

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 17, 1874.

A man sticks at nothing when he tries to stab a ghost.

The American turkey is a better bird than the eagle.

England sends us 4000 barrels of malt liquors each month.

A copy of a Chinese work in 6109 volumes is for sale in Peking.

La Fontaine has said: "The dovey roads do not lead to glory."

An apple grown in Ohio measures fourteen inches round in the waist.

They should throw flag stones at Sergeant Bates if he comes out again.

The Prince of Wales is thirty-three years old, but looks much older.

Thirty young ladies will make their debut in Washington society this winter.

In California they melt nickels down and make trunk nails of them.

The worst yet is that English girls encore American apples when they like them.

It appears by a Kentucky paper that "two twins" have been born in that State.

Mark Twain has a brother living near Keokuk, Iowa, who is a mighty nigger.

The State of Maine wants her moose protected, but says nothing about her deer.

Philadelphia papers assert that all men of cents will visit the centennial celebration.

Of all the models of the Admiral, Mrs. Farragut likes that made by Vinnie Ream best.

A wise man says, "The greatest can but blaze and pass away," and so they blaze away.

It is said a red hot iron passed over old putty will soften it so that it is easily removed.

The public schools of Albany, New York, require \$183,000 for their support the coming year.

New Yorkers notice that they are having more pleasant weather under the administration of Mayor Wickham.

Urethra intellectual food is certainly an unwholesome and dangerous commodity, and there is too much of it in the market.

"If I bust out a damn you mustn't get mad, mister," was the reasonable request of a Fort Wayne bride to the officiating clergyman.

The editor of the Galaxy very cleverly shows how it is utterly impossible for a man to marry and live like a gentleman in New York on \$1800 a year.

The women of Ceylon were greatly shocked a short time back at seeing an English lady traveling wearing a tortoise shell comb. In that quarter of the globe the article is only worn by men.

Mr. Smalley says of the English people: "The number of people in this country who do not think that the fact of a thing having been done before ample reason for doing it again to the end of time is very limited indeed."

Over 300 trees and more than 800 weedy species of plants are believed to be embraced in the flora of the United States, and of the trees 500 species are tolerably abundant in one region or another, 130 of them growing to a large size.

Messrs. J. Ad. & Valle J. Rozier have just obtained a decree from Judge Meunier, which is rather important to parties interested in small suits before justices of the peace. The amount involved was only \$3.50, but the costs are more than \$25.

A rural paper observed, with great facility of expression: "These moonlight nights! Ah! by how many a vine embowered gate soft eyes look love to eyes that speak again, and the pressure of a tiny hand in huge masculine paw wakes to ecstasy the living heart."

The Louisville Courier-Journal says this of telegraph service: "The Chicago Times complains of the foreign wires are great. It has never known what it is to get telegrams from Nashville and Memphis containing information that has already arrived in the newspapers."

"Time tries all," and on Saturday, the twenty-sixth instant, will be tried the luck of all who hold tickets in the grand single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. The lottery wheel is impartial in the bestowal of its gifts, and the \$200,000 prize may come out for the poorest and humblest ticket holder. A ticket in the hand is worth two in a show window.

Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third United States Infantry, now at the Jackson Barracks, has been ordered to report in person to the chief signal officer of the army for duty. Beside being an excellent officer of the army, Lieutenant Reade is a Knight Templar, and during the late report here did duty on the staff of Grand Commander Joseph P. Hornor.

The St. Louis Globe notices that the westward bound trains are crowded with two young men, who part their hair in the middle and carry Russia leather traveling bags. They have heard that Mr. Sharon, who gave his daughter a million-dollar wedding present, has another daughter in reserve, and they are going West to grow up with the country.

It is said that Dion Boucicault is a lean, cadaverous individual, an enormous worker in all ways, yet very nervous in his habits, and never touches wine or liquor. Eating he has reduced to a science, never eats an ounce more or less, is tempted by no "big" dinners or late suppers, and is said by some who have to work under his direction to be a man of iron nerves and brass muscles.

It is stated as probable that one of the Paris theatres will adopt the rule of closing the doors as soon as the curtain rises, and keeping them rigorously closed while the curtain is up, so that late comers may not interfere with the comfort of all who are seated before. Such a rule can scarcely be put in practice in this country, where people go to the theatre when they feel like it, and if late disturb the audience as little as possible.

FORCED ISSUES.

