New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, at 12 o'clock, at the Customhouse, the steamboat St. Mary, her tackle, etc.

BY A. H. PONS, at 12 o'clock, on Constantinople, near Magazine street, household furniture.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, goods fixtures and furniture in store No. 135 Canal street. At 12 o'clock at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, nine lots on Dorgenois and Common streets; a tract of land with buildings, five miles below New Orleans.

Local Intelligence.

ST. JOSEPH'S FAIR.—The most important feature of the coming fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Common street, corner of Derbigny, will be the contest for the magnificent silver tea set, the competitors being Martin Finnerty, Esq., president of Perseverance Fire Company No. 13, and Phil McCabe, president of Branch No. 3, Hibernia Benevolent Association. Both parties are so well known and very popular with the "boys" it will be almost impossible for us to say who will come out victorious. As the object of the fair is really a benevolent one, all we have to say is, let all their friends vote, and vote like Know-Nothing times—early and often—and "may the best man win."

A COMPETENT CLERK.—We are under obligations for appreciated favors to Mr. St. Felix Casanave, the genial delivery clerk of the postoffice. He has held the position now about fifteen days, and already has had occasion to show the value of his acquirements in French, Spanish and Italian. The duties of the office are onerous, and require the employment of linguistical talents of a high order, and these Mr. Casanave is well known to possess. A personal acquaintance with him of several years standing warrants us in believing he will discharge the duties of his new position faithfully.

The wholesale stock of spring clothing at retail at cost for cash, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

BRIEF MENTION.—All persons resident of New Orleans, owning stock or shares in vessels, who have not made returns of their interest in the same to the Department of Assessments, will please do so without delay, as the books are about to be closed.

The postoffice in Carrollton remains the same as before annexation.

Patrolman Chapman, sixth precinct, has been promoted to corporal.

John Sullivan, driver of a spring wagon, ran his vehicle over Edward Jacobs at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

The police continue to collar men who are liable to the long charge.

The woman who recently left her four months' old infant with a man in Poydras Market, and then relented and recovered it at the first police station, tried the same thing in Carrollton. She asked Miss Clancy to hold the baby a few minutes and has not returned. Miss Clancy gave the child to Sergeant Gaudet for safe keeping.

Ticket No. 447, held by Mr. L. Perot, a merchant of Shreveport, drew the piano at the Academy of Music yesterday.

New Orleans has eighteen banks, which may account for our poverty.

Peter Deitrich, a Frenchman, while cutting wood back of Coffin's plantation, six miles below this city, without warning dropped dead. Cause, congestion of the brain.

A DEPUTY CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.—Mr. S. N. Snaer, deputy constable in the Third Justice Court, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Mr. Benedict, whose property he seized, in contravention of the new law exempting $600 worth of property. Judge McArthur will investigate the case, and properly dispose of it. It is time that an example be made.

Fancy cashmerette suits, $6 50. Brown Cheviot suits, $7 50; and furnishing goods at retail at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

AN OLD PICTURE.—Mr. Gresham, our next door neighbor, has a rare picture in his store, which attracts considerable attention. Connoiseurs and amateurs agree that it is at least 300 years old, and is supposed to be from the hand of Tintoretti. Its history is not known, but all who are interested in such things may see it, and judge for themselves.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Yesterday Albert Galatis and Charles Roberts, waiters, were arrested and locked up in the first police station. The first named is flatly charged with having killed J. J. Roux, and the latter as accessory. Circumstances seem to have warranted this proceeding, and perhaps now the mystery of that assassination will be cleared up.

BASE BALL.—A game of base ball will be played on Delachaise Ground this evening between the R. E. Lee and Arlington clubs. Game to commence at half-past two.

CRUELTY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—The new association for the prevention and suppression of cruelty to animals gives notice that it will now begin to enforce the law. Notice has been given to restaurant keepers that they must not place green sea turtles on their backs for pedestrians to poke and kick. Some people think that this is a little too tender hearted, certainly it robs many men of a deal of solid pleasure.

TENTH OF MAY PICNIC.—Let it be well remembered that fire companies Nos. 2 and 6 intend to give a grand picnic on the tenth instant, when there will be everlasting lots of fun, not to mention the fine prizes for those who hold fortunate tickets.

A LARGE FIGURE.—One of our fire companies, desiring to visit Galveston on a pleasure trip next month, inquired how much per head would be charged for the round trip. Only $21, and the boys went travel to Texas for "these occasion."

