

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 13, 1874.

A bad omen—To owe me money. The apple crop of Vermont looks prosperous. Blackberries are very plentiful at Savannah, Georgia.

How can a ship captain at sea run short of fuel when he keeps a log? Patients and industry is the sum and substance of a doctor's fortune.

Base ball is not an indoors game, and for that reason alone it is played out. Persons who affect to despise the game of croquet have the largest feet imaginable.

A novelty at Cape May this season will be a baby house. Look out for equals. Thomas Carlyle is reported to be in such feeble health that he is scarcely able to scold.

Hon. A. A. Atocha left the city last Thursday evening for a flying trip to New York. Robert Browning's son has chosen the profession of an artist and will commence painting.

Mark Twain considers it a blessing to live in a land of plenty if you have plenty of land. A little boy thinks seasickness must be terrible, when sailors themselves heave up anchors.

It is said that a boy's moral character weakens when his fishing hook gets fastened to rubbish in the river. A critic upon Othello had this to say: "The Moor, seizing a lobster full of rage and jealousy, smothered her."

Choose your summer rooms or residence open to the south. Birds insist on their houses fronting that way. Our acknowledgments are due the Mississippi Club for the courtesy of an invitation to their festivities to-morrow.

Congressmen who run at large are never-pounded by the society with a long name, though many are beaten. An ill-natured editor, referring to the departure of the blond, said, "I have seen enough of Lydia Thompson."

In future a Texas paper will refuse to publish notices of births and deaths unless they are delivered in person. Jefferson Davis is determined to keep out of the wet. The steamship in which he is coming to this country is "Adriatic."

A little girl in Pennsylvania jumped a rope 233 times, and then died. The local paper calls it "roping her way to glory." The Florida Agricultural says: "A good good dog law is one of our most pressing wants." The bad dogs are delighted.

Rochefort was originally a hotel clerk. "Courteous and popular," of course. He said, "Besticando," when he left France. Collector Casey has returned from his trip to Washington, where he went to attend the wedding of the President's daughter.

Paul Lux, a Michigan trapper, recently killed two large, fine bears in one day, thus illustrating the homely saying, "Lux a fortune, bait or no bait." Sulphur is sometimes prescribed as a remedy for eruptions. As it comes from Vesuvius it is more generally believed that eruptions are good for sulphur.

The great Jackson route is the only line running through cars to St. Louis and Chicago without change. No change of cars to Louisville, and but one change to all Eastern cities. By the Mobile line the traveler can get Pullman palace cars on Canal street to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs, and have two less changes to all points North, than by any other route.

THEIR BEST FRIENDS.

The hair plaiting season has come again and the voice of the flatterer is heard in the land. He coos sweetly in the columns of the Pionneer of love for his fellow black citizens, and protests that he has loved them ever, and would have long since taken them into his confidence, folded them to his heart of hearts, but the selfish carpet-bagger stood in the way and would not permit the colored people to come over and join their best friends.

Now, as the carpet-bagger's proper constituency the weakest political element in the State, few in numbers, limited in their acquaintance, and notoriously destitute of material resources—for no man of wealth is ever called a carpet-bagger—it appears to us utterly impossible that they should exert the influence which they are credited with.

And it is quite as untrue to say that the Republican has ever defended the negro population for banding together in a solid mass against the great body of the white people. The Republican has never departed from what it considered a patriotic, consistent and straightforward course. We have counseled the colored people to vote for their friends; to give their suffrage to those whom they believed would give them a fair show in the race of life.

They are not arrayed against the white people and never have been. They are not aggressive in their practices or desires. It is true, circumstances have conspired to compel them to stand together side by side for self-protection, since they have no votes to spare to secure the control of the political power in the hands of those whom they can trust. Thus, the two opposing forces stand confronted, and must ever stand unless some agreement can be made by which the fears of the one side for personal safety can be dispelled.

We can find no such assurance in the history of the so-called Louisiana Democracy. There is nothing inviting in their speeches or usages. If we look back a few years we see a prolonged struggle to drive the colored people from places of public employment and return them to the drudgery of the cotton and cane fields. Their "rights conceded by the constitution" have been barely tolerated, it is true, where resistance was difficult and expensive. But where would those rights be to-day were the police in the hands of their declared enemies, as was the case in 1866, when the frightful and cowardly massacre took place at Mechanics' Institute. In that everlastingly disgraceful affair, the police themselves made the attack, and they were quickly joined by rowdies, gingerly called citizens, who plied their revolvers and knives so long as a live negro remained in sight.