It might be supposed that what, with the armed investment of the State government, the siege of the Returning Board and the reprieve from assassination granted by the White Leaguers, the Republican party had enough on its hands. It seems, however, that there are others who think differently. Some person unknown to and of whom we have no suspicion seems disposed to force upon the public the issue of a forcible entry of colored pupils into the white schools. We can say further that these persons are neither the State nor district superintendents of education. The movers and the motive of this forcible intrusion is as much a mystery to ourselves as to any one else. But an issue so forced and obtruded at such a time must be met, and we have had no hesitation in expressing the opinions embodied in our article of yesterday.

We are aware the State constitution says: "There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana." Such is the constitution, and it has been embodied in a statute, which imposes penalties upon the refusal to admit pupils without regard to color. Neither this clause of the constitution nor the law has been put into further force than the voluntary acquiescence of pupils and teachers has justified. The enactments were passed at a period when extreme expectations were indulged by persons who proposed to enact abstractations into practical effect. Those who acted upon that idea found its utter impracticability, and have withdrawn from authority or interference in our school affairs. The present school authorities have regarded any attempt at compulsory association of races as fraught with especial mischief and injury to the colored pupils, and calculated to drive the property holders to a repeal of the taxation upon which alone the children of color could expect any education at all.

It has been long our opinion that the compulsory clause of the constitution was imprudent and impossible of execution, and that it should be submitted anew to the people. We are satisfied that the black people would rather have separate schools than no schools. We are convinced that society would be more at peace and less exasperated against negro suffrage were the race relations reconciled by separation, than if these perpetual issues be thrust upon us. Men speak of a law higher than constitutions. There are social usages which can not be repealed. There are acts to regulate the social intercourse which can never be enforced. A constitutional amendment which should give the federal government jurisdiction over religious worship could not force the members of a synagogue to worship in a church, nor vice versa.

A Legislature has the same right to associate the sexes at school as to compel race union. The attempt to compel the one would be as impotent as the other. We hope the imprudent persons who have counseled and perhaps precipitated this issue will perceive the evil consequences of their action. We attribute to them no wish to agitate or enrage society, but they must have perceived that the attempts have done so, and they must remember that in nothing are American men or mothers so sensitive as in the rights or sentiments of their children.

With a reputed disclaimer on behalf of the State authorities of any responsibility for this imprudent and dangerous issue thus forced upon the people, we trust no further trouble of the same kind may occur, until the whole people of the whole State shall have had time to act upon the subject.

Meanwhile we call the attention of the Judiciary Committee to the occurrences connected with the two efforts to compel the association of the two races at school. They will see that the constitution of the State requiring this very thing to be done is practically inoperative, and they may see that if the law of the United States should require the same thing to be done it will require the United States army and a little more to carry the law into effect.

BUT PRELIMINARY. The persistent representations of the White League attorneys, some of which, as that in regard to opening of the sealed safe, have been disproved, tend to produce the impression that the Returning Board is a gang engaged in counterfeiting the acts of the people. The law under which they are compelled to act is a law which owes its existence to Governor Warmoth, a Fusionist. It was made for the purposes of Fusion and so used by them without objection of any one.

But the acts of this board are only preliminary to the action of the Legislature. The findings of the board can bind no one, and any candidate whose claims may be rejected by the board may present them to the Legislature and demand that they be referred to the Committee on Elections and decided by the house to which he claims to belong. The attorneys for the League represent that the organization of the Legislature may be ordered by the members reported by the board. Without knowing whether the majority of the Legislature will be of one party or the other, it is plain that such an organization, if at any time unacceptable to the Legislature, may be changed by that body. A speaker chosen by the members of either house first registered may be at any time changed by its order, and this without cause assigned. Committees may be re-elected, enlarged or discharged by the same authority. These powers grow out of the nature of legislation, and the Legislature of Louisiana has repeatedly illustrated the authority for organization and reorganization. The action of the Returning Board, created under authority of the Fusion party, is, then, solely preliminary, and does not, as it could not, affect the constitutional right of the Legislature to judge of the election and returns of its own members.

The report of the Returning Board is, we repeat, but preliminary. It can neither give nor take away the right to office. If its action be not satisfactory to the White League attorneys,

they will have nothing to do but to besiege the committee of elections with the same abuse, and compel obedience to have been employed in regard to the board, there can be no doubt but they will have as much effect upon the one as the other. But we would like to ask a citizen of any other State what he would think if the authorities appointed by law to decide questions of personal or public right were bayed at by attorneys, endorsed by spies, defamed by affidavits of men who claim that they were approached as professional murderers, and threatened with assassination unless they confirmed with their legal sanction the *ex parte* demands of lawyers whose professional obligation it is to assert any claim and defend any crime—for money.