At one o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the third story of the building at the corner of Customhouse and Royal streets, recently occupied by the Shakespeare Club. A Babcock extinguisher put out the fire, when a demijohn of coal oil was found, leading to the belief that an incendiary had been at work. The damage did not amount to more than $50.

A batch of twenty-eight free lodgers, who will not work, even to earn bread or whisky, were sent before Judge McArthur yesterday, who informed them that they could go free—to the Workhouse.

Baptiste Laperte, a baker, and John McMahon, keeper of a boarding house, were arrested, charged with embezzling something.

Louisiana Lottery—Single number drawing.
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The twenty thousand dollar prize.
The twenty thousand dollar prize.
The twenty thousand dollar prize.
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It was won in the drawing of April 18.
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A Compromise Suggested on the Financial Question.

The following is a special dispatch from Washington to the Louisville *Commercial* of April 28:

The compromise proposed by Blaine and other Eastern members in the House is free banking, with the retirement of $1,000,000 of greenbacks for every $4,000,000 of national bank notes issued; to fix the amount of greenbacks at $382,000,000; abolish the bank reserves on circulation; authorize the conversion of greenbacks into a four and a half per cent thirty-year bond, to begin on the first of January, 1878; the greenbacks converted to be paid out again in the purchase of five-twenty bonds.

The measure admits of much greater expansion than the vetoed bill.

Mr. Morton is anxious to prevent a bitter debate, and preserve the harmony of the party. There will be no manifesto.

Ridding the Town of Thieves.

Special Officer Devereux occupies just now an enviable position in his profession. He has devoted himself to the task of ridding the community of the known prowlers about the streets who are liable at any moment to commit any crime in the calendar. Thursday he arrested six and secured their seclusion for some time to come. Friday he took in two more and now that he has commenced will continue the good work till there are none of them left This is just right. But however zealous Mr. Devereux may be his efforts would be of little value if he were not sustained by a magistrate who not only knows his duty but performs it. In general when supicious characters, under the head of vagrants, are brought before the court they are only punished by being ordered to give a bond for future good behavior. I this bond, when forfeited, could be collected it might be sufficient. But there never was one collected and probably never will be till some other system is devised. So a looseness of practice has grown up in some courts and almost any one has been allowed to sign a vagrant bond. Few of these gentry could obtain a bondsman of means or respectability. It was such a bond or none that Justice McArthur determined should be taken in each of the cases before him. The result is that no straw bondsmen offered could pass the ordeal of the examination he gave them and all the parties went to jail. With such a magistrate to sustain the arrests made by so excellent an officer the chances are good for peace and quietness for some time to come.

The Variety Dramatic Club.

As per announcement, this club last night gave a performance at the Globe Theatre for the benefit of sufferers from the overflow. The house was not entirely filled, but from the number of tickets said to have been sold, a handsome sum was realized for the good cause in which the club enlisted. The three-act drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was acted, with the following cast:

Charles II. (King of Spain)	B. A. Michel
Don Jose (his Minister)	A. H. Brown
Don Cæzar de Bazan	Ben Onorato
Marquis de Rotondo	Samuel J. Hart
Lazarillo	Miss Etta Graves
Lopez	P. Jones
Captain of the Guard	P. R. Angelovich
Judge	W. N. Hammett
Pacolo	William Gowland
Maritana (the Gipsey)	Miss Amelia Waugh
Countess de Rotondo	Mrs. Seymour

In all respects it was an excellent performance for amateurs. Mr. Onorato acquitted himself well in the leading character. It was out of the line in which he has usually appeared, but he evidently had given the character much study, and was more than acceptable. Mr. Brown played the part assigned to him carefully and well. Miss Graves, who is quite new to the stage, acted with all the assurance of one long accustomed to tread the boards. She looked well. Following the drama Messrs. John Hisgen and M. H. Redon appeared in Dutch specialties, to the great amusement of their friends.

For the Little Ones.

Captain John J. Brown has volunteered to give a holiday for the orphans in the various asylums in this city, and will take them on board his steamer, the W. S. Pike, on Thursday next and make an excursion to Bonnet Carre crevasse. This will be a rare treat to the fatherless and motherless little ones, whose pleasures are too few, and the generous heart who prompted it will surely receive the favor of their little prayers.

Time's Revenges.

