New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 3, 1874.

The first time, Friday, May 8.

Grunewald Hall should be crowded Friday, May 8.

Lovers of good music will be sure to go to Grunewald Hall, Friday, May 8.

Furniture and things kept moving in New York on the first day of May.

There are now thirty-eight signal stations established in the United States.

An entertainment will be given at the St. Charles Theatre to-night by the Crescent City Serenaders.

"Now may it please your honor," said a very young lawyer, "I don't believe these facts are true."

People with lantern jaws have countenances which should light up well—with smiles, for instance.

"This May dew for flowers, but not for me," said a man who caught cold while in his garden last night.

Whittier has been called a leading statesman in Massachusetts, since he stood number one in the senatorial contest.

The temperance crusade in Illinois has developed a poet who scribbles under the name of Alonzo Dante Arnold Butler.

Brown English socks $3 per dozen; six linen bosom shirts for $7, at Garthwaite Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The benefit to be given Mr. C. Gerber, of the Opera House, by the Shakespeare Club, will take place on Friday evening, May 15.

Bret Harte received $600 from the proprietors of the New York *Times* for the story which we publish in our columns this morning.

An old tobacco chewer quotes the Bible to sustain the continuance of his vile habit. He says: "He that is filthy, let him be filthy still."

The quickest time, with the fewest changes to all Northern and Eastern cities, is made by the great Jackson railroad route.

Many stories about the natural wonders of Florida appear to be stretched. They now talk of India rubber trees found on St. John's river.

The editor of the Leavenworth *Daily Argus* remarks in the obituary of his paper: "We went into the business determined to run it or bust. We have busted."

A fine concert will be given to-night at St. Francis Hall, corner of Second and St. David streets, by Miss Teresa Cannon, assisted by several amateurs.

White Marseilles vests for $2 25. French diagonal frock coats, $8 50, at retail at factory cost; at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The Young Men's Concordia Glee Club give a private picnic to-day at the Oakland Course, Metairie ridge. This will be the seventh annual picnic given by the club.

Fine spring casmere pants, $3, $4 and $5, Come all and see how little money it takes to buy clothing, at retail, at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

An exchange announces a death in high life in this fashion: "The Dowager Duchess of Richmond is dead. She led an uneventful life, and was passionately fond of boiled salmon."

The Rev. William Harris, D. D., delegate from London to the Evangelical Alliance, will preach at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets, at 11 A. M. to-day.

An original will was lately admitted to probate in New York State, which read, "I bequeath my body to the grave, my soul to its Maker, and the remainder of my property to my wife."

The season at the Academy of Music will close on Thursday evening next, with a grand performance for the benefit of Miss Alice Harrison. Miss Pauline Markham, once a popular member of the Lydia Thompson troupe, will then make her only appearance.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the goods, furniture and movables in store No. 135 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, consisting of splendid looking glasses, pictures, frames, etc.

The steamboat Empire, Captain O. Canton, Jr., leaves the head of Canal street at ten o'clock this forenoon, on an excursion to Pointe-a-la-Hache. Tickets sell at a dollar each, and the proceeds will be devoted to the crevasse sufferers. A fine lunch and a brass band will be features of the trip.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the order of the Sons of Temperance will be observed at Odd Fellows Hall to-morrow evening, when and where a grand strawberry festival will be held under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Where the sons are gathered together there will be the daughters also, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

Long John Wentworth, who invented the word "shyster" when he was editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, is moved by the recent verdict of $10,000 damages against the Chicago *Times* for using the phrase, to state that "shyster is derived from the English adjective shy." It was meant to describe a lawyer who prowls around police stations and jails for clients, and is shy of the police.

The ladies of the First Congregational Church desire us to express their thanks to the following named gentlemen for contributions to the refreshment table at their recent entertainment: Colonel J. M. G. Parker, Messrs. Woodward & Wright, Colonel J. F. Morse, Captain A. J. Sypher, E. P. Shute, Dr. S. C. Russell, E. R. Hunt, J. R. G. Pitkin, T. W. Eaton.

