

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 18, 1874.

A common money-grub-I O U.

Shocking a horse puts him on his metal.

Frogs are \$3 per dozen in San Francisco.

Putting whisky down keeps the trade in it up.

Bridget, who is in love, says her heart goes pity-pat.

Hog raisers are men who support themselves by their pen.

A man is much thinner than a single when he's shaving.

The Milwaukee Times has an honest column called "Scissors-grims."

Luxury increases the luggage of life and thereby impedes the march of triumph.

An English murderer has found nothing but hen-pie honors in this world.

Why do cannibals prefer an Irish lad for soup? Because he's the broth of a boy.

For a quiet place to read and meditate, step into the store of a man who don't ad- vertise.

Miss Lillie Edridge has been playing Juliet in Mobile. Mr. August Pitou was the Romeo.

A book with the queer title of "Yeast" has been published. It will not raise much for the author.

In a Dublin newspaper appeared the following: "A number of deaths are unavoidably postponed."

Many a poor poet can have the consolation of knowing that his poetry is poorer than himself.

In teachers there is a wide difference between those who live to teach and those who teach to live.

During the last year there was an extension of the railroads of the United States to the amount of 4199 miles.

The bootblacks of St. Louis call out "change cars" when they finished work on one Western brogan and want the other.

The Rosebud Social Club invite their friends to a fancy dress and complimentary soiree, at Lusitania Hall, Bayou road, on the night of May 2.

The members of the Violet Social Club will do the agreeable to their guests at their fifth complimentary soiree, at Stonewall Jackson Hall this evening.

Said a Missouri lawyer recently: "If this jury convict my client I shall be compelled to interview each of the members and hammer justice into his soul."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street, First District of this city, office furniture, etc.

This is the percentage of soldiers unable to read and write in the several European armies: Prussia, 3.8; Russia, 11.8; Spain, 50; Italy, 35; Great Britain and Ireland, 13; France, 25.

The Select Social Club, under the management of Messrs. H. Levy, C. S. Stiff, E. Bloch and their able colleagues, will give another of their elegant soirees at Grunewald Hall to-night.

Among the maxims of a Quaker printer we find the following advice: "Do not stand and gaze at the copy on a printer's case, lest he become offended at thy impudence and knock thee down."

An amateur actor says that he should like to play Marshal St. John in "Hamlet," and come in when some one exclaims, as the ghost approaches, "See where he comes, with martial stride."

"Dwellers in crystal palaces should refrain from the propulsion of irregularly-shaped particles of granite formation," is the way in which a California editor puts the English proverb about stones and glass houses.

Newspaper carriers are great conveniences, says an exchange. Standing on the sidewalk, they roll a newspaper into a hard wall and hurl it a distance of fifty feet, so that he who runs out in the yard and picks up his paper may read.

A Philadelphia judge charged a jury, in a trial for selling liquor on Sunday: "In order to convict defendant you must be satisfied beyond doubt that the 'stuff' he sold was liquor." The jury was not satisfied and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The surgeons of the Confederate army and navy are to hold a convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 30, for the purpose of embodying in permanent form the important medical and surgical facts brought out by their war experience.

Next Wednesday evening, the twenty-second instant, the concert tendered to Professor G. Collignon, for his benefit, will be given at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne street. With other pieces, the oratorio of "La Fuite en Egypte" will be performed.

General Rafael Benavides, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican army, and the captor of Vera Cruz from the Imperialists in 1867, was married to a New York lady on the nineteenth of March, and left immediately for Berlin, to which city he has been appointed minister resident by President Lerdo.

One of the "redeemers of Louisiana" sends a contemporary a very complimentary letter and \$100. This is the proper course for the friends of a newspaper to take. It is much better than begging gratis copies and buttonholing the editors and reporters for a free proof, or defense of a private interest.

The new organ recently purchased by Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church is to be inaugurated on next Sunday morning, the nineteenth instant. The many friends of this church, and of its pastor, Rev. B. Wayne, will be glad to learn that their generous patronage of the late entertainment has secured this instrument. They are invited to be present on the interesting occasion of its inauguration. Professor Frey, well known in this city for his taste and ability as an organist, will preside at the organ, and the selections will be very appropriate and attractive.

THE FLOODS AND THE REMEDY.

If no other advantage can be derived from the present disasters we may at least profit by the experimental observations which they afford, and some system may be devised that will tend to future relief. It is, we suppose, demonstrated that no central administration working from New Orleans can watch and repair the simultaneous eruption of waters along five hundred miles of levee. The Mississippi river has, upon high engineering authority, been pronounced a "river sui generis, hardly to be subjected to the same formula which apply to those of moderate size, such as the Seine, Rhine or the Danube."

