

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 28, 1874

Bonds for redemption - Vagabonds.

A ghostly disease - Cholera in phantom.

The war of races - Boat club squabbles.

Will "H. J. F." please call at this office.

Mr. John Hay is writing a subscription novel.

The Indians are on unhappy hunting grounds.

Too many clergymen are going to Europe this summer.

The truth is always beautiful, but many people are afraid of it.

Victoria has permitted herself to be called an old lady.

It is said shrimps will live twenty-four hours packed in damp seaweed.

Misses dance back - "the time when the morning stars sang together."

To be pleasant is something more than a mere accomplishment: it is a duty.

A man who boasts of great qualities is apt to be deficient in many of them.

Life at watering places is made up of little things, principally mosquito bites.

A thief running away is a scamp, but a policeman's chase after him is a scamp.

Four distinguished preachers of Chicago, are named Twing, Sanby, Moody, Dandy.

Do Witt Talmage requests that all breweries and distilleries be struck by lightning.

B. C. White, business manager of the Shreveport Southwestern-Telegram, is in town.

The Galveston Mercury announces the death, at Houston, of Dr. A. L. Plough formerly of this city.

A collection of sermons "especially adapted for delivery before inmates of insane asylums" is advertised in London.

Dubuque, Iowa, has utilized a large cemetery, by laying out a race track round it. All dead heads must be run again.

Will S. Hays, the song writer, will be manager of Louisville Library Hall, the coming season. It is fitted up for theatrical exhibitions.

Samuel Maury, who recently died in Boston, was one of the oldest of photographers, and did much to bring his art to perfection.

A Pennsylvania railroad claims to have the largest locomotive in the country. It has twelve driving wheels and weighs seventy-five tons.

Frank Leslie, the publisher, was recently married in New York to Miss Florence Squier, an accomplished lady, who for some years has been editor of the Lady's Journal.

"The man with the Branded Hand" is a Western sensation. When that has subsided we can show up "A man with a branded nose."

Brevet Colonel P. M. Hall, Quartermaster of the First Artillery, United States Army, died at Summerville, South Carolina, on the eighteenth instant.

Turkish women now veil their faces like American ladies, so that their features show through. The thin veils satisfy at once their vanity and their religion.

Three million dollars of the new trade dollar have been coined and shipped to China since the new coin went into operation, a little over three months ago.

The Republican acknowledges the courtesy of an invitation to the musical and literary soiree to be given to-morrow evening at Grunewald Hall by the pupils of St. Charles Institute.

Ralph Waldo Emerson never had tooth-ache, boils, or a son belonging to a base ball club. He said recently: "I never had a trouble or a sorrow which I could not forget in fifteen minutes in the perusal of some favorite author."

Because a St. Louis paper said something about "the boot of public indignation," the jealous Louisville Courier-Journal must go and say: "On a St. Louis foot such a boot would be capable of kicking the stuffing out of a range of mountains."

Many of the young ladies at watering places have a habit of allowing their long tresses to hang loose over their shoulders for sun drying after a bath. To those who depend on foreign hair and hair dressers for adornment, the fashion is most tantalizing.

Julius Janin is reported to have said, a few days before his death, as he lay on a sofa in his dining room: "I suppose I am celebrated; I am a great writer; I am a member of the Academy. I would renounce all that glory to walk to walk around this room without assistance."

The National Republican says: "The Virginia journals are appealing to their readers to educate Virginians in Virginia. Of course, we have no objection, but it is not somewhat curious that, at the same time a Virginia college should be sending a begging committee North to solicit subscriptions for its support?"

A correspondent says: "A late visitor to Paris, en route for Boston, has been the sculptor, Mr. Thomas Ball. His statue of 'Emancipation,' is being cast in bronze at Munich. He made a slight change in the figure of the slave, thereby modifying the only possible fault in a work which, of all his works, the artist declares to be most of inspiration."

By card in another column it will be seen that Timothy McCarthy, residing at No. 251 Julia street, has, by a small outlay, become possessed of a quantity of respectable wealth.

A COMPOUND FALLACY.

The organ of the Democratic party of this State, after proudly enumerating the various evidences of wealth and civilization which adorn both State and city and denouncing them all as "products of the white man's skill and intellect," makes in the name of its party, and on the false assumption that it is especially the "white man's party" this arrogant proclamation, "We own this State and we intend to govern it."

