon us her most munificent bounties, and has invited us by her voice, from a thousand waterfalls, to turn our attention to manufacturing. Steam power can not compete with water power, on account of the superior cheapness of the latter, and our rivers and lesser streams have unsurpassed and unsurpassable sites for mills and factories of every kind. Our streams, too, can be used throughout the entire year, while those of the North are locked up with ice for months. The fruitfulness of our soil should, and ordinarily does render food cheap and abundant, the mildness of our climate too, saves the Southern operative one-half at least of the expense which his Northern competitor has to incur for fuel and clothing. With the four-fold advantage of streams always open, of the raw material at our doors, of abundance of food, and of small expenditures in living, we ought to excel in this branch of industry, and we will be utterly inexcusable if we do not. The facilities for manufacturing are all in our favor, and it is owing to our own inattention and neglect that we are so immeasurably behind. This inattention is owing to three principal causes:

First—It was thought to be, and probably under the old system was, more profitable to produce nothing but the great staples of the South, and to supply all our wants from abroad.

Second—On the great plantations of the South labor was in excess, and hence our thoughts were not turned toward those labor-saving and labor-performing machines which economize and multiply human effort. The use of machinery and the study of the mechanic arts were, as a natural consequence, ignored and unheeded.

Third—The general prosperity of the South exempted a large class, and that the most intelligent, from the necessity of personal exertion, to gain a subsistence. Hence the ingenuity in mechanical contrivance, which want engenders, was not developed among our people. Ambition, which is natural to all mankind, not being directed in them to the acquisition of riches, found a more congenial area for its exercise in the contest for political power; hence, those branches of learning which were calculated to fit the student for successful championship on the hustings and in the forum, were assiduously cultivated, to the almost total neglect of all others.

But the political glories of the past were purchased at the expense of the material prosperity of the country; for men of wealth and talents did not combine their fortunes, their energies, and their intellects to develop the immense resources of the land of their nativity. What factories did they erect? What mines did they dig? What foundries did they establish? What machine shops did they build? Their minds and their hearts were engrossed in the struggle for national position and national honors. The yearning desire was ever for political supremacy and never for domestic thrift and economy. Hence we became dependent upon the North for everything from a lucifer match to a columbiad, from a pin to a railroad engine. A state of war found us without the machinery to make a single percussion cap for a soldier's rifle or a single button for his jacket.

That system of labor has been forever abolished; but the system of education based upon it is still unchanged and unmodified. The old method of instruction was never wise; it is now worse than folly—'tis absolute madness. Is not attention to our field and fireside of infinitely more importance to us now than attention to national affairs? Is not a practical acquaintance with the ax, the plane, the saw, the anvil, the loom, the plow, vastly more useful to an impoverished people than familiarity with the laws of nations and the science of government? What will a knowledge of classics, of metaphysics and belles lettres do to relieve our poverty? What will it add to our prosperity? We want practical learning, not scholastic lore. We want business men, with brain and hand for work, not recluses of the library or the convent. Let the studies pursued when prosperity crowned the land be buried with that prosperity; and let us have a system which will bring a greater beauty and glory to our desolate places than ever adorned them in the days of their pomp and their power. All unconscious of it though most of us may be, a kind Providence is working for the land we love. As a people we specially needed two things. We needed the cutting off the temptation to seek political supremacy, in order that our common school, academic and collegiate training should be directed to practical ends; not to making orators and statesmen, but men whose stores of useful knowledge may prove blessings at home. The state of probation, pupilage, vassalage, or whatever it may be called, in which we have been placed is, we believe, intended by the Giver of every good and perfect gift to give us higher and nobler ideas of education, and of the duties of educated men. We deprecate, as much as any one can, a low utilitarianism in education. But surely the gifts and learning which God has thought proper to give to only a few should be devoted by them, not to promoting personal aggrandisement, but to conferring benefits upon the less favored classes.

Again, we needed to have manual labor made honorable. And here a kind Providence has brought good out of evil. The best, the purest, the most unselfish, the most patriotic of our people are now the poorest. They gave their hearts, their energies, their property to the cause they believed to be right, and they are honored by all true soldiers who fought against them as much as by ourselves. Such men dignify labor. It has become the badge of manhood, patriotism and unselfishness. God is now honoring manual labor through us as he has never done with any other nation. It is the high born, the cultivated, the brave, the generous who are now constrained to work with their own hands. Much as we regret their misfortunes, we doubt not that in the long run inestimable blessings will flow upon us through these calamities.