Mr. A. A. Whitecar, of our St. Charles Theatre company, last season, was lately called upon in Mobile to play the part of *Romeo* at short notice, with Miss Lillie Eldridge as *Juliet*. He studied the lines in four hours, and achieved a remarkable success beyond the anticipation of his friends. By close application, and with proper incentives, this young man will one day become a fine actor.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of the whole country is fearfully divided upon nearly every question of public policy. They are all at sea upon internal improvements; can not agree upon Carpenter's Louisiana bill; are distracted with the currency question, and dazed when appealed to for an opinion upon our foreign policy in regard to Cuba, Mexico and the Alabama controversy. But they are a unit on Governor Kellogg. From Bayard, the leading Senator from the smallest State, down to the ordinary New Orleans coffee-house bummer, the party unites upon the great questions that revolve around his excellency. Bayard makes his mark in the Senate by a political harangue, founded upon a private dispatch, in which undignified abuse of the Governor of one of the sovereign States of the Union is the burden, the woof and the web. What he said had no relation, of course, to the subject under discussion—the Louisiana bill—but it had everything to do with the Democracy, for it is the sole remaining point left of all their boasted traditions upon which they are thoroughly agreed.

The little Democratic sheets in Louisiana continue to gather a thin harvest of nickels from needy people by retailing their cheap slanders and ill-natured criticisms upon the Governor, and thus the harmony of the opposition is assured.

It is not difficult to assign sufficient reasons for this persecution. Governor Kellogg has proved the most active, untiring, indefatigable, courageous foe to the party of political frauds that has ever appeared in this State. He has had his patience sorely tried and encountered difficulties that might well appal a man of more abundant material resources. Knowing himself to be the choice of the majority of the people for the highest office in their gift, he has persistently refused to be persuaded, scared or worried into abandoning his high post of duty, or remitting his exertions to promote the success of the cause in which he has been so earnestly enlisted for more than two years. Much of the bitterness toward the Governor which has been provoked lately, has its origin, too, in the bright prospects of success which have shone out consequent upon the evident failure of Carpenter's election bill. Every intelligent man in this community concedes that the Governor is entitled to the chief credit for this satisfactory termination of the struggle.

We are sensible that this war, which is ostensibly waged against the Governor personally is really aimed at the Republican party. Were he in a simply private station, did he not stand in shoes that some one else covets, there would not be such a waste of ammunition. His entire success will, therefore, redound to the good of many of his own party friends, who are sometimes disposed to stand aloof and remain passive while he maintains a gallant fight, or even sometimes join his enemies in traducing him. We are again on the eve of an important campaign, with Governor Kellogg as our chosen standard bearer. We want our friends to understand a fact which is not lost sight of by Senator Bayard and the Democratic fuglemen everywhere. Whatever defeats and weakens our Governor, injures our party and strengthens the opposition. A new election such as is wanted by the Louisiana Fusionists is out of the question. Carpenter's bill is very dead. It was to have been called up for final action during the past week. But its friends evidently prefer strangulation to defeat by direct vote, and so it will be permitted to sleep quietly on the calendar. Every intelligent politician in the country feels that such is its fate, and the Governor comes in for his share of the credit and the blame. The discomfited Democrats are furious, while some of his friends are not sufficiently active in their expressions of gratitude. It is not likely the sensational bluster we read every day affects his excellency injuriously, or seriously impairs his appetite. On the contrary, he is in excellent health and spirits, and we in common with thousands of other Republicans sincerely hope that his worst troubles are over, and that he will henceforth be able to spare a little more of his time from defending himself from attack from without and within, and be able to devote his splendid talents to measures for the general public good. It may be too much to expect that a baffled and disappointed Fusionist will assist in this good work, but we do expect that all good Repulicans, of whom, fortunately, there are enough in this State for the purpose, will lend helping hands.