HOLLIER THAN THOU. One object and effect of this persistent calumny against the Returning Board is to create a popular belief that no man or act of the Republican party can be honest, but that every man and deed of the Fusionists is, and has been, intended for the public good. We have pointed to and proven the public debt created by the Democratic Legislature—the monopolies granted to their Democratic friends, and the flagrant violation of their principles in taking up Horace Greeley, and employing the official agency of a former Republican Governor of this State to control the elections of the State. Our opponents excel us in command of abusive language, but they never have, and never can, prove to the people that they have been honest in their political alliances, or sincere in their professions of reform.

The Republican has challenged the opposition to present its schedule of constitutional and legal reforms. It is silent. It means no reform. Its purpose is to expel the Republicans from the State administration, and to seize on all the offices, with all the powers and patronage which have been denounced as susceptible of such abuse. The people of this city are being awakened to the game thus played at the expense of their business and property. They will scrutinize the character of all individuals who claim office, and require that as candidates or incumbents they shall give some other assurance that they will take care of public money, than that they are members of the White League party.

We can not, of course, expect the Democratic city administration to expose the malfeasance of its predecessors. We know that an official ring had been formed for selling reassessments, and were promised an investigation. What has become of it? The Democratic Administrator of Accounts reports: "I deem it my duty to inform you that E. V. Fassina, late wharfinger and collector of levee dues for the First District, and E. R. Cevalier, superintendent of wharves and acting wharfinger, vice Fassina, are in default to the city for the collection of levee dues, admitted by them in their report, as follows: Fassina, for \$1100.00, as per report; receiving warrant November 11, 1874. E. R. Cevalier, for \$524.00, as per report; receiving warrant November 23, 1874.

Also, that the police judges named below have failed to pay into the city treasury the collections for fees acknowledged by them in their reports to the Administrator of Police: E. Stora, Second District, \$614.50; W. Long, Third District, \$352.50; Lucien Adams, Fourth District, \$293.50. It is proper that I should add, in justice to the persons named, that they claim to offset the amounts due by them to the city against their claims for salary due by the city.

These officers are stated to be "in default." They settle their own salary accounts, and without legal warrant hold to terms which have never been allowed them by warrant. The Administrator is compelled to say:

Under the law, it is clearly the duty of all officers employed with such trusts to pay into the city treasury the funds collected by them, and their claims for compensation be audited and paid in the same manner as all other creditors of the city.

Is such an act legal? Is it just to other creditors? Does it manifest a patriotic zeal for the welfare of the public and justice to others, or do these party purists practice a grab game on the moneys entrusted to them? Such would be the verdict if these incumbents had been Republicans. As protected by the peculiar privilege of the Democracy, not one word of censure appears in the organs of the Democracy. When it shall be enacted by the White League that every man belonging to that association is infidèle in judgment and integrity, and every one not so belonging is incapable of a just action, the consummation of political virtue will have been attained. There being two opposing candidates, one will say, "Stand aside! I am holier than thou." And the Republican candidate will bow humbly before the Democratic Pharisee and withdraw.

PROTECTION OF COTTON. A circular issued by the Memphis Cotton Exchange proposes a series of measures intended for the protection of cotton. This does not merely imply the erection of roofs or the spreading of tarpaulins, but is intended to protect the staple from the abuse and ravages to which it is exposed in its travel through this city.

It is impossible to manifest more affectionate care in preventing the bales from being "rolled over in the mud and rain. Steamers should be careful in shipping cotton, and in discharging it in sheds, and cover it with tarpaulins. Railways should do the same thing. We do not, however, perceive in this circular that the planter is to be protected from the perquisites of the factor, the weigher and the compress. Our Cotton Exchange has taken better care in this last respect, and we can safely promise the planters a reduction of the city crop of New Orleans. This will increase the country product in exactly the same ratio.

The care and economy thus evinced is very significant. Formerly the cotton crop delivered at our outposts was handled in a careless and wasteful manner. Cotton covered the levee and wharves by acres. People abroad may not believe it, but we have seen bales of cotton at Mobile fairly eaten up by the town crows. The planters were then in the hands of the factors, and if they quit one to go to another, the waste and damage was the

THE CANANDAIGUA HERALD.

Enulcating the Bullfinch style of journalism, those of the navy who inhabit the United States steamship Canandaigua, now lying at this port, are publishing a paper on board of that ship called the Canandaigua Herald. In its issue of the tenth instant it takes occasion to comment on the President's message and the accompanying reports. It says, among other things: "The message proper (if the word may be used in one connection) is the same strong and pure platitudes that six repetitions have familiarized—nothing new or practical. 'It hath a very ancient and fish-like smell,' and we can only commend to our all other diseases pertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice."