Now that labor has been dignified and cherished, we want it to be recognized in our schools and colleges. We want it controlled and directed by education, and to have all the appliances of art and science thrown around it.

We want a comprehensive plan of instruction, which will embrace the useful rather than the profound, the practical rather than the theoretic; a system which will take up the ignorant in his degradation, enlighten his mind and cultivate his heart; a system which will come to the poor in his poverty and instruct him in the best method of procuring food, raiment, and the necessaries of life; a system which will foster and develop mechanical ingenuity and relieve labor of its burden; which will entwine its laurel wreath around the brow of honest industry, and frown with contempt upon the idle and worthless. When our young men come forth from schools, academies and colleges, with their minds imbued with this sublime teaching, to enter upon the busy arena of life, they will be fully qualified to turn their strong hands and well-stored minds to any and every useful employment. Then the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

And, Mr. Editor, this was what was contemplated by the board of managers of the Polytechnic and Industrial Institute when they applied to the Legislature for the educational fund or congressional grant, which is apparently about to be lost to our State for lack of legislative action at the present session.

J. R. WALKER.

March 2, 1874.

OBITUARY.

HARMONY COUNCIL ROOM, TEMPERANCE REFORM, Van Buren, Arkansas, February 23, 1874.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an Almighty Providence to take from our midst our worthy and much respected brother, JULIUS A. NOBLE; therefore

1. Resolved, That in his death Harmony Council No. 27 has lost one of its most active and efficient members, and the cause of temperance, at large, has sustained an irreparable loss.

2. Resolved, That while we feel that God has been merciful in extending our brother's life into a ripe old age, and while we bow to the fiat of Him who holdeth our destinies in His hands, we can not forbid to our hearts that deep grief that always follows the loss of the good and worthy.

3. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Van Buren Press and the New Orleans Republican, for publication, and also to the widow of the deceased, and be spread at large upon our records, and that our regalia be draped in mourning for thirty days.

C. C. COLBURN,
L. C. WHITE,
G. WILCOX,
Committee.

DIED:

BYRNES—At Mobile, on March 2, 1874, VINCENTE M. BYRNES, a native of Pensacola, for many years a resident of the former city, and member of the firm of A. J. Ingersoll & Co.

No higher tribute to his memory can be written than that "The aching void finds no balm for the good man gone." A. J. J.

HAMBURG DROPS,
HAMBURG TEA.
HAMBURG SALVE.
THE GENUINE MEDICINES.
For sale by
FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
mh1 2t 2p No. 120 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.
96.....Canal Street.....96
SHOPPING
of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.
Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.
CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.
MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.
mh1 1t 2p

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS.
We are paying STATE and CITY TAXES on liberal terms. Have STATE WARRANTS for sale at market price.
JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
fe5 1m 2p No. 32 Carondelet street, front office.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE.
ELKIN & CO.,
165.....Canal Street.....165
Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles.
Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices.
OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES.
fa18 2m eod 2p

NO INCREASE OF PREMIUM RATES
NO DISCRIMINATION IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS.
PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Purely Mutual.
CHARTERED IN 1851—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Assets nearly.....$10,000,000
Surplus.....1,000,000
Policies issued on all popular plans. Creditors' policies issued for the smallest amount of cash consistent with absolute security.
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OFFICE
Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.
(Entrance No. 6 Camp street).
GEORGE S. DARLING, Manager.
COLONEL D. A. WILSON,
EDGAR E. ADAMS
Special Agents.
DR. WILBY K. FORT,
Medical Examiner.
Parties desiring insurance will do well to investigate the plans of the Phœnix. mh1 2p

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF FORMING.

The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of the thirty seventh anniversary, will assemble on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, in the following order:

Volunteer Steam Fire Company of No. 1, of New Orleans.

Fire Department of the Fifth District.

THOMAS H. JONES.....President
JOHN H. BILBY.....Vice President
EDWARD QUINN.....Secretary
NICHOLAS AMANN.....Treasurer
WILLIAM E. BRODTMAN.....Chief Engineer
P. VICTOR NICKLAUS, JOHN LARRIEN, WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.....Assistants

Pelican Engine Company No. 1.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Milneburg Engine Company No. 1, of New Orleans.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of New Orleans.

The above companies will constitute the First Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer D. McCARTHY.

Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2.
Vigilant Fire Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Steam Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics' Steam Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

The above companies will constitute the Second Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer FRANK HERRON.