Last Wednesday Speaker Blaine called Mr. Rainey to the chair in committee of the whole. This is the first time in the history of the government that a colored man has occupied the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives. With a colored man in the chair, a number of white members on the floor were speaking in favor of civil rights for the Indians.

The Freedmen's Bank.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* of the twenty-ninth of April, says:

Frederick Douglass, president of the Freedmen's Bank, prints a statement here to-day, in regard to the affairs of that institution. He claims that next to the Freedman's Bureau this bank has to a certain class of American people been a standing offense, and that every fact and circumstances which could awaken distrust in the bank has been promptly exposed by them. He claims that the late report of the bank examiner, Meigs, was garbled, and everything omitted tending to show that the bank is recovering. He closes by saying that the officers of the bank believe that were they to close to-day, they could pay dollar for dollar, and if depositors will exercise due patience, the bank will be in a better condition than ever in twelve months. Access was given to-day for the first time to the press.

Of the full list of loans made by the Washington branch, it appears that it now has loans upon real estate to the amount of $1,473,220, and upon sundry securities to the amount of $535,160, being a total of over $2,000,000. Of deposits from various branches and invested by the Washington branch, a large proportion of the loans are made in violation of law, and many of them are utterly worthless. These loans were all made under the late management of the bank, and Mr. Douglass is not responsible for any of them. The finance committee, at the time a large part of these loans were made, consisted of Henry D. Cooke, W. S. Huntington, Lewis Clephane and L. R. Tuttle. A gentleman who has made an official and searching examination into the character of these loans, and who is at the same time friendly to the bank, expresses his opinion that the institution will lose full $500,000 upon loans made in this District.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of April 28, says:

There can be no doubt that the affairs of the Freedmen's Saving Bank have a very bad look. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Durham, Farwell and others, is tonight making an examination of the books of the bank. From the developments already made it is doubtful whether the institution will pay seventy-five cents on the dollar.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will probably report a bill directing the appointment of trustees to wind up the banks forthwith. It is much to be regretted that this should be rendered necessary as the depreciation of values will seriously diminish the assets.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on May 2, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 68°; at 2 P. M., 81°; at 6 P. M., 78°. Lowest point during the night of May 1, 57°.

"I have ever judged," and "I have always found," are phrases particularly characteristic of Dryden, says Mr. Lowell. "If he took up an opinion in the morning he would have found so many arguments for it before night that it would seem already old and familiar." Your positive man in general is a friend of this style of expression. Perhaps one may safely say, too, that when a considerable fickleness in opinion goes with the use of these phrases, as it does very often, the kind of person indicated is not a character that makes himself always agreeable.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A DAUGHTER OF BOHEMIA. A novel. By Christian Reid. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans.

Miss Frances C. Fisher, known in the literary world as Christian Reid, is a Southern authoress of much promise, one who has already given the reading world "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton House" and "Nina's Atonement." In style her last work resembles her previous efforts. It is not a particularly strong or realistic story, but one well worth the reading. Norah Desmond, an Irish-American girl, is the heroine and daughter of Bohemia. It seems she is fascinating and beautiful. She has more lovers than one. Two of them quarrel and one is killed, accidentally. She very properly marries the other. Around the career of Norah is woven a very pretty story, written in good language, but not strong. There is not in it a single sentence that stands well alone. Judged as a whole, the novel is entertaining, and gives promise of better things in the future from the same author.

MARRIED. A novel. By Mrs. C. J. Newby. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

ONLY TEMPER. A novel. By the same author, and published by the same firm as "Married." Both of these works are for sale by Kain & Co., No. 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

Mrs. Newby is an English writer, comparatively unknown in this country, though her previously published stories of "Kate Kennedy" and "Trodden Down" have been favorably received. She is described as a natural and easy writer, peculiar, and thoroughly original. Her characters are sharply drawn, and her speakers are made to say brilliant things in the conversations recorded in her stories. With high indorsements from the London press, we take it for granted the average novel reader will find something in her stories worthy of attention.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. Published by James A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street, New Orleans. Edited by Dr. S. M. Bemiss.

We have received the May number of this valuable periodical, and find it up to its usual standard of excellence. The original communications are by Dr. D. D. Saunders, Dr. A. M. Ragland, Dr. S. E. Chaille, Dr. Bat. Smith and Dr. J. Chandler, who offer entertaining papers on epidemics, medical colleges, and other topics The editor discusses cremation, and current events interesting to the medical practitioner and the general reader.