The country should therefore be protected from overflow by a system adapted to its exigencies. The most simple and efficient form of protection will be to liken the river in times of flood to an invader, and the levees to a line of intrenchments subject to be carried at any point, at any moment. This involves the propriety of having always present along the whole line an army sleeping on its arms, ready to repel an attack or reinforce a breach at the tap of a drum or the touch of a wire. When the labor was commanded along this line, this watch and concentration was practicable, but it will become necessary now to organize the same home guard on a different principle. For it can not be expected that day laborers would consent, except on additional contract and compensation, to toil on a neighboring embankment from considerations of public duty, or even on their own after the crop is lost.

The State then should assume control of the levees, with due regard to any interest vested under present laws, and lay off these lines of levees on both sides of the river as if they were common highways. A board of commissioners or a State engineer might subdivide this line into sections, with estimate of the cubic capacity of the embankments and an approximate opinion of the regular force necessary to maintain each section. The parish courts could appoint a superintendent to each of these sections and assign to each a roster of able-bodied residents. Whatsoever work should be done by these superintendents and laborers, and whatsoever materials of defense might be needed, would constitute a demand against the State, to be admitted and certified for payment by the State. A levy upon the whole property of the State for as many mills ad valorem as might be necessary should be made, and the federal government should be asked for an annual appropriation to aid in the protection of the national sugar and cotton fields. Such appropriation to be expended under authority of the State.

Of course, objections may be made to this as to any other suggestion. There may be frauds and favoritism under it. Undoubtedly, and we would like to know if these are impossible under other plans? The advantages of this system are twofold: 1. It secures a home guard night and day along the whole line of apprehended invasion. 2. It expends the public money among the merchants, planters and laborers of our own State, and can not send this tax abroad in the shape of State bonds or dividends.

Major Barnard, United States Engineer.

A RED RAG IN THE SENATE.

The bulls in the United States Senate became terribly excited on Wednesday over a red rag which was fluttered before their eyes in the shape of a dispatch purporting to be from a gentleman of the Fusion persuasion living in New Orleans. Messrs. Carpenter and Hamilton were rather distinguished for their display of the rag, and it looked very dark for poor Louisiana at one time. What portion of this State that has been spared from the overflow came very near being snuffed out because the Legislature had presumed to pass an election law—perhaps two of them.

Senator West, who was not in a position to know exactly what laws were passed by our General Assembly and now await the action of the Governor, simply explained that he had heard nothing of a second election law; knew nothing of it. It was a new question to him. But Messrs. Bayard, Hamilton, Stevenson, Carpenter and others of the highly excited, found it difficult to believe the statement of the Senator from Louisiana. They evidently preferred to place him in the unparliamentary position of arraignment by means of a private telegram from an unofficial person, who did not have the authority to speak for the Governor or the law making power of this State.

We have nothing to say about the alleged act, said to be in the hands of Governor Kellogg unsigned. If there be such an act, it may be good, bad or indifferent without affecting in the least the duty of Senators in deciding the chronic Louisiana case. We take it, the Legislature of this State is not on trial before Congress for laws which may have passed or omitted to pass last winter. The Senate is charged with settling a disputed election case, which can not be affected by any acts that have occurred since the returns were counted. It has not been given out that the success of the Republican officials before the Senate will be dependent upon the passage of laws by our Legislature which will please to Democratic Senators. We can not see what business it is of Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Stevenson, as United States Senators, what laws may be passed by a State Legislature. Congress exercises the right to review territorial laws, but has never extended it to States.

The Governor has declared it to be his settled purpose to veto the bill about which all the fuss has been raised, but we do not think any one had any right to demand such a pledge from him. Of course, there is no impropriety in his proclaiming his intention in the matter, but we should very much like to have Messrs. Bayard, Hamilton, Carpenter, Stevenson and others understand that we do not expect to submit our State laws for their approval before they are promulgated. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and all the other States are exempt from such

espionage, and we claim for Louisiana the same privilege. We hope Senator West informed these impertinent intermeddlers that they were prying into a matter entirely outside of their duties, and examining a question which has nothing at all to do with the controversy before the Senate.

NOW AND THEN.

Last fall, when the New York bankers and financiers found themselves in straits for want of ready currency they went down on their knees to President Grant and Secretary Richardson for relief. There were forty-four million dollars of legal tenders locked up in the treasury, having been required under a law which has since been repealed. But the money was wanted. The case was urgent, so the President was implored to authorize the issue, even though there was some doubt of the legality of such a proceeding. The Secretary of the Treasury did, however, sparingly extend some relief, and the pressure finally passed away. Now Congress has passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the whole of the forty-four million dollars, and the same supplicants are in Washington with a petition to the President to veto the bill.

If it were right for the President to let this money go into circulation at a time when it was so urgently needed, though without authority of law, we can not think it would be wrong to clothe him with the legal right to do it in case of an emergency shall arise. Will these bankers guarantee that there shall be no more locking up of greenbacks, no more corners in cash at a time when the West and South need vast sums to pay off their laborers and move their crops to market? We hope the President will remember the position assumed by the New York capitalists last fall, when nearly all their institutions were flying signals of distress, and provide, while he has a chance, against the recurrence of such a panic as we had last fall.

