

# NEW ORLEANS

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

TERMS: \$12.00 PER ANNUM

VOLUME VIII—NO. 31.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2187.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Given by the Young Ladies of New Orleans, under the direction of Miss Estelle Boney.

On Thursday, May 21, 1874.

Performance on Twelve Pianos with forty-eight voices.

Tickets \$1 to be had at Mr. Grunewald's store, Canal and Baronne streets, at Mr. Charbonnet's and at all the principal stores in the city.

The hall and pianos are kindly furnished at the occasion by Mr. Grunewald. my10

### CADEMY OF MUSIC.

### SUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Regagement of MISS PAULINE MARKHAM.

In connection with a full and complete Comedy and Variety Company.

TWO PERFORMANCES.

Saturday Noon, May 16.

GRAND GIFT MATINEE.

The Prize—a set of elegant and costly LADIES' JEWELRY.

Will be given to the holder of the lucky number.

Sunday, May 17.

LADIES FREE.

Gentlemen purchasing tickets are entitled to a lady's free ticket for each purchased.

Secure your ladies' seats in advance. my10

### OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday, May 16, 1874, at 7 P. M.

Performance for the benefit of M. GADILHE, when will be presented Donizetti's grand opera LUCIE DE LAMMERMOOR.

Tickets for sale, and prices as during the past season. my15 31

### LOST.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

Lost—From No. 23 Canal street, May 13, a small black and tan dog, with a white collar, the name of "DANDY" has lost the hair topknot from the left shoulder, right side of the neck and top of the head. Whoever will return the same to No. 23 Canal street or furnish information where said dog can be found, will receive a reward of twenty five dollars. my15

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

STATE AND CITY TAXES.

For past years settled at LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES by BARNETT & CARMACK.

my10 lm Brokers, No. 12 Carondelet street.

### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, Room No. 8 City Hall, New Orleans, May 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the association for the next ten days for the building of 127 feet brick factory in Greenwood Cemetery. Specifications on file in the office of the association. All proposals must be accompanied by the right to reject any and all bids. H. W. Chairman, JOHN MALET, Committee. my6 10t

### CLOTHING AT COST!

Owing to the dullness of trade and scarcity of money, we are offering our immense wholesale stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOY'S FINEST and SUMMER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at RETAIL COST and BELOW COST FOR CASH and CASH ONLY.

Wholesale buyers can purchase to their decided advantage on approved paper. Call and satisfy yourself. GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER, No. 106 Common street, opposite City Hotel. ap12 lm

### P. A. MURRAY.

### CISTERN MAKER.

No. 121 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1873 AND 1874.)

Cisterns made and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of iron and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh15

### LOTTERIES.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize.....\$20,000.

### LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLAMS G.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans.

On Saturday, May 30, 1874.

### SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Prize of \$20,000 in.....\$20,000

Prize of 10,000 in.....10,000

Prize of 5,000 in.....5,000

Prize of 2,500 in.....2,500

Prize of 1,000 in.....1,000

Prize of 500 in.....500

Prize of 250 in.....250

Prize of 100 in.....100

Prize of 50 in.....50

Prize of 25 in.....25

Prize of 10 in.....10

Prize of 5 in.....5

Prize of 2 in.....2

Prize of 1 in.....1

Prize of 50 cents in.....50

Prize of 25 cents in.....25

Prize of 10 cents in.....10

Prize of 5 cents in.....5

Prize of 2 cents in.....2

Prize of 1 cent in.....1

Prize of 50 cents in.....50

Prize of 25 cents in.....25

Prize of 10 cents in.....10

Prize of 5 cents in.....5

Prize of 2 cents in.....2

Prize of 1 cent in.....1

Prize of 50 cents in.....50

Prize of 25 cents in.....25

Prize of 10 cents in.....10

Prize of 5 cents in.....5

Prize of 2 cents in.....2

Prize of 1 cent in.....1

### The Spanish Casual Case.

A dishonest paymaster, or some other officer having a chance at the army chest of the Spanish forces in Cuba, appropriates the modest sum of \$20,000 and absconds to New Orleans. He probably selects this country with the knowledge that there is no extradition treaty between us and Spain. Full particulars and a description of the thief are telegraphed to the Spanish consul at this port, who communicates his information to our police. When the vessel bearing the defaulter and his plunder reaches New Orleans his trunk goes into the hands of the Customhouse officials, in the regular course of business, and is examined in the usual way. In it is found the stolen money. In the meantime the police, acting on information which they had every reason to believe true, and which subsequent events prove to be correct, arrest the culprit. While in custody, the fact that his captors had full proof of his guilt being brought to his knowledge, he voluntarily makes a written confession and surrenders to the Spanish consul his ill-gotten spoils. In return he receives back certain personal property seized at the same time.

Here are all the elements necessary for conviction of a crime; time, place, being taken, with proof of taking, the offender in custody, and in addition a confession and voluntary surrender of the stolen property to the proper custodian.

Every circumstance justifies the action of the police. But there was a technical omission, and to take advantage of it was the subsequent thought of the confessed convict, suggested by a convenient attorney. A writ of habeas corpus restored him to his liberty after all these facts had become things of the past. The maintenance of this writ had, however, merely the effect to establish the technical objection. The fugitive was still liable to arrest should the consul think proper to prosecute when he had already regained the property.

But matters are suddenly reversed, and by the exceedingly simple process of making an affidavit. The defaulter accuses the legal representative of the government he has defrauded by robbing him of the funds he himself has stolen. In addition to this, he includes the chief officers of our police department as accomplices, and with unblinking effrontery, denies his confession of guilt. So far, it is a ridiculous enough to have a parallel, but his next step is sublime in isolated impudence. He procures a search warrant, directed against the premises of the consul, to regain by judicial forms the money he had illegally obtained, and which had been wrested from him by the owner, aided by the officers of the law. Such a use of the writ was previously unheard of. Without noticing the acknowledged sanctity of premises protected by the flag of a country with whom we are at peace, the suggestion of a criminal rising superior to authority, and alleging his own crime as his title, attempting to deprive one of what is technically his own property, by using the law against the law, is enough to show the falsity of the positions assumed.

The money was stolen, and the owner has recovered possession. Who can take it from him? Has not everyone the right to take his own wherever he finds it? The police found the robber and seized him. Did not the subsequent events prove the justice of their suspicions? If their prisoner had been an innocent man they might have been censured for not being more secure in their belief. But as he was guilty they might have acted on still less information and been justified, for he has no claim to show.

What is the evidence which he laid his hands on the money of his government? What will support the allegation of felonious intent of the police against the confession of the criminal, and the fact of restoration of the money?

We may have no extradition treaty with Spain, but that is no reason why a great city like New Orleans can not by her police protect herself from that country's fugitive criminals. If she could not, she would simply be an undisguised "fence," where spoils could be "apportioned" without fear.

The police have done no wrong, and we doubt not, if the cases come to a trial, a jury of their fellow-citizens will sustain them in what they have done.

### Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office May 14, 1874:

Bethlehem congregation of the Princeton P. M. Church.....\$16 25

Citizens of Princeton, through T. G. Soto school pupils, through T. G. Soto..... 33 75

Boston, fourth installment, through Hon. Henry G. Crowell, now visiting Louisiana as commissioner of the relief committee of that city..... 10,000 00

Baltimore Board of Trade, per draft on J. H. Plessant, president Baltimore Board of Trade..... 5,000 00

Baldwin, Scott & Peterson, manufacturing jewelers, 10 Bond street, New York, through H. P. Buckley..... 100 00

Henry Thayer & Co., of Cambridgeport, Mass., through Wheelock, Felt & Co. Collected in New York by representatives of the New Orleans Arms & Co., D. Mercer & Sons and Levy & Scheuer, in addition to \$2000 transmitted by Messrs. Hoffman, Marks & Co., April 25, 1,077 75

Amos D. Smith & Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, through E. S. Keep..... 100 00

Washington City, D. C., through Riggs & Co., telegram from Colonel C. G. Sawyer..... 50 00

Total.....\$16,880 75

Total contributions to date, May 14, 1874, \$122,363 35.