MONARCHISTS IN DISGUISE.

There is great practical virtue in the pride which every citizen takes in the good name of his country. It is not only a fund on which the government itself may draw in the day of trial, but the pride which boasts of its own land and people, tends to attract other peoples, and so strengthen, enlighten and adorn the home land. There is a grand pride among all true lovers of freedom, in the union of these States. It first drove foreign tyranny into the sea. It conquered and redeemed a wilderness, and has planted in its place a garden that has been filled by the thronging millions escaping from other forms of government. It has defended these millions from all assaults and invasion. It has maintained its own integity from within and without. The institutions of the republic have not only been successful, but they have been adopted elsewhere. The entire success of free opinion, of popular equality, of a sacred public faith, have either been copied into the government of older countries, or has so modified their administrations as to restrain their people from flocking to the United States. Italy has been regenerated under education, free opinion and industrial development. The rule of rank and the sway of superstition has ended. France has steadily aspired to representative institutions. She has been repeatedly sent back to get her lesson over, but she will, after due study, repeat it correctly. Spain goes through the same preparatory course, and the free State of Cuba will one day find itself in line with the regenerated rulers of republican Spain.

Perhaps the most remarkable departure of the United States from the usages of nations has been in the treatment of the conquered States. We do not care to go back to those days when cities were razed and populations driven like herds to wear the collar of the conqueror. But we take the example of civilized nations. England for the rebellion of Monmouth punished the defeated by execution, imprisonment, by selling them to contractors; nay, even by giving them to court favorites, to be sold as servants on the plantations! It was in like manner that for the offense of claiming a separate nationality the Scotch were, in two successive wars of secession, punished in precisely the same manner. It was, we believe, Temple Bar that was garnished with the heads of what England called "traitors," and many—many—of the best men in America are the descendants of ancestors "transported" like felons for this crime of attempting to be free. It is no small compensation to reflect that these descendants did a main part in throwing off here the government which had expelled their ancestors in so cruel a manner. We have said nothing about confiscation of property, and especially of the wholesale seizure and sale of all the lands in Ireland belonging to the disaffected, and to a general sense of injustice which has made Ireland the shackled and sullen slave of England. We mean no historical review of the relations between the conqueror and the conquered, as inforced by Julian over the Assyrians, or by the Mahomedan over the Persian; we merely glance at the cruelties of Alva, and remind Americans that there was a decree of confiscation and decapitation against George Washington for daring to lift up the flag of freedom which now waves above us.

Our attention has been repeatedly called to the hostility to Republican government, as manifested in certain discontented quarters and by certain organs of this continent. We note the *Picayune* as especially active in sowing among the people of the South this hatred of their own government and love of those others from which our ancestors have in great part escaped. In an article headed "The Shame of the Republic," the *Picayune* says:

> The wrongs and sufferings of Poland and Hungary, of Cuba, and even of Greece when a vassal of Turkey, did not equal those of the people of this State under the rule which has been imposed on them by the Radical party of this nation.

This "Radical" party is a paraphrase for the governing majority of the American people. It is added:

> It is sickening indeed to contrast the course of our national government toward this State with that of Germany toward the newly conquered and restored provinces of the Rhine.

We have only to mention the general amnesty, the repeal of confiscation, and the removal of personal disabilities from nearly all who have asked it, with the restored right of each State to govern itself according to its own choice of representatives. This short and unexampled pacification, which preceded the alleged liberality of the German emperor, is a full reply to all imputations upon the conduct of the American people. But the effect, if not the object of teaching "the shame of the republic," is to nurture a hatred for free, and a comparative affection for military and monarchical governments. It is indeed to be apprehended that there will be a counter current of emigration consisting of those who prefer foreign governments to our own. The constitution of the United States secures them this right of expatriation, and we apprehend it might be exercised without any other objection than the extradition laws would enforce.

