

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 22, 1874.

A church clock keeps high time.

The dogs of war—West Pointers.

Rage has been spoken of as mental inability.

There are half a million of face makers in Europe.

The Democratic party has an "official organ" in Algeria.

Great works are performed more through perseverance than strength.

The language of the ancient Germans is said to have been Tontonic for weak persons.

The weight of fish must be determined by the scale.

John Brown's body has been "mouldering in the grave" for more than fifteen years.

There are many men who have the most vigorous opinions on subjects of which they are most ignorant.

Grand catalogue sale of elegant household furniture this day. See Nash & Hodgson's advertisement.

The man who loves children and whom children instinctively love is always a man with a good and sympathetic heart.

Mr. John I. Tools, the English comedian, with his company, has given a performance for the children at the St. Louis House of Refuge.

Over \$9000 has been collected in small sums for the Agassiz memorial, a proof that the American people are not indifferent to the claims of science.

The Vicksburg papers are continually asking, "Where is Davenport?" The smallest boy will please stand up and answer that Davenport is in Iowa.

It is claimed that during the past year \$3,000,000 pounds of raw sugar has been consumed at a St. Louis sugar refinery, and that refined sugar has been sold from it to the value of \$5,000,000.

The fence viewer of Providence, Rhode Island, is to be "allowed \$5 per day for viewing any fence." The office appears to be an easy one, and his salary comes through a broken down fence.

The London Advertiser says that the subject of christening ships with bottles of wine is about to be taken up by the temperance people, who assert that the rolling of vessels at sea is mainly caused thereby.

Texas has had a convention of sheriffs, which occurred at Austin on the twelfth instant. Sixty counties were represented. Its object was to secure concerted action in maintaining the supremacy of the law and punishment of offenders.

It occurred the Shreveport Times "that Mr. Burke might have found many a white man equally capable and equally worthy" of filling the position of superintendent of bridges and repairs for the Second and Third Districts, given to Mr. Hypolite Guen.

Miss Annie L. Howells, a clever sister of the well known editor of the Atlantic, has adventured upon a serial story, which is to appear next week in the Galaxy. Miss Howells resides with her father, the present United States consul general to Canada, at Quebec.

To dun, to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn, a famous bailiff of Lincoln, in England, during the reign of Henry VII. He was so generally successful in collecting money that when a man refused to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't dun him.

It was long a received opinion that in Scandinavian mythology the heroes in the Norse Paradise drank out of the skulls of their slain enemies; rather suggestive of like practices on earth. Later investigation proves the word taken for skulls to mean horns of beasts slain in the hunt.

A small family wishing to go to house-keeping will do well to read the advertisement of "Housekeeper" in another column. A thoroughly furnished house, in an excellent neighborhood, can be had for one-third of first cost, for cash, and possession will be given at once. This is an opportunity not often had.

A wrong impression has become current regarding the suit brought by George S. Lacey and others against the city in the Superior District Court. So far as Rufus Waples, Esq., intervenor, is concerned, his claim is for two and a half per cent on certain taxes collected, not for services rendered while employed as a salaried officer of the city, but since.

Doctor Redfield writes of Andrew Johnson: "Up and down the line, among friends and enemies alike, it is understood that this is the old man's last fight. If he wins the term, it is for six years, and he will hardly ever want office again, and if he fails, he can never get it again. So all are coming up to the scratch with long finger nails and bloodshot eyes, and wool will fly."

The St. Louis Journal has the following anecdote regarding Mr. Fechter's critics: "A certain dramatic critic in this city took occasion to severely criticize Mr. Fechter's Claude Melnotte in the presence of an admirer of the great actor. 'Bear in mind, however,' said the friend, 'that Bulwer highly praised Mr. Fechter's impersonation of Claude.' 'That may be,' retorted the critic, 'but those New York newspaper men can't be relied upon—they are so d—d mercenary!'"

Colonel Mason, of the Fifth Cavalry, writes as follows concerning Lieutenant Charles King, who was seriously wounded by the Indians at Sancti Pass, near the Rio Colorado Chiquito, on the ninth of November: "Lieutenant King is doing well and beginning to sit up most of the day. I think in a month's time he will be able to get around. Since reporting to me for duty he has been of much use, performing work that I could hardly have intrusted to other officers at the post, and has been of much valuable aid to me in managing a large frontier post with an Indian reservation attached. I hope that I will not be detached of his service long."

THE RETURNING BOARD.

It is very evident that the delays in the completion of the canvassing and compiling of the election returns of the different parishes of this State have not been caused by the conduct of members of the Returning Board; and it is equally evident to all who have watched the proceedings of that body carefully that if blame attaches to any one in consequence of the length of time that has been consumed in getting through the work assigned the board by law, it is the lawyers and candidates, who have been contesting the returns of parishes, that are to blame. It must be remembered that in the course of canvassing these returns protests have been entered against their compilation in a very large number of the parishes; and these protests have caused trials to be instituted before the board wherein testimony had to be received from the parties litigant.