### Protector Steam Fire Company No. 2.

On next Wednesday evening, twentieth instant, the above favorite fire company of the Sixth District will take possession of their engine house, corner of St. Charles street and Napoleon avenue. The occasion will be duly celebrated by the boys, who have invited their many friends to come and assist at the house-warming. Messrs. H. P. Phillips, C. J. Fox and C. C. Harris, the committee of arrangements, will please accept the thanks of the REPUBLICAN for a kind remembrance.

### Academy of Music.

Mr. Bidwell has decided to give occasional summer performances for a short season at his theatre. The first of such entertainments will be a gift matinee next Saturday, and the second performance will be on Sunday night, when one ticket will admit a lady and gentleman. Comedy, drama, farce and olio will constitute the bill. Miss Pauline Markham, Mrs. L. Seymour and Messrs. J. P. Pike, E. C. White, and other artists, will appear.

### An Interesting Experiment—The Velocity of the River Currents.

We have seen the result of some interesting experiments that General M. Jeff Thompson has been making to test the velocity of the currents of the Mississippi river at different depths, and though only preliminary work has been done, some facts are furnished that afford useful information. A number of large tin cones were suspended at depths of 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 125 and 150 feet from surface floats. These were placed in the mid-channel at Carrollton, and were all started at once. These floats were then followed in a skiff, and the time of passage of each and the distance from the river bank was noted at several known points, and also at the crossing of Canal street.

The distance in mid-river from Madison street, Carrollton, to Canal street, New Orleans, as measured on Grandjean's new map, is 41,580 feet, or seven and seven-eighths miles, and the distance of the surface current on the same map is 44,547 feet, or a little over eight and four tenths miles. The following table gives the depth of each cone-sinker and time at which each reached Canal street:

Hours.	Min.	Sec.
25	35	0
25	32	0
25	30	0
25	28	0
25	26	0
25	24	0
25	22	0
25	20	0
25	18	0
25	16	0
25	14	0
25	12	0
25	10	0
25	8	0
25	6	0
25	4	0
25	2	0

The eighty and 125 foot-lines were attached to empty bottles for floats, the others to toy-balloons covered with colored cambric. It is now seen that the current at forty feet and 100 feet deep is the swift. The positions of these floats in their passage showed where each current was passing, and was a very amusing as well as instructive work. The general says "it best a horse race, and then lasted over two hours. Each float of a different color, and as the green jacket would pass the red jacket, and then the yellow jacket forged ahead of each, then a new spurt for the green jacket would take it ahead, and the white jacket would take it out, while the deep current fellows would move steadily on." The current proved to be five feet per second, or 3.42 miles per hour, and the river is but little over two feet below the Barracks, but with extreme high water mark. We understand these experiments will be repeated from Carrollton to the Barracks, that the direction and force of the current at top and bottom, for the whole front of the city, can be known.

### Court Items.

The personnel of the juries impaneled in our district courts has already been the occasion of remark. The admirable provisions of the law establishing the Superior Criminal Court have caused this. In a few days a venire will have been drawn for nearly all of the courts, and nowhere in the Union can such juries be impaneled. Seven hundred and fifteen names have thus far been placed in the wheel, and 358 drawn out. There will be 37 names, and from them juries will be drawn for three of the civil courts. Our best citizens can speculate whether their will appear on the list.

