

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 16, 1874.

It is about time to predict an unhealthy summer.

Moonlight has been called the beautiful old age of day.

The man who carries everything before him—The waiter.

The beginning and the end—Compulsory education and cremation.

It is feared the base ball fever will become epidemic this season.

Old toppers maintain that whisky drinking is corn juice-ive to longevity.

There is one town in Connecticut not afraid of the measles. It's Haddam.

An anxious undertaker denounces the cremation movement as a burning shame.

Another unfortunate duel has occurred. Neither the principals nor seconds were killed.

A Boston paper congratulates its readers upon the plentiful supply this spring of "Scotch help."

It is not known which are the best brands of champagne, because the dealers all keep Mum.

Several hundred Pullman palace cars run on the different railroads in the country. The capital invested is over \$10,000,000.

An Irish justice said to an obstreperous prisoner on trial, "We want nothing but silence here, sir, and but little of that."

The Grand Duchess Marie, in her uniform as honorary Colonel of a Russian regiment, is said to be "as martial as Minerva."

A Western merchant exclaims: "I'd rather be a gate keeper in the hall of the Grangers than to shovel sugar in the stores of the middlemen."

The social circle to be given by American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, to their lady friends, will take place to-night at Exposition Hall.

Shad, that so plentiful on St. John's, Florida, that they can be had at five cents each, or \$1 per barrel. Farmers are buying them for manure.

Mr. Wendell Phillips observes that "a candidate's refusal to let his constituents know his opinions on important questions is not dignity, but impertinence."

A Ventura, California, man has in his garden a tomato vine from which he has gathered ripe tomatoes through the winter, and it is now full of green and ripe fruit.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamer W. P. Clyde for late Havana papers. The Clyde sails Friday morning, at eight o'clock for Havana, via Florida ports.

In Salt Lake City recently a Mormon named James Wilson publicly announced that he would kill any man Brigham Young didn't like if ordered by the prophet to do so.

Dr. Livingston's remains were exposed to the sun for a month to dry, and then packed in a hollow tree, wrapped round with cloth, and the natives carrying it supposed it a bale of cloth, or kaniki.

A Michigan orator tells us that "Seneca made Lincoln possible." It may be that without Seneca Lincoln would not have been possible, but he would certainly have been highly probable, to say the least of it.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Mr. Calves is sexton of one of New Orleans' oldest cemeteries. His name should be more antique." Could anything be more antique than the fancies of a graveyard sexton?

A full grown mouse "bottled" in a four-ounce vial is a curiosity at Lafayette, Indiana. The mouse is supposed to have crawled in when quite small, and was unable to get out again. Probably the mouse has a name. If not, call it Butler.

A "Society of Gentlemen" of London has privately printed a volume of the sayings and conversations of President Lincoln, which has been so eagerly taken up that copies sold at fifteen guineas each a week after its publication.

Some unscrupulous tripper lately copied Wait Whitman's "Prayer of Columbus" and sent it to a Western paper for publication. The editor declined it, with the remark: "If the author will leave whisky alone, he may yet rise to be the chief deck hand of a canalboat."

Turkey and Russia are said to be quietly preparing for war. Turkey is purchasing cannon and pushing the construction of railways, and Russia is rebuilding Sebastopol, making all the men of the Empire liable to military duty, and adding iron monsters to her Black Sea fleet.

The London Times does not admire the splendor of Sir Garnet's Ashantee umbrellas, and plainly says that there is nothing to glory over in "laying in ashes the homes of thousands of miserable people." Nevertheless, less John Bull gives his Major General an annuity of \$500 per annum for the exploit.

It is not a safe thing to do to write sermons for a time to go far ahead. Professor Loring, of Chicago, in his Eastern sermon, glowingly alluded to the birds and flowers and balmy zephyrs of eternal spring, but the congregation couldn't see it. The snow was half a foot deep outside, and still falling.

Thomas Jefferson was skeptical about North Carolina volcanoes, as well as some other matters. In his "Notes on Virginia" he remarks: "It is claimed that there was a prior declaration of independence in North Carolina, a statement having about as much foundation as the report that a volcano exists in the mountains of the same State."