The first week the board was in session its time was almost entirely consumed in entertaining motions of counsel and listening to arguments clearly intended to instruct the board as to its powers and duties, but signally failed of their purpose because the very able and eloquent arguments of counsel presented such conflicting opinions in regard to the vital matters at issue as to puzzle the board for the time being and cause it to pause and reflect before coming to a conclusion and rendering a decision on the issues thus made.

After the consumption of a great deal of time in this way, the president of the board, Governor Wells, admonished counsel that they were taking up too much time; that in fact the board stood in danger of being overwhelmed with legal opinions if some restraint was not put upon counsel; and that in self-defense they would be compelled to notify counsel that there must be a limit to their action before the board, or its work would never be accomplished. The gentle admonition thus given had for a time the desired effect. The board was permitted to go on with its labors with no other delays than were necessary to give notice of protests and have them filed, together with such testimony as was available at the time.

With the delays thus experienced the board, by holding day and night sessions, was enabled to get through the work of canvassing returns in about four weeks. Then came the most difficult part of its work—that of examining the testimony and determining the contests that had been made against the compilation of certain returns, embracing parishes that had been returned Republican, and others that had been returned Democratic. In some of these parishes partisanship and irregularities have only resulted in making the contest for office very close, it has rendered a very nice discrimination on the part of the board necessary in order to determine the contest so as not to defeat the will of the majority in any instance. These contests, in order to prevent interruption of the business of the board, have been determined in executive session—albeit members of the board being shut out from those sessions. This work progressed for some time without serious interruption or dissatisfaction. The contests in the parishes of Carroll, St. Helena and Sabine were decided after mature deliberation by the board upon what it considered, no doubt, just and equitable grounds, and although its decision in each of these cases seriously affected Republican interests, we have yet to learn that Republicans have denounced or threatened the board for its action in the premises. But mark how different becomes the conduct of Democrats the moment the board, actuated by a sense of justice, renders a decision that is adverse to what they regard as right.

The decision of the board in the Natchitoches and Atchoules contests has already caused a pile of Democratic anathemas to be heaped upon the Returning Board, and threats of the most damnable character are freely hurled at members if they dare, in the further exercise of their duties, do anything that is not held to be right by the Democratic party—which, in plainer language, means that the Returning Board will be as violently dealt with as were the Republican voters of Northern Louisiana if it dares, in the exercise of its duties, doing what it deems right, not return a Democratic majority in the Legislature and elect Mr. Monrose as State Treasurer and return at least four Democratic Congressmen.

As a means of further delaying the completion of the work of the board, Democratic counsel yesterday made a motion before the board to have the decision in the Natchitoches contest reconsidered. Now, this, in the face of the notorious fact that in a free, fair and peaceable election, such as the law gives to the voters of this State, that parish would give a Republican majority of from twelve to fifteen hundred, looks very much like trifling with the time of the board and the patience of the law-abiding people of this country.

We will say to the board that if it should consent to open the door for a reconsideration of the judgments it has made in the contested parishes it would never have a peaceful ending.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our contemporary the Times, in an article under this head makes a suggestion—namely that the grades of the public schools be so lowered as to abolish the High Schools, and confine the education provided by the State and city to the branches, taught in the primary and grammar schools.

This would certainly be a good compromise as a temporary expedient; for though the government, especially in this republic, is bound to furnish to its citizens a rudimentary education, it is not bound to dispense to them scientific culture. This of course is desirable when compatible with its means, and when no

good reasons exist to prevent it. Under existing circumstances in this city there exists besides the chronic pecuniary disabilities with which we are afflicted, an additional reason for temporarily abolishing the High Schools; namely the stimulating effect on race prejudice produced by the higher branches of learning. For instance, the two races have, for two or three years past, peaceably met in various primary and grammar schools here and there throughout the city, and no ill effects have been apparent therefrom; no deterioration in the manners, morals or scholarship of the white children. In point of fact, no verbal communication between the pupils is permitted in the school room during school hours, and it is well known that during recreation, the pupils select their own associates just as grown folks do in society. If, therefore, there has been association between children of the different races attending the public schools, it has been from choice.