Now, in the first place these evidences of wealth and material prosperity are not wholly the result of the white man's skill and intellect, the labor of the colored man having contributed its share in their accumulation, not to mention the fact that many colored men of wealth and education share likewise in its possession. In the second place, massive buildings, elegant mansions, railroads, merchant ships, palatial steamers, wharves, moneyed corporations, plantations, sugar mills, cotton gins, implements of husbandry and beasts of burden, do not constitute a State, and the ownership of them, though signifying ability and conferring power, does not imply the right of governing men. For, it is of men that a State is composed; citizens, whether poor or rich, having equal rights before the law and an equal share in the responsibilities of the government. This, at least, in a republican form of government, where no class can say "we are the State."

In the third place Louisiana is not divided into parties on the ground of race. We have no such thing within our borders as a white man's party or a black man's party. We have a strong, well organized, united and triumphant Republican party; composed of citizens black and white, who uphold the principles established by the late war as fundamental in our government, who support the existing national and State administrations, and who intend to conduct the approaching canvass so as to utilize to the fullest every advantage which they rightfully possess. We have, likewise, in Louisiana a weak, distracted, demoralized and desperate Democratic party; without one tie to unite its discordant elements except hunger for power; without any principle to invite support except the unpatriotic, unwise, unenlightened and unchristian instinct of race animosity. "No, the savage slogan, "Down with the blacks," can never muster a conquering host against a party which counts among its members so many strong, high-principled and enthusiastic white men; resolute men, who know their own minds, and will not permit themselves to be brow-beaten from their chosen path by so weak a Democratic device as this attempt to shift the political issue to the ground of race supremacy.

It appearing, then, that the individuals composing the Democratic party do not "own the State," it is more than probable that their proclaimed intention "to govern it" may prove a *brutus fulmen*, for if this declaration hints at an attempt to carry the election by force—and what else can it mean, since numbers are against them?—it would be well for them to remember that force invites force, and that the present State administration is amply prepared not only to protect itself, but to maintain the peace and good order of the community.

A MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

New Orleans has a hundred political clubs, numerous charitable, literary and dramatic associations. She has a cotton mart in which dealers are with great advantage brought daily together. She has no Commercial Exchange in which all her merchants and dealers may meet and confer in regard to the great commercial interests of the city. She is the only city of the same magnitude in America which is without such an institution.

There is a particular necessity why the men who handle 1,000,000 barrels of flour, 6,000,000 bushels of corn, 144,328 barrels of rice, 112,601 bales of hay, 183,073 sacks of coffee, 105,786 hogheads of home sugar, and various other commodities amounting, in round numbers, to certainly \$75,000,000 annually, should not have the ordinary commercial facilities of conducting their business. This ordinary facility is a daily exchange. Perhaps New Orleans has been one of the last cities to abandon the old custom of doing business in the counting room and private office of the merchant.

Our cotton merchants were especially difficult to convince, but as men of sense and energy they saw the superior advantage of the modern system, and adopted it. What was the ancient system? To convince the customer that the merchant had superior sources of information. That he possessed more sagacity and judgment than others in the same business. That the old merchant had letters of a late date from first hands in Europe who could predict prices. There was a mystery in the confidential intelligence communicated, and there may have been a feeling of rivalry against others in the same business. Hence the solitude and separation of merchants under the old system. The telegraph has changed all this. One person in the trade knows as much about market rates and stocks as another. There is no mystery and no possible profit in exclusive market news. This fact has, in other cities, brought the merchants together. They discard all endeavor to make high rates of profit and base their estimates on the large amount of their transactions. For it requires no more business ability to load a ship than to load a dray, and a check for ten thousand may be drawn on the same paper as a check for ten dollars. Merchants, then, become not the rivals of each other, but the merchants of one city become the rivals of the merchants of another city. Hence the harmony of merchants who build railroads, and establish steamships, that in the magnitude of their enterprises they may realize a fair profit from the smallest possible margin.