Lawrence Barrett, as a railroad excursion actor, has a rival in Brother Hammond, the revivalist, who has been taking congregations about in Texas and holding what is called portable revival meetings. They hold meetings at every station, telegraphing ahead for audiences as they go, and their route, writes one of the party, is traceable by "a swathe of Christians through a land of sinners."

SHALL OUR RIVER BE DAMMED?

Rather let that anathema fall upon Eads. The articles in the REPUBLICAN warning Congress against the danger of blocking our outlet have attracted the attention of the planting interests. The two engineers who have been most intimately connected with the levees and outlet of the Mississippi appeal to Congress over their professional signatures against the insane proposal to obstruct the outflow of a river now bursting its banks at a hundred points. These engineers describe the dangers which threaten our whole country and city. They say: "Every additional inch of water counts in weight against the brimful levees." They ask Congress:

Would you, can you, at such a moment contemplate or tolerate the half insane proposition of strangers, who know nothing of the habits of our inexorable enemy, to dam up its waters at the mouth by jetties or windmills, that must inevitably send back the waters to the very city of New Orleans and complete the impending destruction.

And add that this result is assured, "according to their lifelong experience and observation."

That these are not imaginary fears are shown by the following. The New Orleans Times of yesterday says:

Our attention has been called to the complaints of planters on the coast, whose estates are threatened with inundation by every passing steamer.

It adds: The Robert E. Lee, on her down trip, it is alleged on good authority, threw the water two feet over the top of the levee and filled the road at its base a foot deep with water.

Even the Ploegme, which affects to tread the danger of the Eads dam as trivial, is compelled to give the caution which follows:

As the river is now at its height, and the waves from a passing steambot dash completely over the bank and add much to the danger of the levees, it is suggested that all the steamers keep as near the middle of the river as possible so as to lessen this danger.

Here is testimony to prove the truth of the remark, "every additional inch of water counts in weight against the brimful levees." The Ploegme even requests the steamers to "keep as near the middle of the river as possible." Even to make a landing may imperil the crop. Engineers Forshey and Hebert have been chosen to represent the Chamber of Commerce. They therefore treat this question not solely as a scientific disposition. They make the distinct point that while the river is a way of commerce to the upland States, its banks are the home of the planter and merchant of Louisiana.

While the citizen of St. Louis only employs the river as the medium of pleasant travel to the women and children of his household, the citizen of Louisiana reposes all that is most dear behind the frail protection of a hillock that shuts out the incalculable waters. If the St. Louis Democrat would send a special reporter to view a whole people standing guard night and day, with the fugitives gathering their cattle and children to fly beyond the ravages of the flood, as in time of war, some compunction would surely come over a breast not wholly delivered over to a compact with monopoly.

Turning from an appeal to sympathy, we ask Ohio, Illinois and Missouri if they wish the sugar crop destroyed? The Grangers of those States know that there is in this city and the surrounding plantations an annual demand for one million barrels of pork, with a corresponding quantity of pork, bacon, lard and whisky. The chief manufacture of planting implements is in these States.

Does New England wish the destruction of three hundred thousand bales of cotton, or does New York desire that forty or fifty millions of specie and specie exchange shall be annihilated?

These results are general, and show a common interest throughout the Union in the specie products of Louisiana. We ask if it is either just or generous to subject Louisiana to a special damage to secure a common benefit? We can even say more. Louisiana can send her products up the river or out of its mouth, as it now is. One million five hundred thousand bales of cotton are now received and exported here. The increased depth of the river is asked, that the bulk grain trade of the West may be accommodated. Louisiana is less interested in this deepened outlet than others. Her commercial city derives its chief support from the crops of Louisiana. Why then should Louisiana be dealt with as a penal colony, whose feelings and interests have neither representation or protection? Is she not a State? And if so, has she not rights? The planters and merchants of Louisiana should petition Congress to spare them this cruel and visionary experiment. Possibly some other means may be adopted which will give commerce to the West, without "destroying"—we quote the words of Engineers Forshey and Hebert—"us, and that without remedy." It is indeed worthy of consultation whether our planters and merchants have not rights in the premises which the courts of the United States will protect. If it is proposed to erect a dam across a stream, the effect of which will be to inflict irreparable damage—damage which can not be compensated by the verdict of a jury impeached to ascertain the extent, a court of equity may intervene to inhibit and restrain the work. If such a remedy lie in the affair of a common corn mill, how much more important will be its exercise where a great part of two hundred and fifty million dollars of real estate alone is involved? There can be no case in which the great American remedy, the injunction, could be more properly applied for.