But this "shame of the republic" is an argument against representative government. Does any one dispute that the American government has been chosen by the American people? And if these acts of injustice have been committed, is it not the act of the American people? "The shame of the republic" is, then, the disgrace of the whole American people. If the people are capable of committing such crime and shame as are alleged, then it must follow that the people are incapable of just government, and the sooner will the *Picayune* realize its theory of reannexation of Louisiana to France, or of becoming again a colonial appendage of Great Britain. For in further and even more insidious demonstration of "the shame of the republic," we have this open expression of preference for foreign domination.

Had Louisiana, after a fierce and bitter resistance, yielded at last to the superior power of a great nation like England, France, Germany or Russia, the condition of the people could not possibly be as bad as it is now, since the full weight of subjection by the great Republic has fallen upon her.

That is. The little finger of the "great republic" is heavier than the sceptre, the church, the army and the nobility of a king. Fortunately, this government of the people is wholly independent of this discontent, and even issues rations without discrimination to the enemies of the republic as well as to its friends.

But we are proud that this opposition to free government has small following, even in the Southern States. There is a small class of Democrats who thus dispute the capacity of the people to govern themselves. It is composed of those who once held all the offices of the South, and ruled the Whig minority with a rod of iron. During the civil war they abode more in the government and newspaper offices, the quartermaster's store rooms, or the country hospital, than in the field. Many of them went abroad, and from Paris, London or Quebec exercised a diplomatic influence which they rightly considered worth more to their cause than the valor of their arms. Many leaders in that department of public defense have gone to Europe, or migrated North to escape the calamities which have befallen their countrymen. These constitute the malcontents, men upon whom their own associates have not and will not again bestow their confidence.

The great mass of the Confederate army fought to maintain slavery and resist the apprehended consequences of abolition. That they never lost their lives for a representative republic is proved by the fact that they condemned the Confederate government for its arbitrary enlistments and its unwise and unequal policy. The claim of these men who fought was to make the Union a more perfect republic, or to make a more perfect republic than the Union. Headed by Robert E. Lee and Alexander H. Stephens they accepted the situation and labor to improve it. They wish to make the government of the people better. Their ancestors were born and their posterity will die under the Union, and as they could not improve the Union by dividing it they enlist in good faith in its service, and will labor to give it honor and not shame in the councils of nations. It is to such men the South will turn for counsel and service. Not to refugees who avoided battle in the salons of Paris or the bomb-proofs of exemption.

These malcontents have aided in making Louisiana a theme of national disgust, and perhaps in making some ignorant of history, long for reannexation to France or for the flesh pots of recolonization by England. But the mass of the men who fought for the South never fought against representative government, and with Forrest and a hundred other officers would rally under it and carry forward the flag of the Union in battle against any of the model nations which are commended by the *Picayune* as far better entitled to their allegiance. However they may have dreaded the maladministration of the republic in the hands of Lincoln and Hamlin, they still prefer the government of their fathers to any which their fathers quitted to establish this.

ALLIGATOR CITY.

The *Picayune* while professing to be only anxious for the success of some improvement of outlet navigation, continues to put in an interview with the "practical pilots" copied into the Eads journals as an indorsement of his wing dams. It has also seized upon another idea of Eads. It is that certain prominent citizens of New Orleans are actuated in their advocacy of the canal "by selfish and speculative motives," And the *Pic* calls on the individuals referred to for "a prompt and satisfactory refutation."

We made a similar remark when the Governor alleged that parties connected with the New Orleans press had been inscribed on the list of holders of "the fraudulent and tainted bonds." So we wish to see any connection between the metropolis of all the musquitoes and the advocacy of the canal on which it is to be founded exploded and exposed. But though the *Picayune* leaves it to be inferred this has has been a corrupting influence here, even to the extent of insinuating that the engineer who surveyed the Alligatorsburg lots has been sent by the merchants to advocate the canal, we have no where seen the same paper impugn the motives of Eads and his staff of engineers, editors and correspondents. Let us grant all that is imputed, and of which we know nothing; that the ground over which the canal is to be built was vacant and has been entered and patented. The appropriation, then, will be paid to these grantees of the government or their assignees.

