NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 226. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2377.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday December 31, 1874.
THE TROVATORE.
Grand Opera by Verdi.

FRIDAY, January 1, 1875.—Matinee at 12 M.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. DORINA—Ballet, one act. de30 2t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Entire change of programme for the New Year's holidays—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday December 31, January 1, 2 and 3. Grand gift matinee on New Year's day—An elegant silk dress—Two companies in one. The elite will embrace the full strength of the specialty organization. To conclude with the extravaganza INVISIBLE PRINCE. Monday, January 4—THE SEA OF ICE. de31

VARIETIES THEATRE.
JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
Last appearances of the popular artiste, MRS. D. P. BOWERS, supported by Mr. J. C. McCullom and the entire company.
Thursday evening—LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
Donna Diana.....Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Prince Cesar.....Mr. J. C. McCullom
Friday evening—Farewell benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, when she will appear for the last time as ELIZABETH, Queen of England.
Saturday matinee—By special request, the great historical play, in five acts, of MARY STUART.
Saturday night—MACBETH.
Monday—FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY in the great play of DIVORCE. de31 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Last week of the celebrated comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
Wednesday Evening, December 30, 1874.
And until further notice,
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
Hon Beverly.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
And the
SAILOR OF FRANCE.
Henri St. Cyr.....Henry W. Mitchell
NEW YEAR'S DAY—Grand Chanfrau Matinee at 12 M. 5000 elegant toys will be given away.
FRIDAY (New Year's night)—Farewell benefit of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
SATURDAY—Last Chanfrau Matinee at 12 M.
SUNDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. T. Harris.
Prices as usual. de30

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS A.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans,
On Saturday, January 16, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
40 prizes of	500 are	20,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are	900
279 prizes, amounting to	$30,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 2?1 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR DECEMBER 30, 1874.
CLASS 309.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	52	23	42	7	9	31	21	14	20	35	53	15	37

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this thirteenth day of December, 1874.
R. PERALTA.
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

SALOONS.

HOYT'S VARIETIES BAR.
34.....Burgundy Street.....34
UNDER VARIETIES THEATRE.

Having leased the BAR of the Varieties Theatre for the ensuing season, and having made arrangements that will, I trust, meet the approbation o the most fastidious, I respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public.
no4 3m CHARLES J. HOYT

REWARDS.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, SUNDAY EVENING, a black and tan terrier DOG; hair thin on left shoulder; weighs about six pounds; slight nick on edge of one year; answers to name of "DANDY." Any person returning him to No. 262 Canal street, will be paid $30. No questions asked. de29

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—LARGE, AIRY AND HANDsomely furnished apartments, in a central locality, convenient to the cars, will be rented at very moderate rates, by applying at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, over the National Bank. de13 1m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 320 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WITH OR WITHout board, in a desirable location, convenient to two lines of cars. No. 35 Rampart street, between Common and Canal streets. oc22

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

By mutual consent MR. T. F. GWATHMEY, retires this day from our firm.
de22 1w LOVELL & BAILEY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.
SAMUEL SMITH.
A. W. SMITH.
CHARLES KILSHAW.
New Orleans, May 19, 1874.
my20 1m jy5 19 aug 23 se6 20 oc4 13 no8 22 d

The Opposition to Republicanism.

"Reno," an intelligent correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writes from New Orleans, under date of December 24, as follows:

