

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

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 16, 1874.

Cumblers and colic are in order now.

Hard money—that which is hard to get.

Massachusetts has a law against walking on railroad tracks.

President Elliot of Harvard College, has returned from his European trip.

The collections for the Washington monument pay the treasurer's salary every year.

A very nice cottage can be obtained at Saratoga for a season of three months for \$900.

A dramatic version of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," is drawing crowds at a Paris Theatre.

Charles Fichte, the actor, has entirely lost what little popularity he had in this country.

The new postoffice building at Bastrop has been completed and the postmaster is in possession.

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

Weston is a man from the humble walks of life. He walks for wages at poultry shows.

Holman Hunt, the English artist, married his first wife's sister as a matter of economy in mothers-in-law.

Exhorters in meetings should remember the miller's old adage, "Always shut the gate when the grain is out."

The Chinese government, not to be behind the age, is said to be preparing a fleet, to be sent on a voyage to Europe.

Nearly fifty car loads of oysters have just been taken across to California for planting in the Pacific coast waters.

Gravolod, the "Fat Contributor," has returned to his old love, the funny department of the Cincinnati Saturday Night.

White Marseilles vests for \$2. French diagonal frock coats, \$8.50, at retail at factory cost; at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Croole Fire Company No. 9 entertain their hosts of friends at a grand dress and masquerade ball, at Grunewald Hall, this evening.

St. Louis has a new sensation in the shape of a woman in black, who appears at midnight and ties a white ribbon on certain lamp posts.

The reason why men dying make their wills and women neglect to do so, is attributed to the fact that women have had theirs all through life.

Two burglars in Illinois worked half the night to blow open a safe, and then found, with great disgust, that it was unlocked and empty.

A nice little party has been unearched at Natick, Connecticut. Five Indian skeletons, sitting in one grave, were found around a succotash kettle.

Dr. M. Estie, a prominent physician, and formerly journalist, of Shreveport, died near that city on the ninth instant, aged sixty-seven years.

Brooks and Baxter are said to be members of and pewholders in the same Methodist church at Little Rock. The doctrine of election is evidently a part of their creed.

Five spring cassimere pants, \$3, \$4 and \$5, come all at seeing, at retail, at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Misses Virginia Ritchie, C. Harris and Fanny Scott, committee of invitation honor us with an invitation to attend a basket picnic to be given by the pupils of the Edmonia School on Wednesday next, at the barracks.

A German Jew was hearing a pork chop in a thunder storm. On eating an unusually loud clap, he laid down his knife and fork and observed: "Well, did any poty ever hear such a fuss about a little piece of hock."

At the recent municipal election in Natchitoches J. F. DeVerges, National Republican, was elected over Henry Herzog, Republican, by a majority of six votes. Four of the six councilmen on the DeVerges ticket were elected.

The raffle machine will be put in operation to-day, at 1:30 P. M., at the Mariposa race mill, on St. Joseph, between Commerce and Peters streets. Those curious to see this interesting operation are invited to attend punctually at the hour above mentioned.

We are under obligations to Goldthwaite, No. 68 Canal street, near the postoffice, for a selection of New York, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati newspapers of date later than are furnished by mail. His "cheap news stand," as he terms it, is worthy of patronage.

Dean Rausmy, in his "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," tells the following:—"The answer of the old woman under examination by the minister to the question from the Shorter Catechism, 'What are the decrees of God?' had not been surpassed by the General Assembly of the Kirk, or even the Synod of Dort. 'Indeed, sir, he keeps that best himself!'"

The united religious meetings continue to be largely attended in our city. Sermons are preached nightly. The speakers to-night will be Rev. M. W. Trawick, at the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church, between Camp and Chestnut streets; Rev. J. A. Ivy, at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets; and Rev. J. T. Sawyer, at the Morian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Moreau and English streets.

There is an organ in use at St. John's Church, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which was imported for King's Chapel, Boston, in 1783, and is said to be the oldest in the country. The prejudice against the use of musical instruments in church buildings was so strong, when it was brought over, that the warden quietly stowed it away in the cellar, where it remained for more than a year. In 1784 it was removed to the church in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and thence to its present place.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF LEADERSHIP.

The New National Era, Fred Douglass' paper, copies from the National Republican an article headed "Colored Demagogues."