THE GALAXY.—The May number of this magazine is bright and sparkling with stories, poetry and essays. The principal contributors are Albert Rhodes, Justin McCarthy, Howard Glyndon, William Winter, Katie Putman Osgood, Richard Grant White and others. The editorial and miscellaneous departments are varied and interesting, and well kept up.

SCRIBERS' MAGAZINE.—*Scribners'* for May continues Jules Vernes new story, the "Mysterious Island," Edward King's "Great South," the commencement of "Adina," by Henry James, Jr., with poems by B. F. Taylor and others, with illustrations in the most finished style of the wood gravers art. The number is perfect in its way, rich in contents, and beautiful in typographical appearance.

SECRET SOCIETIES. By J. W. Phelps. Published by Ezra Cook & Co., Chicago.

In this book General Phelps, who announces himself as editor, claims to give an outline of ancient and modern secret societies, their rise, progress and character with respect to the Christian religion and republican government. On its pages we look in vain for information. The author tells us rather what was not than what was. He tells us nothing of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias or the Sons of Temperance, but makes a direct attack upon Masonry, showing but little learning and much scolding. We judge the General is unhappy. His book is trash.

The Opera House.

The performance at the Opera House, to-night, will consist of the romantic drama of the "Duke's Motto," in five acts and ten tableaux.

On Monday evening, Ambroise Thomas' grand opera of "Hamlet" will be performed for the second time, and for the benefit of the worthy manager, Mr. L. Placide Canonge. To Mr. Canonge the public are indebted for the brilliant opera season, so near its close. He has faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract with subscribers to secure superior artists, and produce first class operas and French drama. A full house at his benefit is a foregone conclusion.

A Thief who Stole Half a Million.

[Rocky Montain News, April 21.]

In 1868 a daring and successful robbery was committed at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania. Five men living in Sawyerstown, near Meadville, entered the house of a man named Bennehoff, and at the muzzle of the pistol compelled him to take from his safe a half a million dollars and deliver to them. Two of the robbers were afterward arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Two others have never been heard from, while the fifth, James Saeger, has been a fugitive from justice for six years. Saeger stole the entire amount from his comrades, leaving them with no mony and the guilt of the crime, and jumped the country. On last Sunday evening, Saeger was arrested by detective D. J. Cook, of Denver. He came to the city a few days before, and was recognized by Mrs. Potter, the wife of a restaurant keeper. She had known him when she was a child. He was somewhat overcome when first accosted, but immediately confessed his identity, and engaged in conversation with Mrs. Potter. He told Potter that he was in the Texas cattle trade, and had between 30,000 and 40,000 in that State, and a number of herds on their way to Colorado. Saeger employed Potter as his attorney for the transfer of some property. Potter seems to have had some grudge against Saeger on account of some injustice which he had done his uncle some years since, and concluded to take this opportunity of repaying him. He informed D. J. Cook, the detective of Saeger's presence. Cook immediately set to work to secure his capture. On Sunday Potter went to Saeger's camp, found him slightly intoxicated, induced him to partake more freely, and then brought him to Denver, where he was handed over to Cook, who arrested him and placed him in jail.

After he was confined in jail he confessed that he was the identical Bennehoff robber, but averred that had he been armed he would not have been taken. Said it was the first time he had ever been taken unawares. He gave a brief account of his wanderings since the robbery. He first went to Pittsburg, thence down the river to New Orleans, and thence to Cuba; thence to Mexico, from which country he went to Texas. He had been in the cattle business three years. He had intended to sell his herd and return to Texas. He had been cornered before, but had escaped through the free use of money. He said he had always intended to repay Benneheff, but he had been unfortunate, and had not been able to do so. One hundred thousand dollars was offered for his capture, and it is supposed that Cook and his assistant will get the reward.

To a military officer jealous of promotion the offense of his superior is rank.

POSSESSION.

He has told you the same old story,
Told over anew by wooers—
The story of pure devotion,
Unchanging while life endures—
This passionate, palpitating,
Persistent lover of yours.

He has called you by every title
Which overa delight to repeat—
A queen, a goddess, an angel,
With changes tender and sweet—
And laid the troublesome treasure
Men call a heart at your feet.

You ask me what you shall answer?
Ah child, can my counsel throw
The weight of a thought against him?
Love never hesitates so!
Answer him No, fair doubter,
Forever and ever, No!