Congress, however, must see the mischief to all, and run to Louisiana, to result from the Eads dam, nearly across the Mississippi, and will try every other experiment before condemning the State of Louisiana as an abutment for the wing dams of Mr. Eads.

ON THE RETIRED LIST. Those impressive youths who were left on board the late Herald when their more sagacious friends escaped to the Ploegme, have chartered a new craft, and bear down on their ancient commanders with a purpose evidently belligerent.

Therapon the crew of the Ploegme demand that some young bloods shall be put on the quarter-deck, and the old "mossy heads" confined to the study of the charts in the cabin.

These spring chickens demand the enrollment of the Louisiana Legion as a political force. When it was explained that this legion comprised a part of the military force of the State they twit the REPUBLICAN for having enlightened them, yet still persist in treating the legion as "gentlemen who once comprised a military organization." We apprehend that Colonel Behan and staff will scarcely thank the young bloods of the Ploegme for disbanding his command or exchanging them into that arm of the public service known as political hummers.

The Times is reproached with the absurdity of insisting that "age, wealth and social position are necessary qualifications in those who would take part with political movements."

Now, will the "rum old commodores" in the cabin stand this sort of thing? Age, wealth and social position not necessary qualifications for politics! The social position, then, of Mat Hogan or Buffalo Bill makes them as fit to "take part in political movements" as anybody else. Terrible doctrine, that. Will the seniors, with whom

Barney Gray does somewhat mingle with our earlier boys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF BRITTON MACRY, JR., Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1319. WHEREAS, BRITTON MACRY, JR., INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of Koenig and Macry and Robert Macry, Jr. & Co., of New Orleans, and Justice Powell, jointly and severally, petitioners in said court, have filed a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-eighth day of April, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the said petition, and that they may then and there object to the discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act, and that they may then and there object to the discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN BANKRUPTCY—No. 1336. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT BY AN INDENTURE bearing date the first of April, A. D. 1874, A. Heyman & Co., of Alexandria, parish of Rapides, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to the undersigned as trustee, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said act, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the said act, and that the petition of said A. Heyman & Co., for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act, was filed in said court on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-eighth day of April, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the said petition, and that they may then and there object to the discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act, and that they may then and there object to the discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF JOHN MAXWELL AND H. S. SORR, individually and as members of the firm of Maxwell & Co., Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1163. THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT are notified that the first of April, A. D. 1874, is assigned for the hearing of the petition of said Maxwell & Co., for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act, and that they may then and there object to the discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF JESSE R. POWELL, Individually and as a member of the firm of Sutton & Powell, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1231. THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of said J. R. Powell, and as a member of the firm of Sutton & Powell, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and of the petition of said J. R. Powell, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act, which was filed in said court on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF LOUIS GREVENBERG, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1384. THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of said L. Grevenberg, and as a member of the firm of Grevenberg & Co., of New Orleans, Louisiana, and of the petition of said L. Grevenberg, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act, which was filed in said court on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M.

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AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Monday, March 2, 1874. BIDWELL'S COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE. Thursday, April 16, 1874. MATINEE 12 M. LA MURTE DE POETIQUE. THURSDAY EVENING—Performance at seven o'clock. Benefit of MR. MATIAS, first opera. Last night of "L'Africain"—Grand Opera.

GRAND VOCAL INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT GRUNWALD HALL. Friday Evening, April 17, 1874. Assisted by MME. DEVOTOVACS, MR. VAN HUFFEL, PROFESSOR LOUIS MAYER, M. MADIER DE CADRE, ETC.

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MISCELLANEOUS. P. GALLERY, SUCCESSOR TO L. VAN TWAN, two years, removed having, during the past two years, been in the city, he earnestly desires that support from the public at large so that he will be able to continue to give satisfaction to all.

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By the Successors of G. E. Girardey & Co. EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON LONG CREDIT And Low Rate of Interest.

VERY CHOICE IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY IN THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH DISTRICTS.

SUCCESSION OF CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS. Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 36,901.

By the Successors of C. E. Girardey & Co., Auctioneers. NICHOLAS J. HOYLE, AUCTIONEER. Office No. 17 Exchange place.