The fact that Mr. Douglass adopts this article without comment is proof that he approves it and desires its promulgation for the benefit of the colored race in whose behalf it was especially written, as the heading clearly indicates. Nor should this notice of colored demagogues excite the especial wonder of any person at this time, for it will be apparent, upon reflection, that until within a few years past the country only knew white demagogues. It was they who bred faction, and finally encouraged its strong arm to strike at the integrity of the American Union and the power of the national government wielded in defense of freedom and Republicanism; it was they who incited civil war for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and brought on the flood of evils that usually follow in the train of war. But God did not permit the wrongs that white demagogues brought upon the land to go unrelieved by some good results, the principal of which was the emancipation of over four million of colored people, and their final advancement to all the rights of citizenship. Until the period, when the former slave was made a citizen colored demagogues had no existence in the United States; but time has since demonstrated that demagogism is no longer confined to the white race in this republic or democratic country. The Washington Republican and the New National Era are convinced that colored men are not behind their white brethren in learning and practicing the arts of the demagogue. Upon this subject the Republican says the experience of the past ten years, during which the colored people have been exercising and learning to exercise the rights of citizenship, has taught it to believe that when a colored man of average intelligence starts out on a career of demagogism he is certain of marked success. We choose to construe the language here used as denoting the aptitude of the colored man for learning and practicing the arts of the demagogue rather than arriving at any marked success in an honorable political career; and we are led to this conclusion from the fact that the Republican continues the subject by reminding its readers that it has been the steadfast and consistent friend of the colored race, and will continue so as long as any controversy exists regarding the enjoyment by them of political or civil rights; yet admitting the colored people that it has not closed its eyes to their faults, it claims the right, in consideration of its friendship for them to speak plainly of that which appears a growing evil—the evil of demagogism. Upon this subject the Republican advises the colored people to be on their guard against impostors of their own color whose pretensions claims to public consideration can only be sustained by the boldest and most selfish demagogism. All well thinking citizens, regardless of color or previous condition, will not only sanction the above advice so far as it relates to colored demagogues, but will extend it for the purpose of including an admonition against white ones as well. Our Washington contemporary admits that white men rarely meet in public assembly for the purpose of serving any especial object of self or general interest regarding the manner of its accomplishment; but this admission is followed by the assertion that no similar meeting of colored citizens has occurred in the District of Columbia of late years which has not been attended by the same differences, exaggerated into contests, personal bickerings and malicious squabbles that can only be characterized as disgraceful to the race and creditable to their sense of self-respect. In support of this the paper in question refers to the boisterous confusion and heated debates that took place at the Colored National Convention recently held in Washington, and says that the excited threats of some of the delegates were well calculated to disgust the law abiding look-oner of either race, and add strength to the Democratic argument that the colored people are unfit for the exercise of their newly acquired privileges. Mention is also made of a most disgraceful scene that more recently occurred at a meeting of colored men in Washington to consider the death of Mr. Sumner, a man whose life had been so conspicuously devoted to reason and justice that to attempt to consider it in any other light was a disgrace—no to him but to the race that had been raised to the condition of freemen, and through the example of the great benefactor they would honor, had been taught the necessity of the exercise of reason in order to perform properly the duties of citizens. It is this want of reason on the part of those who contrive to get before the public by becoming delegates to a convention, or thrusting themselves in a meeting as the representatives of the colored people, that is sought to be condemned. The Republican has faith that the majority of our colored people earnestly strive to deserve the reputation of being virtuous, honest and law-abiding, but thinks that colored demagogues thrive exceptionally well among them; so much so, in fact, as to detract from the fair fame of the entire race. To remedy this it would have the colored people rid themselves of the flippant talkers, brow-beating, empty-headed, reckless men among them, whose unscrupulous ambition for notoriety prompts them to assume unwarranted leadership on all public occasions. Speaking of the requirements of leadership, our Washington contemporary says: "An arrogant, overbearing manner, a few book learned phrases, and a modern suit of clothing do not fill the requirements of leadership. High moral principles, an unstained character, and a reputation at home and abroad for honesty and straightforwardness are sufficient to entitle any man, no matter how ignorant he may be, to distinction far above that deserved by a flippant, empty-headed and partially educated fop. In all seriousness, we ask our colored readers which of these two distinct types are in the ascendancy with them to day. We respectfully be-

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS COMPARED.

Aggregates of people are supported in cities according to their labor. It is found, then, that our cities have grown in proportion as they can afford this inducement to those who resort to them. Some of our principal cities depend chiefly on conducting a factorage business. New York combines this with commerce, finance and manufactures, but her largest reliance to attract or support numbers consists on this universal factorage and commission conducted for all the world. New Orleans, from her favored commercial advantages has been built up on factorage. There is now scarcely a merchant who is not the factor of the planter, farmer, or manufacturer. From a hoghead of sugar to a spoon of cotton, the commodities sold here, and the shipping that brings or carries them away, are owned elsewhere, and our merchants are the agents of these owners. Look through all business society and see if it be not so. The profits of mere factorage can not be large. It is usually limited to a percentage on the value of the commodity, and varies with the demand and ability of the consumer or purchaser. Suppose we say that this factorage—we exclude now the manufactured products of our city—is collected off of produce sales of \$175,000,000. From these sales and the products of manufacture, to which we will afterwards advert, New Orleans supports a permanent population of about 225,000.