Phœnix Steam Fire Company No. 3.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Steam Fire Company No. 9.
Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10.
Irad Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Steam Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14.

The above companies will constitute the Third Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer F. SCHIEBERT.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 18.
Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20.
Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Orleans Steam Engine Company No. 21.
Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Exempt Society of Chalmette No. 23.
Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24.

The above companies will constitute the Fourth Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer F. SCHNEIDER.

ROUTE.

The procession will form in a line at the position indicated at 10 A. M. precisely. The head of the procession will move up Camp to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, up Carondelet to St. Andrew, up St. Andrew to Prytania, up Prytania to First, up First to Magazine, down Magazine to Race, or Robin, up Race, or Robin to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Calliope, down Calliope to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, down Julia to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, across Canal to Chartres, down Chartres to Esplanade, across Esplanade to Casacalvo down Casacalvo to Mandeville, up Mandeville to Levee, to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Royal, up Royal to Canal, where the procession will be dismissed.

The Chief Engineer and Assistants will be stationed at the fountain, corner Camp and Canal; as the companies arrive upon the ground they will promptly report, through their marshals, to the Assistant Engineers, who will indicate their position. As soon as the Assistant Engineers have formed their respective divisions they will report to the Chief Engineer, which being done, the Chief and Assistants will report in a body to the Grand Marshal.

The formation being complete, the Chief Engineer will direct twelve taps to be struck upon all the bells connected with the fire alarm telegraph, as a signal that the procession has moved.

The marshals and foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the procession will positively move at ten o'clock.

Whenever a break occurs in the procession, the marshal of the company at the point where the break has taken place will at once communicate the fact to the marshal preceding him, who, in like manner, will pass on the intelligence to the Grand Marshal. As soon as the line is again closed, the fact will be at once dispatched, in the same manner, to the head of the procession.

The aids to the Grand Marshal will report to him promptly at 9 A. M., at the corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets.

In the event that the weather prevents the procession from taking place, it will be indicated by fifteen taps on the fire alarm bells, repeated three times. The procession will then stand postponed.

Whenever the procession is halted along the line of march, the companies are requested to avoid the railroad tracks as much as possible, so as not to interrupt the running of the cars.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DIVISION.

I. N. MARKS.....Grand Marshal

Aids.

LOUIS A. WILTZ.....Vice President
C. C. FLANAGAN.....Secretary
W. J. CHEVALLIER.....Treasurer
JAMES H. WINGFIELD.....Ex-Chief Engineer
PHILIP McCABE.....Ex-Chief Engineer
ALFRED BELANGER.....Ex-Chief Engineer
GEORGE H. BRAUGHN.....Ex-Vice President
JOHN McCAFFREY.....Ex-Vice President
HENRY HERBERT.....Volunteer No. 1
N. A. WILCOX.....Mississippi No. 2
PETER LETTILLIER.....Vigilant No. 3
JOHN W. BONNELLAN.....Columbia No. 5
LEON LAMOTHE.....Mechanics' No. 6
GUS GAST.....Eagle No. 7
JOHN GRAYER.....Phœnix No. 8
L. ROCK.....Creole No. 9
H. HEINEMANN.....Louisiana No. 10
P. McMAHON.....Irad Ferry No. 12
A. DUPRE.....Perseverance No. 13
J. J. O'HARA.....Philadelphia No. 14
GEORGE LAWRENCE.....Jackson No. 18
THEO. H. BRODE.....Washington No. 20
J. RITTERHOF.....Orleans No. 21
GEORGE H. SCHREIBER.....Jefferson No. 22
ADOLPH PELTS.....Chalmette No. 23
T. F. CULLEN.....Crescent No. 24
JOHN COTTERELL.....Louisiana Hose
FRED W. NEWROTHE.....Lafayette H. and L. No. 1
WILLIAM F. BULGER.....American H. and L. No. 2
I. W. PATTON.....Hope H. and L. No. 3
P. A. McINTYRE.....Pelican H. and L. No. 4
CHARLES EVERSTADE.....Milneburg No. 1
JACOB ALEXANDER.....Exempt Society No. 22
GEORGE SEIZMANN.....Exempt Society No. 23

Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1.
Pelican Engine Company No. 4, Algiers.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2, Algiers.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Algiers.
Milneburg No. 1, of Milneburg.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chief Engineer and Assistants.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.....Chief Engineer
D. McCARTHY.....Senior Assistant Engineer
FRANK HERRON.....Assistant Engineer
F. SCHIEBERT.....Assistant Engineer
F. SCHNEIDER.....Assistant Engineer

Mississippi Steam Engine Fire Company No. 2.
Vigilant Steam Engine Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Steam Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics' Steam Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

THIRD DIVISION.