OUR BELLEGGRENT NEIGHBOZS.

Immediately upon the arrest of our citizens for having violated the sovereignty of Mississippi by making her the cockpit of the neighborhood, our neighbors of the Pic and Times have begun to bridle up and manifest a pugnacity wholly incompatible with the refinements of modern journalism. It is at this stage that we intervene with a protest for peace. In the words of mine host of the Garter we cry:

"Diarm them, and let them 'question.' Let them keep their limbs whole and hack our English."

"Shall I love my doctor? He gives me the poisons and the motions. Shall I love my Sir Hugs? He gives me the proverbs and the no-verbs. Boys of the art! Your hearts are mighty, your shins are whole, and let barnt sack be the issue. Come lay their words to pawn."

Nebraska is safe, no matter what may be the fate of Louisiana. Tipton is "concerned about the people of Nebraska." Therefore, the squatters may banish all their fears. Tipton, however, is ignorant, and not ashamed to own it. It is generally considered evidence of real greatness in a man to acknowledge there is something he does not know. Here is Tipton's point, and we think it a very good one for a raw countryman to make:

"He wanted to know if hereafter a faction in Nebraska could appeal away from the constitution, laws and ballot box of the State, whether a handful of men running the customhouse, United States marshals and United States district attorneys, could set up a government of their own, and, with a promise of support to some future president, could procure the support of the federal power to maintain them in their positions."

Now, this is a very complicated question, indeed, but may be answered, nevertheless. If, for instance, the "handful of men running the customhouse," etc. (we were not aware they had a customhouse in Nebraska), should happen to be backed up by seven-twelfths of the voters of the State, as was the case here on a late occasion, then Tipton's gloomy picture will be realized and he sent after any rule or law or anything else which requires customhouse officers, United States marshals, United States district attorneys or anybody else to be careful and always vote with the minority, we will concede he is a great man, which would be a big rise, for he now appears to be a wonderfully small potato.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION

OF THE TRADE

TO OUR LARGE IMPORTATION

OF LOW PRICED

PRINTED UNION LAWS.

Now landing ex-steamers Texas, from Liverpool.

300 pieces Satin Striped Greenadines.

We have in store a large line of

WHITE PIQUE AND IRISH LINES.

Just received from New York auction.

Garner and Standard Prints.

WALLACE & CO.

ap12 2p No. 11 and 12 Magazine street.

NOTICE

TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

We will pay old State and City Taxes and City Licenses at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.

No. 23 Carondelet street, front office.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 16, 1874.

Whereas, I approved, on the twenty-eighth of March, 1874, an act relating to elections, No. 127, which act was promulgated in the official journal of April 12, and which act it appears that another act relating to the same subject was passed during the last five days of the recent session of the General Assembly, which act is in many respects objectionable. Now, therefore, in order to remove all uncertainty regarding the approval and promulgation of said act, I hereby give notice that in no contingency will said act be approved or promulgated.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

NOTICE.

To the Presidents and Members of Police Juries.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 14, 1874.

The unprecedented rise in the Mississippi river has rendered all the means provided for the protection and maintenance of the levees of the State entirely inadequate for the purpose, and serious disaster is threatened unless some extraordinary means are taken to meet the emergency. I recommend that you at once take such measures as may seem to you best for the protection of the levees in your own parishes, and do not attempt to interfere with any works which the Louisiana Levee Company may be prosecuting, and co-operating with the engineers of that company as far as practicable. Any assistance that the State engineers can render you will be given.

Prompt, vigorous and concerted action may yet save many thousands of acres of cultivated lands from overflow. I earnestly urge that you at once take some of the means indicated, and do not wait until the next Legislature will devote some means to reimburse you for the outlay you may incur. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. New Orleans, April 15, 1874.

Proposals for the sale of the City of New Orleans wharf improvement bonds will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 127 Poydras street, until the eighth instant, at 10 o'clock M. The City Engineer reserves the right to accept any and all proposals.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER, City Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAVELING RAMPART STREET.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS. New Orleans, April 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Engineer, will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 127 Poydras street, until the eighth instant, at 10 o'clock M. The City Engineer reserves the right to accept any and all proposals.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER, City Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY WITH DISINFECTANTS.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE. New Orleans, April 15, 1874.

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INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eighth Annual Statement.

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

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1874.

Fire..... \$59,902 55

Marine..... 1,236 01

River..... 99,763 28

Total..... \$160,891 84

Less unearned premiums, March 31, 1874..... 15,749 00

Total..... \$145,142 84

Paid fire losses..... \$61,392 47

Paid marine losses 11,591 14

Paid river losses..... \$91,175 20

Total..... \$164,158 81

Retained in reserve..... 1,217 03

Paid return premiums..... 1,217 03

Paid rents..... 1,134 45

Paid salaries..... 1,2