If the position of the REPUBLICAN, as expressed by us the other day, be "contradicted and refuted by the whole tenor of the conduct and sentiment of the conservative whites," we are forced to look into history a little to see the contradiction. Possibly "the best friends" would ask us to overlook some of their acts, but as we have never heard one word of deprecation from any authorized source, we may reasonably presume that everything would be repeated under a similar condition of circumstances. Here are a few of the symptoms of friendship which have been disclosed by the conservative whites during the past eight years, every one of which we suppose the Pionneer is ready to justify by the shallowness of reasons.

1866. A brutal and indiscriminate massacre of an unarmed assembly in Mechanics' Institute, for which none of the participants were ever even so much as arrested. 1868. A general arming of the whites and the harrying of the negroes in their clubs, murdering the members and destroying property, resulting in such a reign of terror that Grant received only 264 votes for President in the city. Probably not one colored man voted on that day, and it is altogether likely an attempt to do so would have cost him his life.

About this time, too, the conservative whites of St. Mary cruelly murdered Sheriff Pope and Judge Chas. for no other reason under heaven than their well known fidelity to the colored race. St. Landry, Franklin, Winn, Catahoula and Rapides parishes have been in a chronic condition of negro hunting ever since reconstruction, while there are those at the present day who continue to frame excuses for the dreadful scenes in Grant parish in one breath, and wonder the negroes do not love them in the next. Men who consort with enemies are always regarded as such, and none but a fool, or who deems negroes to be fools, can expect that these deeds, done in open day, light in the presence of hundreds of witnesses, can be taken as evidences that the position of the REPUBLICAN is false. It is not false, and it does not require our efforts to teach the negro who is his friend and who is not. He feels the approach of an enemy, whether a single person or an organization, by intuition.

When the conservative whites shall prove themselves worthy of the confidence of the negro, they will receive it freely in spite of all the carpet-bagger that ever came from Canada, Europe or America. No human power could prevent them from rushing into the arms of their best friends were the apparition really real and not a cat. On the other hand, the white Republicans do not possess the power of leading the negro into the Democratic camp. No assurance of fair treatment we could give would be accepted, because the negroes know it would not be ratified unless there was a power to enforce it.

If the REPUBLICAN exercises more influence with the colored people than the Pionneer does, it merely shows that we have earned a confidence which is withheld from our contemporary. We may be able to continue to deserve this compliment, but we can not transfer the affections of our friends to those who have never made an effort to secure it. In politics each tab must stand upon its own bottom—each party must be judged by its acts, not its professions. A few general professions of friendship, a spasmodic attempt at fair words, spoken on the eve of

an election, will be quite insufficient to satisfy the negroes that the conservative whites have fully repented of their numerous acts of wrong. Neither will empty promises, founded upon the "whole tenor of their conduct," suffice as a guarantee for future good behavior. Lastly, and finally, we are by no means satisfied that the party in whose interest the Pionneer labors is any better supplied with honest men than ours is. The private and personal history of many of the shining lights in that great army of office seekers is no better than the political record of the party to which they belong, as hinted at above. It is within our knowledge that nearly all the worst legislative jobs that have been charged up, and properly too, to the account of the Republican party, have been originated and lobbied through by some of the most immaculate reformers that ever sat in a church or bribed an ignorant and corrupt negro. But we admit that their participation in the frauds was no excuse for Republicans, since we claim to be something better than the opposition, and we expect better morals from our friends than from our enemies. It does not lie in the mouth of any organ of Fusion to taunt our party with recalcitrance its friends brought through. There is no necessity shown, therefore, for the colored people to go into a hostile camp for their officeholders, since they know from repeated ocular demonstrations that an average Democrat is about as honest as he is friendly. Hence, no great advantage in morals would be likely to be gained by the colored man if he were to change his tried friends for pretended ones—his defenders in many a hard-fought conflict for his assailants in the same. If the white Conservatives are sincere in their professions, let them first bring forth some fruits of their repentance—something to satisfy a too trusting race that the outrages of 1866, of 1868, those in the country parishes, and especially the crowning enormity of Colfax Courthouse, are regarded by all honest men as crimes which may be forgiven but never should be forgotten. Here is the secret: If they would have friends, they must first make themselves friendly. They can not achieve success in any other way, as their oft frustrated attempts at bullying during the past eight years ought to convince them. When they come to the conclusion that they can not scare the negro into loving them, or reposing confidence in them, nor alienate him from those he feels to be his true friends, they will have taken one step toward the coveted success.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States government is well served in the officers of the Circuit Court in this city. Judge Woods, District Attorney Beckwith, Marshal Packard, and his able and energetic deputies, recently a day we understand, headed by Colonel DeKlyne, the faithful and fearless; Chief Clerk Wolfsey, and all of them, have just passed through one of the most trying scenes that often falls to the lot of officers of their position—a protracted trial of prisoners for quasi political offenses. Their labors have been severe, and their patience sorely tried. But they have so conducted themselves as to win the commendation of all fair-minded persons. The burden of labor has fallen upon Mr. Beckwith, that of responsibility upon Judge Woods. It does not often happen that the physical energies are so severely taxed. Many of the friends of Mr. Beckwith feared he would be unable to go through, but in this they were happily disappointed. He closed the argument with one of the most powerful and convincing speeches ever made before a jury in this or any other city. In that address nothing seemed to be forgotten or overlooked, but the whole case was presented like a panorama. Event followed event in such logical order and so well fortified by the evidence that the result was shown in the verdict.