We turn now to the manufacturing producers, estimated to have combined and netted in 1870 nearly \$5,000,000,000, and propose to investigate their power to support aggregations of people. The report of the population of Philadelphia shows 650,000 in 1870. The export trade of that city was last year about \$26,000,000, and her foreign import trade about as much. Here, then, we have a population of 650,000, with imports and exports worth \$52,000,000, while New Orleans, with exports and imports worth little less than \$200,000,000, supports less than half that number. On turning to the tables of industrial occupations we find that while Louisiana has but 25,000 persons employed in mining and manufactures, Pennsylvania has 356,000. The city of New Orleans employs in manufactures about 5000 people, while Philadelphia employs about 137,000 in that pursuit, while the annual product of their labor is more than \$22,000,000. It is thus that while New Orleans by a factorage upon \$200,000,000 supports 225,000, Philadelphia by employing her population in the pursuits of mixed industry supports something like three times that number. We do not discuss the value of these numbers as an element of political or military power. They are certainly indispensable to liberty and right in both these aspects. It is only as the basis of a comparative capacity to sustain aggregations of population that we now regard the value of manufactures as a means of building up the power and prosperity of a city.

A NOTABLE OMISSION.

We have been expecting for several days to see in the columns of one or the other of our local Cassandras the charge that the Republican party is responsible for the recent heavy rains and the consequent overflow. But either from a feeling of ingenuity or a relaxation of zeal and vigilance, all are silent in that quarter. Charges which are quite as absurd are daily made against the Republican party. Governor Kellogg, President Grant and Congress. But they have, with singular forbearance, let the overflow subject alone, that is no attempt has been made to manufacture political capital out of that calamity. It affords us pleasure to notice this omission. Nearly every calamity, loss, inconvenience or source of disquiet has been laid at the door of the Republican party, and some of the most notorious malpractices of the Democracy have been credited to our account by the recording spirits of Fusion.

Republicanism may be the passive cause of some of the troubles which a part of the people have brought upon themselves. Those who have resolved from time to time to root out Republicanism from the whole State or perish in the attempt have come very near experiencing the alternative. But as no one made war upon them, only repelled attack, they have only themselves to blame for their mishaps. There has been a delusive hope sometimes expressed in print, that the Republicans here are on their last legs. As they have been in that position, according to the oracles for about seven or eight years, it would be safe to assume that such last legs are very enduring. The fact that the overflow has not been charged up against our cheers us. It makes us hope that our late detractors are about to make an attempt to be reasonable—perhaps turn Republican and cease to beat their silly brains out against impregnable walls.

CANAL STREET, CITY PARK AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 26 St. Charles street. OFFICERS. J. S. SMITH, President. T. H. HANDY, Vice President. DIRECTORS. WILLIAM HENRY, J. S. SMITH, W. H. BELL, WILLIAM FAGAN, JOSEPH RAYMOND, T. H. HANDY, R. M. HARRISON, Secretary. New Orleans, May 10, 1874. m31 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. 25 Carondelet street, front office. ap2 1m 2p

NOTICE.

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

All parties and witnesses in cases filed for Monday, the eighteenth instant, in the Superior Criminal Court, who have been summoned to be in attendance on that day in the courtroom on Orleans street, are hereby notified that the court will be held in the new courtroom, corner of Royal and Canal streets, and that the presence of witnesses is required there under penalty of attachment.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, m315 2p2t Clerk of Superior Criminal Court.

ST. ANNA ASYLUM.

Again must we come before our citizens in behalf of the St. Anna Asylum. The institution is now filled with helpless women and children, of all denominations, our funds are very low, and we will be unable to keep it open without assistance. We earnestly solicit donations, and annual subscribers at \$5 each, which may be sent to any of the directresses:

Mrs. James Clarke, corner of Fourth and St. Charles streets.

Mrs. C. T. Kelly, No. 167 Orange street.

Mrs. H. W. Conner, No. 21 Dauphine street.

Mrs. Strawbridge, No. 215 St. Mary street.

Mrs. H. T. Lonsdale, corner of Fourth and St. Charles streets.

Mrs. T. G. Hiren, corner of Jackson and St. Charles streets.

Mrs. S. O. Nelson, corner of Jackson and St. Charles streets.