This question of party, as connected with the united and bitter opposition to Republicanism so painfully evident in Louisiana, is one not quite so readily solved as might at first thought be imagined. Like the elements composing the body politic, it is at best decidedly mixed. A call for a State convention found far from a united people. It developed, in fact, not a little feeling, as well as a variety of interests and differences, the overcoming and harmonizing of which occasioned no little solicitude in the patriotic councils of the faithful. There had been nothing like political harmony and very little like organization since reconstruction. The generally admitted failure of a miserable attempt at Fusion, as represented in the ticket of McEnery and Penn, had done little to improve the situation. There was a complete and utter breaking up of anything and everything like party ties. A few would-be representative individuals claimed to speak for the Liberals. Certain sections of the State had got into the seemingly confirmed habit of returning so-called Independents. There was a recognized element that had passed for Reformers. There remained a vestige of the veteran Democracy. To effect an organization of all the different elements was the problem. There were other issues, too, that occasioned no little trouble. Certain parishes on the western frontier, for instance, developed a strong feeling in favor of seceding from the State and annexing themselves to Texas. There was a general feeling of jealousy, too, among politicians in the country as against city supremacy. It showed itself, on the start, in a call for an independent convention. To cap the climax, quite a strong organization had sprung up in the city, known as the Hives. Its members distinctly repudiated all party affiliation. They were repudiators, in fact, in both a material and political sense. Their platform was nothing more nor less than repudiation. They claimed a membership of several thousand voters. They represented, as understood, several millions of real estate. Their peculiar tenets were known as far from unpopular throughout the State.

The Democrats, true to their nature, through all their defeats had alone maintained anything like a party organization. The State at large having been Democratic in the past, too, the country press were of the same olden school. Between the two, the Democracy turned out masters of the situation. There must needs be something like party machinery through which to effect anything of an organization for the future. That of the campaign of 1872 had fallen to pieces of its own weight. The various conflicting elements making up the original fusion had no joint representation in any shape, save as found in the so-called Committee of Seventy. The Committee of Seventy, limited in its duties to the prosecution of the claims of McEnery & Co. before Congress, were recognized as having no further authority. They had paved the way for a campaign. They had laid the foundation for abundance of campaign material for the Northern Democracy. They had put the ball in motion that was to give the lie to the previously incontrovertible fact, as advanced by Senator Morton, of a generally peaceable and quiet condition of affairs. There could no longer be a claim of a general acquiescence on the part of the people in the existing government of the State. They were becoming stirred up to a spirit of resistance, quite as demonstrative as even the most rampant of the Northern Democracy could desire. The Committee of Seventy had quite fulfilled their duty in the premises. They were neither authorized nor prepared to take the initiative in a movement looking to the organization of the generally convulsed and discordant elements.

The old-time Democracy, ever on the alert, took advantage of the situation. Under the auspices of a relic of a former Democratic central committee, a call was promulgated for a State convention. It brought forth, as before stated, a call for an opposition convention, as emanating from the northern and western portions of the State. Originating in the jealous fears of the country politicians, the issues were as between the White League extremists and the former more politic Democratic leaders in the city. The call as promulgated from the country had for one of its signers no less a personage than McEnery himself. It was at once a declaration of independence and conscious superiority on the part of the country extremists. It was a blow, open and direct, at the more conservative or leading classes of the city Democracy. It challenged immediate action, too, on the part of the Liberal elements, as represented by Mr. Penn. They must show a strong and energetic hand, or be literally overridden by the rank and file. Between the Conservatives and the Liberals, as a consequence, a movement was forced on the part of the Committee of Seventy. The Committee of Seventy must needs attempt the somewhat desperate feat of riding the elements it had been chiefly instrumental in putting in motion. It came out in the role of mediator. The immediate result was a new and joint call, through the machinery of the so-called Democratic Central Committee, indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, for a general or "People's Convention."

The situation, in the meantime, aside from mere party considerations, was becoming alarming enough. The process of stirring up the people for political effect was fast producing its legitimate fruits. Peaceable and quiet enough at the close of the last session of Congress, they were now seen everywhere turbulent and excited.

Through a large portion of the State, the organizations of White Leagues had obtained a complete and absolute control. Combining, very naturally, the vicious and lawless elements of, at best, a somewhat lawless community, such elements, as was natural, fast gained the ascendency. Their hatreds and animosities were kept at fever heat by constant appeals to their prejudices through an intensely bitter and partisan press. They were as constantly stirred to action by local and generally unprincipled politicians of the old time Democratic school. It was a re-enactment of the opening scenes of 1861. All of the lower elements were fast welded into a compact mass in the lead of the same old fell spirits of rebellion. As then, the spirit of partisan hatred and lawlessness overrode and crushed out, by its very intensity, and consequent intimidation, all opposition among the better and more peaceably disposed citizens.