Price Fifty Cents, By Mail. Address the Editor, DR. CURTIS, No. 5 Rampart Street, New Orleans, La. The book is sold at the store, opposite the Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE CANANDAIGUA SAVINGS BANK. A strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 1, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of \$200,000.

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LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF W. H. HENNING & CO., W. H. HENNING and J. M. Gaudin, Debtors. V. Bankruptcy—No. 1412.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. ELIZABETH MONSIEUR VS. JOHN MONSIEUR. J. HEBERT CERTIFY THAT ON THE SIXTH day of November, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the within case, in the words and to the effect following: "The petition of Elizabeth Monsieure vs. John Monsieure, her husband, docketed No. 409, is dismissed, on motion of Joseph B. Dinkler, counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be rendered in favor of plaintiff, E. Monsieure, her husband, and that she retain the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest thereon, from the date of the demand, to wit: October 11, 1874, until paid, and that she be allowed her legal mortgage on the movable and immovable property of her said husband. Judgment signed November 11, 1874. E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. MRS. THEOZEA GROTSCH VS. GEORGE WILLIAM GROTSCH—80,866. J. HEBERT CERTIFY THAT ON THE SEVENTEEN day of November, 1874, judgment was rendered in the court in the within entitled case, in the words and to the effect following: "Mrs. Theozea Grotsch, Plaintiff, vs. George William Grotsch, Defendant. On motion of George William Grotsch, attorney for the plaintiff in this cause, upon production to the court of the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be rendered in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Theozea Grotsch, and that she retain the sum of \$10,250, with five per cent yearly interest from judicial demand, and costs of suit, with the mortgage and privilege upon the property of her husband in such cases allowed by law to married women. Judgment signed November 17, 1874. E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. MRS. THEOZEA GROTSCH VS. GEORGE WILLIAM GROTSCH—80,866. J. HEBERT CERTIFY THAT ON THE SEVENTEEN day of November, 1874, judgment was rendered in the court in the within entitled case, in the words and to the effect following: "Mrs. Theozea Grotsch, Plaintiff, vs. George William Grotsch, Defendant. On motion of George William Grotsch, attorney for the plaintiff in this cause, upon production to the court of the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be rendered in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Theozea Grotsch, and that she retain the sum of \$10,250, with five per cent yearly interest from judicial demand, and costs of suit, with the mortgage and privilege upon the property of her husband in such cases allowed by law to married women. Judgment signed November 17, 1874. E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

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THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Statement at close of business, Monday, November 26, 1874.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$1,257,722.41. United States bonds at ten per cent premium 67,500.00. Other stocks and bonds 32,402.84. Banking houses and other real estate 157,500.79. Furniture and fixtures 30,491.89. Current expenses and taxes 14,810.66. Cash on hand 162,270.19. Gold coin on hand 29,202.49. Redemption funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States 21,500.00. Total \$2,453,496.21.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock \$1,000,000.00. Surplus fund 25,532.93. Premiums 10,000.00. Circulation 40,000.00. Due to banks and bankers 16,272.66. Earnings since July 1, 1874 45,782.21. Deposits 1,074,190.82. Total \$2,453,496.21.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President. CHARLES E. G. DUPUY, Secretary. BRANCH DEPOSITORY. Corner of Royal and Conti streets. In the Elysian Park building formerly occupied by the Louisiana State Bank.

A CARD. I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business intrusted to me.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD. 2000 COPIES SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature loss of manly vigor, and the means of restoring it to its natural strength.

BANKS AND BANKING. LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK. SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. CAPITAL \$500,000.

THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK. A strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 1, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of \$200,000.

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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending December 31. On fire risks \$1,475,473.53. On marine risks 107,180.82. On other risks 42,874.56. Total premiums \$1,625,528.91. Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1874 \$225,615.53. Less return premiums 11,778.10. Net earned premiums \$1,388,135.28.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock \$1,000,000.00. Surplus fund 25,532.93. Premiums 10,000.00. Circulation 40,000.00. Due to banks and bankers 16,272.66. Earnings since July 1, 1874 45,782.21. Deposits 1,074,190.82. Total \$2,453,496.21.

RESERVED FOR UNEXPIRED RISKS. The company has the following assets: Cash \$2,453,496.21. Bills receivable for premiums 15,071.18. Stocks and bonds 47,514.56. Prepaid taxes and other 7,756.69. Premiums in course of collection 16,272.66. Suspense account 2,500.79. Agency premiums for December 11,003.21. Branch office expenses 4,254.21. Louisiana Cotton Factory 1,970.92. Property corner Canal and Camp streets 7,668.77. Other real estate 25,232.24. Due by insurance companies 1,400.00. Total \$2,453,496.21.

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