But does the *Picayune* mean to say that the Chamber of Commerce and the insurance companies, that the Legislature and the United States board of engineers, have been for the past forty years the holders of the land, and that all their advocacy of the canal then and now has been to better the value of their own possessions? And yet, if the intimation of interest means anything it must intend to counteract the advocacy of Buisson and Charles Briggs by the alleged interest of the mud ring.

Suppose upon a judicial investigation it should appear that a European corporation or a ring of Eastern railroads had engaged an adventurer to obstruct the Mississippi outlet by wing dams or otherwise; suppose it should be demonstrated that the stock of this Credit Mobilier had been distributed among the press correspondents and engineers, and even among the members of Congress who advocated it. Would this invalidate the merits of the wing dam? Not at all. The scientific proposition would be examined, and if the government should deem it best to destroy New Orleans and overflow Louisiana for the benefit of general commerce, it would not regard the particular advantage of the ring which got up the wing dam plot to do it.

The only point in this St. Louis bugaboo is that Eads admits the ground will bear a city, where he lately swore a duck would have to belt on a life preserver.

If this ground will bear Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson. If a city can be laid out along the canal which will bid fair to supersede New Orleans, there can be no doubt about the foundation for the canal and its river locks.

There are a couple of up-river reports which we will here correct: The one—that the gulf anchorage is shifting. The soundings have not changed for a century. The other—that there is no good holding or harbor at the gulf port. This is contradicted by hydrography, and, as for the harbor, the canal is but the entrance into the best harbor of refuge in the world—the Mississippi river.

It is very hard, almost single handed, to correct these misrepresentations before Congress. Fortunately, the journals which circulate them have very little political credence in Congress, yet to have our own journals publishing intimations of corrupt motives of our own citizens, while it has made no such objections to their Credit Mobilier opponent, renders our task a little more difficult. Still, the REPUBLICAN has reason to congratulate itself on the defeat of the wing dams, chiefly upon the testimony cited by the REPUBLICAN, that the wing dams would destroy the crops of Louisiana, and make her an annual charge upon the charities of Congress. As for ourselves, we hereby set over and concede all interest whatever in this new future city. We will compromise by making Eads the mayor, and bestowing upon the *Pic* the municipal printing of Alligator City. This, as it is like to be a Republiaan town, shows our disposition to be liberal. It is to be hoped that we shall not be accused of an attempt to buy off opposition, or secure support, by an offer of appointments, to which the talents of the nominees so eminently adapt them.

SENATOR PINCHBACK AND THE PARISH CONVENTION.

The *Bulletin* and the *Louisianian* have fallen into a trifling error concerning the remarks of the REPUBLICAN upon the occasion of the assembling of the parish convention. This event took place on Saturday. The comments of the REPUBLICAN appeared on Sunday. Both journals agree in saying that "at the time this article was published no dissension had developed itself in the convention," which is an assumption not borne out by the record. About the first thing that occurred upon the assembling of this convention was Senator Pinchback's opening speech, which we quote from the *Louisianian*, as follows:

> Senator Pinchback said before the convention proceeded to business he thought it was due to the convention and himself to make an explanation. Some malicious attacks had been made upon him, alleging that he proposed to pack the convention. He denied it in toto. He never had packed a convention, nor had he ever endeavored to do so since he had become a member of the body politic. He made this explanation simply to assure the convention that the assertions were entirely unwarranted, and that he desired the convention to control both its temporary and permanent organization, electing such men in both instances as would be acceptable to a majority of the body.