Either the clerk of the First District Court or the sheriff's deputies will have to be more careful. Goldin Robinson was before that court on a charge of petty larceny, and was not on bond. An order of court, no doubt properly issued so far as the offense, which the jurisdiction of the court included, discharged him. But he should have pleaded to a charge of carrying a concealed weapon in the Superior Criminal Court yesterday, and when the time came he was not set. The order in the larceny case had set him free from both charges, and he now awaits the inspection of a copias.

Mr. Henry Allin got acquitted of the charge of carrying a concealed weapon because the old pistol he had could do no mischief unless it was flung at somebody.

### The Concert at Grunewald Hall.

Grunewald Hall was filled last night to its fullest seating capacity, the attraction being the complimentary concert tendered to the excellent vocal and instrumental company by Miss Lona Little. The inception of arrangements for this entertainment was to the beneficiary a surprise, and the details were carried out with complete success by her friends. The concert was in substance a delicate bestowal of a handsome sum of money upon one who will welcome and appreciate the favor. These who purchased tickets and were present at the concert, did more than to gratify themselves with musical entertainment—they, in a sense, expressed their encouragement and sympathy to Miss Little in her late loss of an indulgent stepfather and guardian.

Of the concert itself but little need be said. It was entirely satisfactory through out, and each gem offered received its full share of applause. M. Lourde, of the Opera, had delayed his departure from New Orleans on purpose to appear at this benefit, and his superb baritone voice added greatly to the entertainment. He sang solos from "The Barber of Seville" and "Hamlet," and with Miss Little gave a duo from "La Favorite." The latter was the best performance of the evening. Master E. G. Tyler and Mr. P. Campiglio executed piano solos, and each gem offered received its full share of applause. M. Lourde, of the Opera, had delayed his departure from New Orleans on purpose to appear at this benefit, and his superb baritone voice added greatly to the entertainment. He sang solos from "The Barber of Seville" and "Hamlet," and with Miss Little gave a duo from "La Favorite." The latter was the best performance of the evening. Master E. G. Tyler and Mr. P. Campiglio executed piano solos, and each gem offered received its full share of applause.

### The Opera House.

M. Gadilhe, the favorite tenor of the opera troupe during the season just closed, had the misfortune to be robbed, some days since, of a considerable amount of money and some valuable jewelry. This untoward reverse on the eve of his departure for Europe has somewhat disarranged his plans. Although the dishonest servant who committed the robbery was promptly arrested, the money and jewelry have not been recovered.

In order to make amends for the loss thus sustained, a performance will be given next Saturday evening for M. Gadilhe's benefit. The favorite and admired opera, "Lucie de Lammermoor," will be performed. Seats may now be secured at the same rates as during the regular season.

### Decorations Day.

The thirtieth instant having been set apart as a day on which to decorate the graves of our dead soldiers throughout the Union, the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Joseph A. Howard, No. 1 of this city, are making all necessary arrangements for the proper observance of this beautiful custom here. In addition to the usual ceremonies, on that day will be dedicated the new soldiers' monument at Chalmette. All friends of the soldiers are invited to participate, and ample means of transportation will be provided. In connection with this announcement we publish the memorial order of the National Grand Army of the Republic, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, Adjutant General's Office, Boston, Apr. 24, 1874.

In accordance with the rules and regulations, the thirtieth of May next will be observed as Memorial Day by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the customary honors will be paid to the memory of our departed comrades by public services and by visiting and decorating the graves of those who have fallen in the war of the rebellion. In making arrangements for its observance, departments and posts are recommended to see that the graves of those who were killed in action, and of those who died in the service of the Republic, and of all who may be placed in these memorial services.

It is earnestly hoped that the services and the Memorial Day by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the customary honors will be paid to the memory of our departed comrades by public services and by visiting and decorating the graves of those who have fallen in the war of the rebellion. In making arrangements for its observance, departments and posts are recommended to see that the graves of those who were killed in action, and of those who died in the service of the Republic, and of all who may be placed in these memorial services.

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