It is a notorious fact, then, that the two races, composing our population, have been peacefully represented in several of the schools of lower grades for some time without "contamination," and without protest; but, when an attempt is made to carry the system still further, war is proclaimed. Early in life, black children and white children, brown children and yellow, play together in our yards and in our streets, and, barring a certain defective pronunciation of particular words, which sometimes clings through life to the tongues of even "our oldest and best," no special evil has arisen from the association. In later life, under existing laws, the two races are thrown together as political equals, in political clubs, at the polls, and in the halls of legislation. The white child can hang on the dusky bosom of an African nurse, can learn from her his first notions of God and of the mysteries of nature, and acquire from her defective utterance vices of pronunciation of life-long endurance. As it grows in years it can play ball or jump the rope, make mud pies or dress its doll in company of colored associates. When grown to maturity the white woman can sit morning after morning in the company of her colored seamstress, or the man can engage in the political associations mentioned above.

But during the brief period of life spent in the High School this "intermingling of the races" can not be endured. There is something in the study of algebra, moral philosophy and rhetoric that sets white blood boiling at the mere thought of studies being undertaken in common with colored blood. Well, then, let those pride rousing studies be conducted in future under parental auspices, and the less exciting three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic, with the rudiments of grammar, geography and history, be the only branches taught at the public expense. Perhaps then we shall have peace.

POLITICAL MURDERS.

The recent trial in New York of one Richard Croker, a Tammany Hall politician, and office-holder, for the alleged murder of one McKenna, though it resulted in a disagreement of the jury, nevertheless was productive of good results and should afford to other parts of our country an example worthy of imitation. The murder of McKenna occurred at one of the election polls in New York on the day of the last election, and the deed was alleged to have been committed by Croker, a bitter Tammany Hall partisan, while engaged in an altercation with James O'Brien, an opposition candidate for Congress. After the act had been perpetrated, a charge was made against Croker before a police captain, and subsequently before Coroner Wolcott, also a Tammany office-holder, and after a mock investigation and under the fear inspiring influence of John Kelly, the Tammany Hall leader, the coroner's jury acquitted Croker.

This, however, did not satisfy the public and District Attorney Phelps, one of the best criminal prosecutors New York has had, obtained an indictment for murder against Croker. Upon that indictment Croker was arraigned, brought to trial before Justice G. C. Barrett, one of the Supreme Court judges of this city, a few days since. The trial occupied one week, and resulted as before stated.

The evidence on that trial showed that Croker and three associates went from another part of the congressional district where the election was progressing to the place where the murder was committed, as self-constituted regulators of the election, each one being armed with weapons to enforce their behests upon any who should object to their interference in thus controlling the elective franchise. O'Brien, the candidate opposed to the Tammany Hall nominee, coming to the place where these armed regulators were, was met, insulted and assaulted by Croker, and doubtless intending to kill O'Brien, as was alleged, shot McKenna instead. The counsel for Croker, in summing up to the jury, claimed that he had a right to go about from place to place and act as he did, as a citizen in the exercise of his privilege as an elector, though it was denied that he fired the shot which killed McKenna, but the presiding judge, in his charge to the jury, stated that the right of citizens peaceably assembled for the exercise of the elective franchise was of too sacred a character to permit any man or set of men to interfere with, or molest them under any pretense whatever. He denounced the practice of carrying deadly or concealed weapons on such occasions as without the authority of law, and deserving of the severest punishment. The effect and result of this trial in New York can not be but salutary and beneficial upon the disorderly elements which have been in the practice of attending the elections in that city to intimidate those who do not belong to or work in the interest of their party.

The jurors in that case, discharging a faithful and responsible duty, honestly disagreed as to finding a verdict, but there they will not be hounded and molested, as we learn some of those jurymen who sat in the Grant parish case have been because they found a verdict against some

of the parties who were tried before them. This (business of intimidation and murder for political differences as it has prevailed in many of the Southern States, under the strong hand of the law, if administered by honest, conscientious and fearless judges, sustained by jurors who will not fear to find "true verdicts according to evidence," will not continue, if perpetrators of such crimes are dealt with as they deserve to be.

Surely we have had enough of this bloody business of political assassination, and it is time the peaceable citizens of all parties should unite to put down every attempt of unruly men to their own volition suggested by some political disappointment to redress alleged grievances after the manner in which it has been done here and elsewhere throughout the South.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The Democracy of New Orleans, in their gallant achievement of expelling the little colored girls and boys from the public schools of this city, have gained a characteristic victory. It is a victory of unreasoning prejudice and injustice over law and justice, and will be followed inevitably by such consequences as may be necessary to right whatever wrong has been committed. It is believed that in a few days a procession will be ordered by suitable authority to glorify this great victory, and that the colored Democratic patriots who ornamented the latest Democratic procession in carriages will be allowed to carry the torches in this one. There is also some talk of a Te Deum.

MARRIED.

DOXELLY-MCCARTHY—At St. Patrick's Church, Galveston, Texas, by Rev. Father Fallon, on Sunday evening, December 13, Mr. THOMAS J. DOXELLY to Miss MAGGIE MCCARTHY, both of New Orleans.