Mrs. C. W. Wood, No. 56 St. Charles street.

Mrs. S. H. Kennedy, corner of Camp and First streets.

Mrs. R. S. Morse, City Hotel.

Mrs. B. H. Moss, No. 150 Carondelet street.

Mrs. Jesse K. Bell, corner of St. Charles and Fourth streets.

Mrs. E. K. Merrick, corner of Napoleon avenue and Prytania streets.

Mrs. Sumpter Turner, Canal near Dryades street.

Mrs. J. P. Harrison, No. 243 Baronne street.

Mrs. James Hewitt, corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. J. A. Richardson, No. 282 Prytania street.

Mrs. W. H. Cook, No. 127 Race street. m315 2p2t

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 well selected stock constantly on hand, and will make to order in the latest style, every description of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. The best of work and a guaranteed quality. No. 197 Canal street. ap20 1m eod

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. New Orleans, May 8, 1874.)

Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice;

Now therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee.

Now therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, 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 Kisha E. Heatwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this sixth day of May, 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. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. m31 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. New Orleans, April 29, 1874.)

Whereas, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-fifth 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, 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 Kisha E. Heatwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto 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. DESROSE, Secretary of State. m31 2p

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, JULIUS B. 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 my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Julius B. Roux, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirtieth 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. ap2 2p

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE. On and after May 14, trains will leave depot of Canal street, as follows:

Express train daily at 8 A. M., making close connection with Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio railroads. Coast accommodation train daily (except Sunday) at 1:15 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: Express daily at 4 P. M. Coast accommodation daily (except Sunday) at 9:30 A. M.

This line is many hours the quickest and many miles shorter to Mobile than any other line. The only line running Pullman Palace Cars to Louisiana.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. m313

LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Takes this Route if you wish to save time and Transfer. With double daily trains from New Orleans to New York, and but one change.

J. H. SMITH, General Southern Passenger Agent. ap25 2m

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

Trains depart and arrive as follows from depot head of Elysian Fields street:

DEPART. ARRIVE. 4 P. M. Mail, 10 P. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

Office for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

E. D. FROST, General Manager. ja2 1y

NOTICE.

MANAGEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS.

By the Council of the City of New Orleans, in the year 1874.

An ordinance providing an estimate of expenditures of the City of New Orleans for the year 1874.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of New Orleans, That in conformity with section fourteen of the act of the Legislature, No. 7, approved April 12, 1873, and approved March 12, 1874, the following revised estimate of the expenditures of the City of New Orleans (including public health and sanitary expenses) be and the same be adopted:

TO BE PAID FROM THE CITY DEBT TAX. Canal and levee interest, \$272,487 50

Railroad bonds, interest on face at six per cent, 209,340 00

Police and fire, 6,780 00

On face at six per cent, 69,670 00

Waterworks, interest on face at six per cent, 189,675 00

Seven per cent loan 1869, interest on face at six per cent, 210,000 00

Seven per cent loan 1870, interest on face at six per cent, 25,000 00

Street and sewer, interest on face at seven and three-tenths per cent, 28,622 00

Teachers' salaries, 114,835 00

Mechanics' School fund, interest on \$100,000, 6,340 00

Pink Asylum loan, interest on \$48,000, 2,380 00

New consolidated, 154,990 00

General series, interest on face in gold, 154,990 00

Carrollton series, interest on face at eight per cent, 19,824 00

Total, \$1,317,443 50

TO BE PAID OUT OF DRAINAGE TAX.

Interest on \$1,000,000 of new consolidated gold bonds, drainage series, at seven per cent gold, estimated premium in currency ten per cent, \$30,350 00

Attorney's fees on collection of drainage district ten per cent on tax, 2,000 00

Salaries of chief clerk and assistant, 4,200 00

Stationery and advertising, 500 00

Total, \$37,500 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF LEVY DUES.

Interest on the wharf bonds, say \$700,000 at six per cent, \$42,000 00

Repayment of interest on the bonds of \$700,000, 70,000 00

Total, \$112,000 00

TO BE PAID FROM MARKET REVENUES.

To the Louisiana National Bank, Fiscal Agent of the City of New Orleans, for the liquidation of principal of loan according to ordinance No. 1832, 200,000 00

One-fourth of one per cent, to be levied on the sale of the said bonds, 50,000 00

Total, \$250,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TAX.

One-fourth of one per cent on assessment of \$12,000,000, 300,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE TAX.

Forty four and one-half cents on every one hundred dollars valuation on total assessment of \$12,000,000, 528,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00

Salaries of clerks and employees of Department of Police, 20,000 00