Hence it will be seen that Mr. Pinchback himself first made public the fact that he had been charged with packing the convention. Dissension had, therefore, developed itself even in the convention. It had previously been rife in the ward clubs and the REPUBLICAN did not choose to ignore it or treat it with indifference. We desire harmony in the party above all other considerations and do not care particularly whether this result is secured by one man or another. But when one fails to answer the purpose, we are pretty sure to try some one else.

In this connection we are glad to be able to say there is a fair prospect that whatever misunderstanding may have existed at first will be accommodated. The rank and file of the Republican party are not ready to come together by the ears to suit half a dozen really worthy members who are so unfortunate as to be unable to agree with each other.

RELIEVED AT LAST.

The non-action of the Senate on the Louisiana bill will give timely relief to Messrs. McEnery, Sheridan, the Committee of Seventy, and all others who have so persistently and manfully "fought the battle of the people" in Washington. The debt, of gratitude and otherwise, charged up against the "decent citizens of Louisiana" began to be a trifle burdensome, especially as business is poor and there have been great losses by overflow. It is not for us to inquire of the contributors to the fund of gratitude and cash in this behalf, whether they have realized satisfactory results from the investment. We may have some reason to complain at the long delay of justice, and the interruption to business occasioned by the persistent efforts which have been made in Washington to prove the worse the better cause; but as we are well pleased with the results, which by the way, we have confidently expected, we are not disposed to be too particular. On the contrary, those business men who have so long been laid under heavy contributions to keep up a losing fight are entitled to our congratulations upon being at last emancipated from a rather burdensome tax. The attempt to overthrow our State government has caused a great deal of expense and annoyance, without apparently doing anybody any good. If it shall serve as an example and warning to future aspiring politicians and teach them to rely mainly upon local support and popularity for success, perhaps we may at last come to regard the whole business as a blessing in disguise.

We believe the friends of a new election in this State made their dying struggle over Mr. Zacharie's dispatch. The efforts put forth on that occasion proved too much for Carpenter's sickly bantling, and it quietly died, making no sign. The facts of the case have already been correctly stated, but we have not yet heard from one of the sensation mongers any sufficient excuse for the excitement they kicked up. The last Legislature, it appears, actually passed two acts relative to elections. The Governor, as he had a perfect right to do, approved one, but does not, it appears, like the other. Perhaps Mr. Bayard, from Delaware, may be able to explain in what manner a Governor is responsible for the acts of a Legislature. We can not. But the very fact that there were two bills, differing in some material features from each other, which had been presented to the Governor for his approval, and that he had signed one of them, ought to have been taken as conclusive evidence that he did not intend to sign the other. Our Fusionists, however, remember the precedent they established in 1872, when they persuaded Governor Warmoth to sign act No. 98, between the time of closing the polls and the counting of the votes. By this means they gained a very great, but unfair, advantage. Not enough, fortunately, to carry the State, as they hoped, but still sufficient to give the successful candidates a great deal of trouble, and make them incur heavy expenses in Washington and elsewhere. It is barely possible—mind, we do not say it will be—but it is within the bounds of possibility, that still another bill may be yet found by the enrolling clerks, and presented to Governor Kellogg for his approval. It will probably fail, however, since we are assured he is well pleased with the law which has been promulgated. All we ask is, that the Senator from the little cabbage patch, called Deleware on the Senate roll, and scarcely known anywhere else, will have the kindness to let us pass such laws as we please.

OUR COMMERCIAL ENEMIES.

At home and abroad we have enemies. At home a press which, for the forlorn hope of defeating a popular majority at home, spreads abroad the most deplorable exaggerations of domestic affairs. Then come the slanders of our distant commercial antagonists. We have referred to the annihilation of New Orleans by the edict of the New York *World*. It has impressed itself on the Galveston *News* as it has on us:

> New York fears New Orleans more than she does any other city in the Union, and her influence in the present congressional session has undoubtedly been exerted to prevent an appropriation for the purpose of improving navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi. She accomplished this by means of introducing rival schemes for this improvement, which it will take time to choose from, and which puzzles congressional heads as questions of engineering skill. Delay is what New York wants, as the next best thing to absolute deprivation of national aid for internal improvements in the South.