The members of Baltimore have built up a four trade as large as that of New Orleans by simply building a railroad to the Ohio. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati have pursued the same policy. These

merchants are heads of brothers, all co-operating in a common enterprise for a common advantage. The machinery of an exchange is of great economy, both of time, money and labor. A hundred merchants each spend ten dollars a day average in telegrams. They pay to anticipate the same fact which every one knows and enjoys as well as another. A hundred customers are pricing goods among these spendthrifts; what is the use of skimming around looking at samples in a hundred stores? The walk to these stores involves much fatigue and time before a transaction can be closed. Why not bring all these samples, merchants and customers together? One goes to the French Market and finds a hundred market men and women, all sheltered by the same roof, all selling at the same prices. Is it not more convenient and just as economical to fill a market basket than to go all over the city to make a similar comparison?

There is then an economy of time and money in the Merchants' Exchange. This has been proven by its universal adoption elsewhere, and by the triumphant success of the Cotton Exchange here.

But there is a power in the concentrated and incorporated influence of these merchants which individually they can not possess. The provision and grocery trade of New Orleans has declined both relatively and directly. Almost the entire export of Western provisions and much the largest portion of tropical goods is now conducted by roads across the Mississippi and Ohio and to the Eastern sea ports. This trade may be replaced from other countries. Thus a railroad penetrating Central and Northern Texas would command the whole grocery and provision trade with that region. The duties on Western provisions are very exorbitant in Cuba and other countries to the south of us. We have no regular communication with Brazil. All these measures require the influence and interference of our government. A merchants' exchange adding to its daily traffic the consideration of opening an enlarged foreign market and securing better postal intercourse with the countries referred to would command an influence which representatives would be glad to respect and promote.

We are glad to see that leading houses in the grocery and provision business have met and determined that the Merchants' Exchange shall be a success. We leave that the estimated cost of the exchange for one year will be, for telegraphic intelligence, etc., \$8200, and have no doubt, from the liberality of those who move in the matter and the evident interests appealed to, that the Merchants' Exchange of New Orleans, being, in fact, a commercial necessity, will result in a commercial success.

THE SPANIARD MURDERED BY THE WHITE LEAGUE KILLER.

It is difficult to correct errors published in a foreign language by any refutation in the American tongue. Yet we will try to do so. The *Dee* is greatly exasperated because Governor Kellogg, in offering a reward for the murderers of Manuel Munos, has said:

One Manuel Munos, an industrious and unoffending Spaniard was called from his bed and cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men, claiming to belong to the so-called White League of Caddo parish, on the false pretext that he had been carrying arms to negroes.

The *Dee* proceeds to denounce in the dead language the whole Republican party and says:

That it has neither the strength nor courage to engage in strife with the loyal arms, to accept the combat when we have openly offered them.

We suppose that means that the political differences should be settled here, as in France, by nine small editors armed with smallswords.

The time for fighting has passed; those who preferred it went into the field, those who did not went to Paris or Niagara. We prefer leaving these questions to the laws of the country, according to the usage of republican America, and not resorting to petroleum or lead.

But after the usual amount of abuse comes the charges of the *Dee* against Governor Kellogg. They are—

1. That Manuel Munos "was assassinated by four 'miserables,' who had no other motive than robbery."

2. The White League "disapproves of the act with a just sentiment of indignation, and will chastise the authors of such crimes without awaiting the reward offered by Mr. Kellogg."

Now, we are aware that the *Dee* is a very fiery journal, with a highly Parisian style of scandal, but its reasoning is, as we Americans say, very "scattering." So we will put its proposition through the cool crucible and filter of common American sense. "The murderers of Munos," says the *Dee*, "were miserable who had no other motive than robbery." The *Shreveport Times* gives this statement:

At eight o'clock at night three young men rode up to the house of Munos, lit off their horses, went into his house and asked for a drink of water, which was given them. They asked for Munos, who responded. The spokesman of the party then informed him (Munos) that it was reported in the country that he had smuggled, on the last trip of the Texas, a supply of six-shooters and revolvers, which he secretly distributed to the negroes.

The poor widow of Munos corroborates this. She says in her letter to Governor Kellogg:

My husband said, "I am Manuel." So one old man got up and said, "I am sorry. We have got orders to visit your trunk that came on the steamer Texas. They have told us you have brought arms to arm the negroes."