Throughout the whole trial Judge Woods has given the closest attention to every circumstance. He has given the counsel for defense every opportunity the law and usage allow to quit their clients, and, though the examination of witnesses was extremely lengthy and uninteresting, he permitted them all the time they required to make their arguments. With the exception of some weak attempts, which have been made by the police reporters of a daily paper to bulge and bully this upright judge and truly great man, we have heard only expressions of admiration for his conduct. And even in the exception alluded to, there has been no attempt to show that he has erred in one of his rulings, or that he could have been more lenient to the prisoners and yet not exceed duty. The bar of New Orleans have watched these proceedings with great care from beginning to end, without offering one dissenting opinion. True it would not be altogether proper for them to do so, yet there are many lawyers among them who would not be at all modest about it if a fair opportunity were afforded.

There are several questions that arose during the trial which were yesterday submitted, on motion of counsel for the defense. But the judge has imperative engagements elsewhere, and was compelled to adjourn the hearing to the twentieth, when it is possible Judge Bradley may be here to sit with him.

WALKING THE WIRE. If we could spare the cost or deemed the game worth the ammunition, we would order from Nast a block engraving which would represent an athlete rather puffy and past prime, essaying to walk the wire of immovable neutrality at a height of annihilation above the political pavement. The wire walker should bear a balance pole, each end whereof should be ornamented with a toy balloon, labeled respectively "principles" and "patriotism." The eye should be fixed steadily upon a point imperceptible to the popular vision, but which microscopically examined would reveal the words "public printing and patronage." The features of this immovable equilibrist are rigid. They express no emotion at the perilous toil of advancing up the steeper grade which approaches the object. We would have the air filled with the dead cats, old shoes and condemned eggs of democracy, which are hurled in a noisome and unintermitted shower to retard the resolute showman from achieving the daring feat. There might be a quizzical Republican, possibly of color, with his finger on his nose, wielding a chop ax, prepared to sever the wire between the showman and the prize at the moment he should stretch forward his hand to grasp it. There is another impediment intruded upon this "immovable neutrality." The Ninth Ward Democratic Club has been "breathing slaughter" against all who shall not join the movement represented by them. This threat our neighbor of the Pic takes to itself and hastens to say that—

We are very glad to see the clubs organizing. If the white people of New Orleans ever needed unity of purpose and steadfastness of resolution, they need it now. This arrives at very much the same result intended by the ninth ward. Practically that ward will not nominate a negro nor carry any negro vote. The Pionneer, advocating a "white man's party," will vote the Democratic ticket because it will be exclusively a white man's ticket. They will thus harmonize. The statement, then, that "there is no magic in the word 'Democrat,' no conviction in these vague declarations of patriotism and purity," only means that Democratic success may be attained by other means as well as by an open avowal. This last brickbat sited at the equilibrist will not disturb the steadiness of its step nor the fixity of its vision. The Republican man and brother will therefore step forward at the moment of promised success and tumble the wire fellow into the network of oblivion spread prudently beneath him.

SPRIT OF THE SALOONS. The saloon is an institution. It supplies the means of learning commercial facts and political opinions derived elsewhere from the daily meetings of the exchange and board of trade. One of our city journals has long adopted this simple and sagacious mode of learning what its constituents desire. A tour of the saloons furnishes the daily materials and the views of those who congregate at the saloons go forward to the country as the sentiment of the city. It is very well, but the public abroad should know the inspiration of the sentiment. It is natural that the tenor of these expressions should vary with the strength

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WHAT MUST BE SOLD. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS. STORE FIXTURES, SHOW WINDOWS, ETC. MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR. TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS. UMBRELLAS, HATS, ETC. These Goods Must Be Sold Within the Next Ninety Days.