This tends also to explain the tender interest which the New York *World* takes in fermenting our domestic discord and in patting the *Picayune* on the back in all its efforts to exaggerate our misfortunes to secure the offices.

PARTITION OF LOUISIANA.

It is perhaps because both in Texas and in Louisiana there are so many people without any country at all that the suggestion to divide Louisiana among her coterminous States meets with so many advocates. We have had the Shreveport *Times* determined to get out of the State, then comes the Vicksburg *Herald* with a proposal to take New Orleans and the whole eastern territory of our State. Texas would, we believe, as purchase money agree to assume the Shreveport part of the State debt, but Mississippi deems this needless, as not having been willing to pay her own public debt, she can not reasonably expect capitalists and creditors to set any high value on her assuming it. The Galveston *News* approves the partition of Louisiana, and especially desires the Shreveport region for Texas. It would award the eastern part of the State to Mississippi for our moral regeneration. The true partisan motive, however, can not be concealed:

> The annexed territory would include New Orleans, with its large white majority, and the Florida parishes with a similar majority, and the two majorities would be sufficient to overcome the present Radical and negro preponderance in Mississippi.

This partition is to be effected, we presume, through the consent of the Legislature of Louisiana, so that our nominating conventions will please make a note of this conspiracy to destroy the territorial integrity of Louisiana and blot her name from the list of States solely to overcome the present Radical and negro majority in Mississippi. Our merchants had better attend to this project of dismemberment. Politicians will do anything to get office, and some morning the orders of our municipal authorities may come from Jackson. Our public credit is not very good at present, but when indorsed by Mississippi it would be useless for purposes of negotiation. We must remind these harpies who watch the dismemberment of Louisiana that France, according to some of our journals, has the call over them. Better ask the legislative executive of France whether he will waive his claim.

NO HOPE FOR IT.

We believe Carpenter's bantling is quite dead. Bayard tried to save its life by making something else of it. The nurses who have had it in charge made a grand rally when Zacharie's dispatch arrived, but the patient sunk under the heroic treatment, and showed such symptoms of exhaustion that it was thought to be too weak to stand long enough to be knocked down. It was to have been called up on Tursday, but Carpenter wanted to close the argument, and so was put off from day to day until finally the week rolled by, and it was forgotten. May its slumbers remain unbroken until Delaware votes the right ticket and Carpenter returns to the Senate from Wisconsin. That will be long enough.

POOR COMFORT.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Times*, thinks the wing dam scheme is getting on well, because "there can be no money appropriated this session. The members are disposed to give a trial to the jetty system, which asks for no money until the required depth of water shall have been secured."

This correspondent does not see that not even a contingent obligation can be contracted if there can be "no money appropriated at this session." We should suppose the contingent stock of the dead heads must quote very low, and Eads must have driven in the spile and discontinued the issue of cider, as the chances of a contract float away in the distance and disappear.

We give up a large portion of the REPUBLICAN to-day for the publication of the speech of Senator West on the Louisiana election bill. If the wishes of the people of this State, as presented by the only Senator we are allowed to have, are entitled to any weight, it is to be hoped that this speech will have the effect to quiet a long agitated question. General West has evidently bestowed great care in preparing his remarks, and has achieved signal success in laying the essential points bare to the dullest comprehension, provided, always, the reader is not so blinded by prejudice as to be able to listen to reason.

The London *Hornet* thus notices the importance of Mr. Dickens' biographer: "Mr. Forster has omitted, in his 'Life of Dickens,' one striking instance of the great novelist's perfect dependence on his friend. Dickens, dining in one of the mansions of the aristocracy, having taken too much pepper on his plate, wanted to sneeze, but could not. His noble host noticed his emotion and remarked, 'Charlie, what ails thee, lad?' 'I want to sneeze,' whispered Dickens, 'send for Forster.'"