There lives a marvelous insect
In the Southern meadows far,
Where the wild white jopmeas
And the passion flowers are,
That even in broad bright sunshine
Gleams like a living star;

It circles, a flying jewel,
Beautiful to behold;
It settles to rest a moment,
A globule of molten gold;
But once in the hand imprisoned,
Its color grows dull and cold:

You grasp at a flashing jewel
Worthy a monarch's crown,
Glistening, darting, glancing,
And glittering up and down.
And capture—a sharded beetle,
Sluggish and dull and brown!

And thus, to a youth's mad fancy,
Is the object of love's wild quest—
Reckoned above all blessing,
Dearest and first and best,
So long as remote and elusive—
But worthless when once possessed.

So weariness comes of having,
Since happiness means pursuit;
And love grows dwarfish and stinted,
And bears but a bitter fruit,
For the serpent of self forever
Coiling about its root.

So lips which have met in kisses
Grow chary of tender speech,
So hearts which are bound together
Grow burdensome each to each,
Since the only things men value
Are those which they can not reach.

So the gainer counts as nothing
The blessing that should have been;
The conqueror turns indifferent
From the conquest he gloried in,
Longing, like Alexander,
For lovelier worlds to win.

Who cares for the roadside roses
Which bloom within grasp of all,
While their inaccessible sisters—
Less lovely and sweet and tall,
But dearer because of their distance—
Lean over the garden wall?

Then answer him, No; young maiden;
Be pitiless and serene—
There are heart-sick wives in plenty,
But an angel is seldom seen.
Keep to your cloud, bright goddess!
Stay on your throne, fair queen!

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

Slander.

"Her name did slander call.
Her nature is, all goodness to abuse,
And causeless crimes continually to frame,
With which the guiltiesse persons may accuse,
And steale away the crowne of their good name."
—Fairie Queene.

Prejudice, whether for or against an individual, may serve to blind one's mental vision, by a refusal to admit the faults of a friend, or an unwillingness to recognize the merits of an enemy, as the case may be, that an incorrect or even false idea might be imbibed were one opinion the only index to the character of that individual, which, fortunately or otherwise, is hardly an imaginable case. Even those possessing noble, generous natures are many times compelled to acknowledge their proneness to indulge in this weakness, which sentiment is of course incompatible with justice; and while it would be hardly consistent to rebuke a feeling which however blameworthy, is so universal, and so natural an outgrowth of the human heart, yet there is a vice which prejudice fosters and in some cases leads to, that can not be too strongly condemned; for it has wrung many a soul with anguish, and wrought untold misery in many a guileless heart.

Slander, "meanest spawn of hell," as Tennyson fitly terms it, has brought more wretchedness into this not too happy world: has embittered more lives and blighted brighter anticipations than could be realized were it made the theme of unnumbered volumes. It is an evil which exempts none; from those occupying the highest, most honorable positions in church and State down through all grades of society, do we find the same venom appearing. Like an insidious and baleful poison which gradually undermines the strength and steals away life from the strongest and most robust, like the breath of the deadly sirroco wind is slander—

Which, passing through the ears, would pierce the heart,
And wound the soul with grief unkind.

While we stand the admiring witness of some noble deed, some kind action: while we are echoing the praises of the generous author of such, of a sudden we hear it whispered (always whispered, for like evil of all kinds it prefers a flimsy gauze of secrecy to open and upright dealings), that those praiseworthy acts were prompted by selfish motives, that the object of our enthusiasm is base at heart. We are thrilled with horror and indignation, and turn to see who could utter such unjust sentiments, but the whisper seems to have come in the air. While we repel with resentful feelings the accusation, yet we may the next moment repeat the slander to a friend, thus unconsciously becoming agents of the designing villains who were the original perpetrators of the calumny. Especially is this the case as there are so few who are willing to use the mantle of charity to cover another's faults; while there are many, a fact which we blush to confess, who regard with indifference the attacks made upon the name and character of a fellow man, thereby lending a silent encouragement to those who would destroy a reputation.

It is a fearful thing—this ruining another's good name. Better can we afford to lose the whole world beside. Shakespeare counted the loss of earthly treasure as "trash," but said that, "he who filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." The very fact that the great bard puts this declaration in the mouth of his most atrocious villain, makes but the more forcible illustration of how entirely depraved a nature may become when bereft of all the attributes of goodness and truth. It is a hard thing to believe that there are those so utterly lost to honor and justice as to deliberately fabricate and put in circulation a lie which is intended to tear down another's character, upon the ruin of which they hope to rise themselves. It is a harsh belief, but is it not a true one? Is it not a fact which is being continually forced upon our minds?