NOTICE. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office Division Superintendent Public Education, Sixth District, No. 29 City Hall, New Orleans, June 9, 1874. The pay rolls of the public schools, for the month of January, 1874, will be paid, at Lyceum Hall, on SATURDAY, thirteenth instant, commencing at 9 A. M.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department, New Orleans, May 19, 1874. Whereas, information has reached me on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, that DAVID BARLAND, a member of the seventh parish was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside in that 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 David Barland as aforesaid.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any kind are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874, to exchange said bonds for said consolidated bonds of a uniform series, in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Fund, and in New York at the office of the only authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Deslonde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. JOHN MORTON vs. Schooner General. In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 1932.—In obedience to a writ of HABEAS CORPUS, issued in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession THE SCHOONER GENERAL PRIMM, her tackle, apparel, etc., now lying at John Morton, for the cases set forth in the above writ, and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, interest, or claim in or to said schooner or her cargo, on the third Monday of June, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified to show cause, if any they have, why said schooner should not be consigned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the writ.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Total gross premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874, \$1,129,172 72. Earned premiums, \$296,905 51. Marine premiums, 237,669 25. River premiums, 595,608 96. Total, \$1,129,172 72. Net premiums, \$530,965 93. Fire losses, 12,348 36. Marine losses, 159,274 45. River losses, 45,535 61. Total losses paid, \$237,218 42. Reinsurance and expenses, 87,917 62. Less discount and profit and less accounts, 49,515 63—374,652 65. Balance reserved, \$1,129,172 72. The company has the following assets: City and other bonds, \$29,427 75. Bank and other stocks, 12,348 36. Insurance stock and scrip, 21,222 25. Real estate, 35,235 20. Bills receivable, 23,944 21. Notes secured by mortgage, 7,969 29. Amount due by agencies, 37,047 17. Cash on hand and in Europe, 99,339 59. Suspense account, 56,287 37. Total, \$1,129,172 72.

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INSURANCE. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, May 23, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, \$490,594 96. Earned premiums less reinsurance and return premiums, 319,533 33. Losses paid and estimated, \$156,266 99. Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation interest on capital, less discount, etc., 109,561 03—265,831 67. Net profits, \$82,762 48. Total gross assets of company, \$62,639 22.

INSURANCE. FACTORS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1874. The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit: Premiums for the year—On fire risks, \$147,359 13. On marine risks, 237,555 43. Marine risks, 69,311 49. Total, \$454,226 05.

WHAT MUST BE SOLD. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS. STORE FIXTURES, SHOW WINDOWS, ETC. MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR. TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS. UMBRELLAS, HATS, ETC. These Goods Must Be Sold Within the Next Ninety Days.

NOTICE. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office Division Superintendent Public Education, Sixth District, No. 29 City Hall, New Orleans, June 9, 1874. The pay rolls of the public schools, for the month of January, 1874, will be paid, at Lyceum Hall, on SATURDAY, thirteenth instant, commencing at 9 A. M.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department, New Orleans, May 19, 1874. Whereas, information has reached me on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, that DAVID BARLAND, a member of the seventh parish was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside in that 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 David Barland as aforesaid.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any kind are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874, to exchange said bonds for said consolidated bonds of a uniform series, in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Fund, and in New York at the office of the only authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Deslonde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. JOHN MORTON vs. Schooner General. In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 1932.—In obedience to a writ of HABEAS CORPUS, issued in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession THE SCHOONER GENERAL PRIMM, her tackle, apparel, etc., now lying at John Morton, for the cases set forth in the above writ, and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, interest, or claim in or to said schooner or her cargo, on the third Monday of June, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified to show cause, if any they have, why said schooner should not be consigned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the writ.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Total gross premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874, \$1,129,172 72. Earned premiums, \$296,905 51. Marine premiums, 237,669 25. River premiums, 595,608 96. Total, \$1,129,172 72. Net premiums, \$530,965 93. Fire losses, 12,348 36. Marine losses, 159,274 45. River losses, 45,535 61. Total losses paid, \$237,218 42. Reinsurance and expenses, 87,917 62. Less discount and profit and less accounts, 49,515 63—374,652 65. Balance reserved, \$1,129,172 72. The company has the following assets: City and other bonds, \$29,427 75. Bank and other stocks, 12,348 36. Insurance stock and scrip, 21,222 25. Real estate, 35,235 20. Bills receivable, 23,944 21. Notes secured by mortgage, 7,969 29. Amount due by agencies, 37,047 17. Cash on hand and in Europe, 99,339 59. Suspense account, 56,287 37. Total, \$1,129,172 72.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. JOHN MORTON vs. Schooner General. In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 1932.—In obedience to a writ of HABEAS CORPUS, issued in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession THE SCHOONER GENERAL PRIMM, her tackle, apparel, etc., now lying at John Morton, for the cases set forth in the above writ, and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, interest, or claim in or to said schooner or her cargo, on the third Monday of June, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified to show cause, if any they have, why said schooner should not be consigned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the writ.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. JOHN MORTON