PROCLAMATION

KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

EDICT XVII.

To All Whom These Presents Shall Come.

Know ye, that inasmuch as His Most Gracious Majesty the King of the Carnival proposing visiting this, his Imperial Capital on Mardi Gras, the NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875, it is hereby ordained and decreed:

I. That the owners and managers of all railway, steamboat and other lines of transportation extending throughout the royal domain, immediately caused to be promulgated a reduced tariff of fares for the benefit of all royal subjects who may desire to participate in the festivities incident to this most auspicious event.

II. That in order to testify to their traveling loyalty, and to properly honor their sovereign liege, on the occasion of his triumphal entry into his capital, all royal subjects resident therein are hereby enjoined to furnish him with themselves into organized bodies, reporting promptly to the Department of War for assignment to station and service.

III. That in consideration of ready and implicit obedience to this our royal mandate, each and every loyal subject is hereby absolved from all services and obligations to any other power than that of His Most Gracious Majesty, and all other semblances or forms of government now existing in anywise conflicting therewith, either civil or military, State or national, whether de jure or de facto are hereby abrogated and abolished.

Given under our hand and seal, at the port of San Antonio, this twentieth day of November, A. D. 1874, and the one thousand and third of our reign.

By the King's Most Excellent Highness, REX.

BATHURST.

Carnival Palace, New Orleans, December 14, 1874.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15, 1874.

To His Majesty King Rex, greetings.

Your proclamation No. XVII, as recorded, and notified to me, is hereby received and accepted in compliance with your royal mandate THE MOBILE LINE, with its connections, running palace sleeping cars from St. Louis, Louisiana and Charlotte to New Orleans, will greatly reduce rates from all parts of your realm, for the four first quarters of interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that said dividend of New Year's cash be paid in cash on or after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

JOHN A. BARKER, Secretary.

EDWARD A. BARKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Office of the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C. July 5, 1874. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches that they are called upon to present to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 157 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, Pass books which properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they may be properly returned and balanced. JOHN A. J. CHEWELL, ROBERT H. HARRIS, E. H. L. BRIDGEMAN, Commissioners.

A CARD.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and all accommodations for the transaction of all business entrusted to me. GERRARD, Auctioneer and Appraiser, No. 13 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Profits during the year ending December 31, 1874:

On fire risks.....\$146,632 52

On marine risks.....101,180 53

On river risks.....42,976 54

Total premiums.....\$290,790 59

Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1874.....\$125,652 52

Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873.....117,786 137 33

Net earned premiums.....\$147,855 54

Reinsurance.....\$42,923 28

Losses on fire.....\$152,670 01

Losses on marine.....2,526 90

Losses on river.....9,774 91—267,971 81

Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest received.....7,748 87

Commission on agency business.....17,602 71

Dividends.....2,752 97

Reserve paid to the assured.....2,752 97

Particulars:

Annual interest on capital stock.....\$1,000 00

Five per cent dividend.....2,752 97

August, 1874.....2,752 97

Five per cent payable in February, 1875.....2,752 97

Reserve for unexpired risks.....\$2,752 97

The company has the following assets:

Cash.....\$6,007 18

Bills receivable.....15,077 17

Bonds, city and other.....13,000 00

Stocks, Gas Company and others.....67,514 90

United States bonds.....27,750 00

Premiums in course of collection.....100,470 00

Stocks on hand.....\$125,652 52

Agency premiums for December.....11,012 30

Warrant account.....6,759 69

Branch office.....6,394 21

Louisiana Cotton Factory.....1,970 43

Property owned Canal and other interests.....70,682 71

Other real estate.....26,322 20

Due by insurance companies.....7,465 76

Total.....\$774,546 51

Liabilities.....\$774,546 51

Capital stock.....\$500,000 00

Unpaid dividends.....12,856 43

Interest on capital stock, due in February, 1875.....42,700 00

Dividends payable.....1,716 00

Other liabilities.....9,284 08

Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses.....11,459 99

Total.....\$774,546 51

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

J. W. HICKS, Secretary, J. T. WELLS, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1875.

P. CHARLES CUYLER, Notary Public.

No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on or after that date.

Directors:

GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, M. PATRICK, H. H. LACROIX, FORRESTAL, GEORGE W. BARCOCK, AUGUST KROHARDT, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILNER BERRY, SCHUBERT, R. A. CROFT, CHARLES LAFITTE, S. T. TOLSON.

SEVENTH-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CREST MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, MAY 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874.....\$40,596 56

Less reinsurance.....11,500 00

Less losses paid and estimated.....\$19,523 52

Less losses paid and estimated.....\$19,523 52

Less losses paid and estimated.....\$19,523 52