The crime of taking a fellow being's life is justly answerable for by the blood of the murderer, but let it be remembered that when amid the smoke and fire and thunderings of Mount Sinai God gave his commandments to men that His finger had but just traced the words, "Thou shalt not kill," when at the same time this equally solemn command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," was written upon the stony tablets. The murderer, while stretched upon the gallows pays the debt which his rash bloodthirstiness deserves, while the slanderer, he who robs man of that which is dearer than life; which, when deprived of, makes life but a weary burden; this bloodless murderer is permitted to go at large, unpunished, unrestricted.

It is an unquestionable fact that no high-minded or honorable person can be guilty of so heinous a sin. The successful slanderer, then, must be a person cool, calculating and unscrupulous. Shakespeare's great conception, Iago, is the most perfect example of false-hearted villainy on record. Yet who shall say that there are not Iagos to-day. Would to God that it might be truthfully answered, there are none. Again, there are those who, possessing the disposition, are destitute of sufficient ability to render successful an attempt to injure or defame the reputation of another, and when such a scheme is put forward are often caught in their own trap, and upon their own heads comes all the opprobium which they so richly deserve. To a mind capable of such guilty resentment, a great cause is not wanting. A private misunderstanding, a petty spite, and oftener jealousy, is a sufficient provocative to induce the slanderer to plant his artillery of calumny and open fire upon his unsuspecting enemy.

The assertion had been made that no honorable person can or would originate a slander, but, oftentimes such persons may be the unwitting cause of its furthurance, by, as has been hitherto noticed, repeating that which they have heard, to others, who, in their turn, confide in friends, till the report is as thoroughly spread as the originator could desire. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that we ascertain the exact truth in relation to the matter, when we hear an innocent person assailed, before we make mention of it to others, lest we fall into the same error, for which culpability thoughtlessness is but a flimsy excuse.

In our condemnation of slander, far be it from us to screen those who deserve censure and merit rebuke, for we are taught that who so covereth iniquity shall not go unpunished. To conceal sin for fear of the disgrace which publicity would inevitably bring were the truth exposed, is but to mock justice. It is an old proverb, as true as it is terse, that "right wrongs no one." If only those who were accused of villainy and rascality were guilty, one of the greatest of evils would be banished, and innocence might once again assert herself without fear of unjust attacks; but, alas, the millenium days have not yet come, and even in the full blaze of this nineteenth century vice and crime stalk rampant through the land, bidding defiance to truth and right. Law and justice are trampled upon, and in too many instances might conquers right. It may be parenthetically observed that might, at the present age, means not simply superior physical force, but money, influential friends and social position. However, while fully appreciating these facts, it is undoubtedly true that the number of these who are accused falsely, and suffer wrongfully, exceeds that of those who are concealing sin under a fair guise before the face of an unsuspecting public. Such is the relish for unpleasant discoveries by a certain class of people, that they make it an especial business, select it as a life work, and woe to the unlucky wight who chances to fall in their hands, if he is endeavoring to hide aught from the eyes of the world in general, and themselves in particular. Oh, the "rarity of Christian charity!" Were we but sufficiently awake to a sense of the obligations due to our fellow creatures; did we fully realize how dependent we are in our relations to one another, and act accordingly, how much unnecessary misery might be blotted from the world: how many needless causes for lamentation might be averted. The poisonous fangs of the serpent slander would lose much of their venom were promptness and zeal displayed in tracing calumnious reports to their true source, and by allowing the contempt and scorn which such baseness deserves to rest upon the head of the slanderer alone.

In conclusion, can we too earnestly commend the use of the extremest caution in our dealings with the character and reputation of a fellow being; better even to be over lenient, look more at the virtues and less at the faults, than to be guilty of encouraging in the most indirect manner a false accusation against an innocent person; remembering that—

Mercy is an attribute to God himself,
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice.

M. A. B.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

Superior District Court.

Eliza Jane O'Donnell, wife of John McNamee, vs. William R. Bell.—Petition alleges a seizure of a lot owned by plaintiff as separate property in a suit instituted by defendant; that the property is advertised for sale May 6; that she is not liable for the debt in any manner, and prays for an injunction which is issued on bond of $500.

New Orleans Savings Bank vs. John Thorengren.—Suit on a promissory note of $600.