MARRIED.

MOODY—AINES.—At the Baptist Church, Common street, on Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. Dr. Newman, MR. WILLIAM H. MOODY to MISS CAROLINE L. AINES, both of this city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1874.

To Mr. L. Placide Canonge, Manager of the New Orleans Opera House:

SIR—We desire to thank you for the charming matinees you have given to us during the present theatrical season just now about to close.

Feeling anxious to tender to you a testimonial of sympathy, we would ask you to give on TUESDAY NEXT, the fifth instant, a matinee, of which you will yourself decide the programme.

Yours,

THE LADIES OF THE MATINEES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1874.

Ladies of the Matinees:

LADIES—The letter, so unexpected and flattering, you have done me the honor to address to me, will certainly be cherished as one of the most valued remembrances of my career as a manager of the Opera. I beg to offer you a thousand thanks for such an inestimable testimonial of sympathy. If I have been lucky enough, during the season just drawing to a close, to obtain your approbation, I feel more than adequately rewarded for my efforts to please you all.

I gratefully accept the offer you honor me with, and beg to suggest as the programme of the matinee LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

Once more, ladies, allow me to repeat the heartfelt expression of my gratitude for your kind demonstration.

Yours truly,

L. PLACIDE CANONGE.

The box office will be open SUNDAY and MONDAY, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Reserved seats, seventy-five cents; all parts of the house, fifty cents. my3 5

KNOW YE ALL PEOPLE

THAT THE GREAT

CHINA AND JAPAN TEA WAREHOUSE

HAS REMOVED TO

170.....Canal Street.....170

Opposite the Varieties Theatre.

Our establishment is presided over by a professional TEA TASTER, whose extensive experience, both in this country and in Europe, enables us to please the most critical of tastes.

A trial of our goods will convince the most skeptical that they can really obtain

GOOD TEA AT LAST.

Remember the address,

No. 170 Canal Street.

my3 1t 2p Opposite the Varieties Theatre.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public that he has removed from No. 107 St. Charles street to

No. 197 Canal Street,

Where he has a well selected stock constantly on hand, and will make to order in the finest style, every description of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best of work and a fit guaranteed.

F. SELLES,

ap30 1m eod No. 197 Canal street.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 27, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 11, 1874, JULES J. ROUX, a citizen of New Orleans, was mysteriously assassinated in the public streets; and, whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the said Jules J. Roux, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap28 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 30, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-fifth of April, ELISHA E. EASTWOOD was brutally murdered near the village of Napoleonville, Assumption parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed,

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Elisha E. Eastwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. my1 2p

WE ARE STILL PAYING

STATE AND CITY TAXES

DUE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1874,

AND CITY LICENSES FOR 1874,

On the most liberal terms.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

ap22 1m 2p

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, Corner Common and Baronne streets, New Orleans, April 26, 1874.

From and after May 1 the discount of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT will be allowed upon all gas bills paid at this office,

WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER PRESENTATION, excluding Sundays and legal holidays. It is hoped that this extention of time will enable all consumers to secure the reduction in price without inconvenience.

JAMES JACKSON,
President.

ap26 7t 2p

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LAGAN & MACKISON, AND Matthew D. Lagan and James Mackison, individually, bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1385.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lagan & Mackison, and Matthew D. Lagan and James Mackison, individually, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

ap30 my7 14 WILLIAM A WELLS, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH HOY & CO., Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1272.

WHEREAS, W. J. PATTISON, OF PASS CHRISTian, Mississippi, individually and as a member of the firm of Joseph Hoy & Co., of New Orleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his 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 ninth day of May, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 29, 1874.

ap30 my2 9 E. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.