THE TIMES DOES NOT MENTION ANY ROBBERY AT ALL.

The men neither carried off the trunks nor any part of their contents. According to the statement of the widow they carried off \$250 in money and a gun.

Since the occurrence [not the crime] facts have come to light which leave but little doubt but Emanuel was a very bad character. During his residence in this parish he has associated exclusively with negroes. A negro being informed that Emanuel had been killed is said to have replied, "Well, I guess he won't try to arm the colored people any more," or something to that effect.

"From all these circumstances," says the *Times*, "the inference is clear that the belief became current that Emanuel was secretly supplying arms to the negroes in the neighborhood. The young men thereupon determined to ascertain the fact, and if he had been engaged in this infamous business to take measures to put a stop to it. The fact that Emanuel tried a desperate and fatal fight rather than reveal the contents of all the trunks, and two after the young men had assured him they did not intend to injure him, indicates his guilt beyond any reasonable doubt."

From the statement the *Times* concludes that "it is clearly evident that the killing was done in self-defense."

The *Times* even goes further, and assuming that the killing was justifiable, and calls it—

Another bloody episode in the history of Radicalism in Louisiana and of the attempt of Kellogg and his minions to arm the negroes against the whites.

We say no more on this subject than that there was no proof that Munos had any weapons in the trunk.

One use for the extract is, however, to refute the assertion of the *Dee* that the assassins of Munos had no other motive than robbery. The *Times* justifies the killing of Munos on the suspicion that he was arming the blacks against the whites. This goes among the population which does not speak the language of America.

1. That a poor Spaniard was murdered by these men because he was suspected of having arms.

2. That these men were "miserables," who murdered for robbery. It is made more of an outrage to have attributed the act to the members of the Ku-Klux or the White League than it was to murder a defenseless man in the presence of his wife. We haven't attributed this crime to the orders of the White League. The Governor says they claimed "to belong to the so-called White League of Caddo parish."

The testimony of the Widow Munos that one of the men said he "had orders" to search for arms was an indication of associated violence, but the strongest evidence of the Governor's allegation is the defense of these murderers by a White League organ, and the continued assertion that these murderers were guiltless; that they did fight in searching for arms on suspicion, and that Munos was rightfully killed for not submitting to the outrage of search and rapine.

The murderers then, according to the *Times*, did have another motive than robbery in taking the life of Munos. And the White League of Caddo has not "disapproved of the act with a just sentiment of indignation," nor has it chastised the authors of such crimes without awaiting the reward offered by Governor Kellogg.

THE MURDERER MURDERED BY THE WHITE LEAGUE KILLER.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 15, 1874.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

And whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Oahu, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on or after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in obedience to the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, and in pursuance of the powers vested in me by said act, do hereby declare that the said ports are infected places, and that all vessels leaving any of said ports on or after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 24, 1874.

WHEREAS, one Jacob Weidner is charged with a series of bank burglaries and other offenses of like character, committed in the city of New Orleans, and has fled to parts unknown; and whereas, the interests of the commercial community require that, if possible, he should be arrested and brought to justice;

Therefore, I, the Governor, hereby make that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana, to any person or persons who may give such information as shall lead to the arrest of the said Weidner and his delivery into the custody of the criminal sheriff of New Orleans.

Jacob Weidner is a German, about thirty years old, five feet ten inches or five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 150 to 160 pounds. He speaks English fluently, has light sandy hair and mustache, weak eyes, and his front teeth are decayed and discolored and gold filled.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

NOTICE.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, July 9, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW DRAINING MACHINE.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to THE ENGINEER, will be received at this office until 10 A. M. on MONDAY, August 18, 1874, for the erection of a new and improved drainage machine at the late end of Upperline canal.

PROPOSALS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, both general and in detail. The proposals to state the price of the machinery, including pumps, engine pumps, foundations and draft, and also the height of the force, or both, to be seven feet; also to state the quantity of fuel necessary for the discharge of a certain quantity of water in a given time.

EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL CANDIDATES.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF SCHOOL-HOUSE LOT IN ALGIERES.

SALE OF LUMBER.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING THE OUTSTANDING BONDS OF THE STATE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement:

RESERVED FOR UNPAID POLICIES.

LIABILITIES.

STATEMENT.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.