B. T. Walshe vs. City of New Orleans.—Petition alleges a judgment obtained by defendant for taxes of $600; that the judgment was rendered without any citation ever having been issued; that petitioner's name does not appear in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN as a delinquent taxpayer, and prays that the judgment be annulled.

Superior Criminal Court.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Murder—Edward Coleman, Forrest Garnett, Hortense Hale, Peter R. Nelson.
Accessory to murder—Pat Dowling.
Robbery—Paul Burton.
Grand larceny—John Smith.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Robbery—Tony Dowd, who is to used as a State witness in the case of the State vs. James Ford.

INFORMATION FILED.

Carrying concealed weapon—John Williams, alias Sam White.

ORDER.

In cases where parties have been convicted of bailable offenses, a new order of bail must be made after conviction and a new bond given.

BAIL.

State vs. Philip Smith.—Murder. Bail fixed at $2500.

State vs. William Dennison.—Manslaughter. Bail fixed at $1000.

State vs. William Hall.—Larceny. Bond forfeited and capias issued.

State vs. Peter Johnson.—Murder. Bail fixed at $1000.

State vs. John Martinez.—Manslaughter. Bail fixed at $500.

SENTENCED.

State vs. Brown and McAlpine.—False imprisonment. Nolle prosequi entered as to McAlpine. Fine of $50 and fifteen days in Parish Prison; in default of payment of fine fifteen days more.

Second District Court.

Successions of John H. Rhodes, Mary Miers, Josephine Macarty, Adele Perret, Mrs. Catharine Homes, Jose Gras, Michael Kennedy and Hannibal H. Hammond opened.

George Fisher and Arthur Woods pray to be emancipated.

Fifth District Court.

Antonio Caro Manuel vs. Don Carlos Pie et als.—Habeas corpus writ maintained and prisoner discharged.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, May 2, 1874.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M. to-day, local time:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	71	S. E.	Threatening.
Cincinnati	62	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	56	E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	57	N. E.	Threatening.
Galveston	76	S.	Threatening.
Indianola	78	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	65	E.	Cloudy.
Key West	85	E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	60	E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	78	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	72	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis	77	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	79	S.	Fair.
New Orleans	73	S.	Fair.
Omaha	65	E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	54	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	78	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	73	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	63	E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	81	S. W.	Fair.
Augusta	79	S.	Clear.
Baltimore	52	W.	Light rain.
Mobile	75	S.	Fair.
Montgomery	80	S.	Fair.
New York	50	N. W.	Cloudy.
Savannah	80	S. W.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	3	45	6
Cincinnati	..	6	45	6
Davenport	7	..	10	6
Dubuque	2	..	10	6
Keokuk	3	..	7	4
Helena	[illegible]	..	43	10
Leavenworth	..	..	2	6
Lacrosse	..	..	7	7
Memphis	..	..	34	10
Nashville	..	10	33	4
New Orleans	2	..	..	..
Omaha	21	..	6	11
Pittsburg	..	11	12	3
Shreveport	..	1	20	2
St. Louis	..	3	16	0
St. Paul	..	1	8	8
Vicksburg	..	..	45	8

The river here is one foot six inches below high water mark of 1871.

Proposed Change in the Shipping Commissioner's Act.

The House last Monday, under the suspension of rules, passed the bill introduced by Eugene Hale, of Maine, which provides for a very serious modification of the shipping commissioners act. The bill provides that the act shall not apply to the coastwise trade, nor to the trade with the British provinces. This would limit the jurisdiction of the commissioners act exclusively to the foreign trade, with the exception of the trade with the British provinces.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, New Orleans, May 1, 1874.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President—HENRY S. McCOMB.
Vice President—S. H. EDGAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. S. CHARLES.
my2 3t R. S. CHARLES Secretary.

United Religious Meetings.—The first of a series of religious meetings agreed upon by ministers and laymen of evangelical churches in the city, will be held every evening at half-past seven o'clock, for the week beginning May 4, 1874, as follows: In Prytania Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Prytania and Josephine streets, and in Louisiana Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (South), corner Magazine street and Louisiana avenue. The public are cordially invited to attend. my2 3t

Special Notice to Shippers.—Great Jackson Freight Route, Office Freight Agent, No. 331 Julia street, New Orleans, May 1, 1874.—Freight for all points on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Mississippi Central Railroad, Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad will be received at the New Basin, Julia street, between Locust and Freret streets, on and after this date.
my1 E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.

Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company.—New Orleans, April 29, 1874.—The election for seven directors will be held at the bank on MONDAY, May 4, between ten and two o'clock. JOHN S. WALTON,
ap30 td Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana, May 2, 1874.—The members of the committee are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the rooms over the Senate Saloon, on Dryades street, on THURSDAY NEXT, May 7, at 7 P. M.
By order of the president.
my3 1t T. W. DEKLYNE, Secretary.

The Fourth District National Republican Club will meet at seven o'clock on MONDAY, May 4, 1874, at the Temperance Hall, on Josephine street, between Fulton and Rousseau. Application for membership will be received during the meeting. E. C. FORTIER, President.
H. F. BRENNAN, Secretary. my3 1t*

New Orleans, May 2, 1874.—At a meeting held by the Genuine Republican Club of the Third Ward, corner of Canal and Basin streets, the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the club: R. Crasto president, Justin Sartat, vice president; E. Longpre, secretary; C. Equier, treasurer, and F. S. Lascola, sergeant-at-arms. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Central Committee: Daniel McCloskey, Isaac Johnson and Francisco Fevea. my3 1t*

New Orleans, April 30, 1874.—At a mass meeting held Thursday, April 30, 1874, by the Fifth Ward Central Republican Club, the undersigned were duly appointed by the president of the said mass meeting to draft and publish to the Republicans of the fifth ward a protest against the arbitrary rulings of the president of said club, and against the action of some non-residents of the ward.

Before protesting, we have thought proper to give to the Republicans a short, fair and impartial history of the reorganization of the club, and in order to do so we will have to go as far back as April 9, 1874.

A meeting for reorganization was called on the above day, under the order issued by the State Central Executive Committee. Under said order a registry of all the voters of the ward was taken, and an election of officers to serve for the ensuing year was ordered.

On Thursday, April 9, 1874, a resolution was adopted closing the registry on the day previous to the election.

On Monday, April 16, the day of the election, over sixty persons were registered as voters, in violation of the resolution adopted at the previous meeting. At least two-thirds that were registered on that day are known to be unnaturalized citizens and non-residents of the ward.

The riotous conduct of those that were registered on the day of the election, aided and abetted by parties known heretofore as bitter opponents of the Republican party, delayed the election of officers until near the hour of midnight, and they continued to vote until 1 A. M., Friday, April 17, 1874, in violation of the constitution, thus making the election null and void. Furthermore, by their threats and violence they succeeded in driving away from the club room the majority of the bona fide voters of the ward, and pretended to have elected their officers by counting altogether seventy-six votes, at least one-third of which were of non-residents of the ward and not citizens of the United States, and then published without authority, in the New Orleans Republican, the following list of officers: Jules Lanabere, president; B. F. Rivas, first vice president; W. Moody, second vice president; J. G. Sheldon, third vice president; H. Reis, fourth vice president; O. P. Fernandez, secretary; A. Dugue, assistant secretary; E. Reif, treasurer, Baptiste Eugene, sergeant-at-arms; William Chase, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

On Thursday, April 23, 1874, at the regular meeting of the club, the commissioners of election submitted two reports, one giving the result of the balloting for officers, the other protesting against the validity and legality of the election on the following grounds: 1. The election had been carried on until Friday, April 17, 1874, in violation of the constitution. 2. The registering of voters on the day of the election in violation of the resolution adopted at the regular meeting of April 9, 1874. 3. Threats, violence and intimidation of bona fide voters.

The report protesting against the validity and legality of the election was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the club.

A resolution declaring the election to be null and void, and to proceed to a new election for officers of the club, under the suspension of the constitutional rules, was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

The club then proceeded to the election of its officers for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation:

Jules Lanabere, president; H. T. Jean, first vice president; H. Reis, second vice president; W. Moody, third vice president; J. G. Sheldon, fourth vice president; M. Camps, secretary; L. D. Larrieu, assistant secretary; E. Bertrand, treasurer; Baptiste Eugene, sergeant-at-arms; William Chase, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Norbert Villere, grand marshal.

The above named officers were duly installed, and a motion made to reconsider the action of the club in electing its officers was laid on the table, making the election final.

Said list of officers was duly published, by order of the club, in the New Orleans Republican of the twenty-sixth of April, 1874.

On Thursday, April 30, the president elected and installed at the previous meeting, aided and abetted by opponents of the Republican party and non-residents of the ward, without a shadow of right, and against the will of the majority, refused the call of the yeas and nays, though repeatedly as