Phœnix Steam Engine Company No. 3.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Steam Engine Company No. 9.
Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10.
Irad Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Steam Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 18.
Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20.
Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Orleans Steam Engine Company No. 21.
Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Exempt Society of Chalmette No. 23.
Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24.

I. N. MARKS,
mh1 1d Grand Marshal.

[Communicated.]

Frauds of the Havana Lottery.

HAVANA, February 12, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Though many days have passed on the wings of light and shadow since my last letter was inserted in the sparkling columns of your paper, I assure you I have often desired that circumstances here were such as to enable me to dip my pen in the brilliant colors of the rainbow to portray a happy state of things, in order that my correspondence might be agreeable to your readers and the friends of Cuba at home and abroad. But the case is quite different. The "Gem of the Antilles" is irretrievably lost to Spain. Distrust and poverty prevail here; the government is bankrupt, and ruin is staring the inhabitants of the ex-faithful island in the face.

The Captain General, Senor Jovellar, is at present, like Hamlet, "contending with a sea of troubles." The officials under him are dishonest, and only aspire to plunder private individuals and even the treasury. To give you an instance, I will state that Senor Valero, the chief administrator of the Havana Royal Lottery, is now in jail. He, like some of his predecessors, has brought the lottery into such disrepute that very few persons here buy tickets now. Most of them are sold abroad, where purchasers are ignorant of the thefts practiced.

The administrator of the lottery is criminally prosecuted, having for some time past kept some of the numbers out of the globe, then purchased the tickets bearing those numbers and calling them out as having drawn prizes. The buyers of tickets have, of course, been grossly swindled by this enterprising officer, who, in a short time, is believed to have made as much money as your Astors and Stewarts.

Senor Valero is also charged with a number of stealing operations, whereby he has robbed the people in the most barefaced manner. One of his games was to lay the sub-collectors under contribution and blackmail them; another pet scheme was the distribution of lottery tickets, with a commission of twenty-five cents on each for himself. He also kept all the unsold tickets in his desk, and if any of them drew prizes, he presented them through a third party, and got the money. In this way the Havana Royal Lottery has been managed. Some years ago two persons presented each the same ticket, which had drawn the largest prize.

The lottery is now managed by Don Rafael de la Torre, the Secretary of Senor Valero; but the latitude given to the manager, and the plan of drawing prizes, are such that it is almost impossible to prevent frauds. fe25 2p 6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRICES REDUCED.
IRON COTTON TIES.
The celebrated ARROW TIES will be seven cents per pound on and after March 1, 1874, and further reduction made, if necessary, to prevent large accumulation of stock, from constant arrivals.
Office American Cotton Tie Company, New Orleans, February 25, 1874.
BARTLETT & RAYNE,
General Agents,
mh3 6t No. 43 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
CAPTAIN JOHN McCAFFERTY,
Of the Home Rule Restaurant, No. 188½ Camp, street, having just returned from a brief visit to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has been on important business, the Captain has purchased some of the choicest groceries, etc., the best that could be had in the Western market, and intends serving them up in the finest style to his old customers. Gentlemen can be accommodated with meals at all hours, with the delicacies of the season at moderate prices, as Mac intends to run his Home Rule Restaurant upon the home rule plan, keeping it open day and night, and never ceasing until he makes his establishment a success.
JOHN McCAFFERTY,
mh3 1t* No. 188½ Camp street.

THE PLACE,
NO. 9 COMMERCIAL PLACE.
All wines and liquors sold at this establishment are from the well known house of Thomas H. Handy & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 Royal street, the same as used in the famous "Sazarac." A FINE LUNCH DAILY. Attentive and polite attendants, in fact everything appertaining to a first class saloon.
fe15 1m

AT HOME IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.
SODA WATER, MEAD AND PASTRY,
83.....St. Charles Street.....83
Opposite Commercial Alley.
I respectfully inform my friends and the public that, having retired from the establishments Nos. 79 St. Charles and 97 Canal streets, of which I was sole manager, I have refitted and furnished in complete style the old stand, No. 83 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall, made
'SO FAMOUS
for the excellence of the Soda Water, Mead, Pastry, Coffee, etc