Through a large portion of the State, more particularly the Northern and Western parishes, the State officials had been forcibly driven from their homes. There was, consequently, nothing of legal authority that could offer any restraint. It was general lawlessness, with not a little of outrage, and even murder. It was a rebel Democracy, rampant for possession of the State.

The situation, as developed in New Orleans, too, boded but poorly indeed for the supremacy of the more Liberal elements. The various orders or councils of the White League, originally framed, as understood, for political effectiveness, were seen gradually assuming the compact form of a military organization. Composed, in the main, of the younger and more inflammable elements of an intensely inflammable community, the organization, at best, was far from conservative in its tendencies. It was made little less so by constant and insidious appeals to its prejudices and hatreds through the most ultra of a more than proscriptive press. Public opinion, from sheer force of prejudice, rapidly drifted into the old time channel of the rebel Democracy. The *Picayune*, as the assumed and recognized organ of the more respectable and liberal elements, strove in vain to stem the tide. There was presented the desperate and impracticable expedient of seeking to direct the current by leading the way.

The effort to organize a "People's Convention" through the machinery of a Democratic organization could have but the one result. It must necessarily result in bringing all of the various elements under control of the Democracy. There was presented, however, no resource. Those of the more respectable or liberal elements, too, must needs take the lead. The representative mercantile and business classes, as found in the South, and particularly in Louisiana, are the veriest cowards imaginable in so far as political independence is concerned. Brave, perhaps even to rashness, in a personal sense, they yet cower in abject submission at the first crack of the whip, as applied by the recognized conservators of public opinion. It is the only explanation of much that must otherwise seem incomprehensible in Southern, and particularly Louisiana affairs. Public opinion at best, is a mere irresponsible mob; its conservators, a bevy of equally irresponsible politicians. Those who, from their social and moral standing, should at least give tone and character—should, in fact, direct—are as completely in the background as though devoid of a political existence. Worse than this, they are made to act as a sort of a moral shield for that which, however repugnant, they have not the proper nerve to denounce. It is thus that the murders and outrages so intimately associated with the name and seeming creed of the Louisiana Democracy find an ever ready apologist in the person of any of the more respectable classes. It is thus, too, that in all of the so-called "popular demonstrations of the people"—such, for instance, as that of the fourteenth of September last—all those of the upper classes are assumed as in the lead.

This more respectable or liberal element, representing, as they do to no little extent, the Old Line Whigs, could have little of sympathy, save as based on mutual prejudice, with the old school Democracy. The two elements, in fact, had been gradually drawing asunder. Public feeling, however, or perhaps I should more properly say, public prejudice, was fast assuming an unmistakable direction. There was little, if any, attempt on the part of the more respectable classes to stem the tide. Their sons, too, were the leading spirits of the White League organizations. They formed the *creme de la creme* of a second generation of Louisiana chivalry, anxious to do and die for their native State—for its independence from Radical rule.

With the action of the Committee of Seventy, the Liberal elements, powerless to resist the pressure and under the spur of their prejudices as stirred up in every conceivable shape against the Republicans, were forced into line. It was to be a "people's convention,"—a second fusion, that was to be an overwhelming defeat to the Radicals, and a consequent regeneration of the State. The Liberal or more respectable classes must needs, perforce, as a patriotic duty, display a proper zeal in the cause. They must give a proper moral tone to the movement by showing themselves in the lead. They might thus hope to direct the elements for the good of the State.

It was thus a pressure on the one side, and an exhortation to duty on the other. Between the two, they took up the cross of the Democracy. The result, as might have been foreseen, showed the White League elements in full and complete control. That which was to be a "People's Convention" rejected the appellation, even, with contempt. While the doors of the congregation were open to all, none but those of the simon pure were allowed to partake of the sacrament. The nominations, in the main, were of the most ultra of the White League Democracy. Those of the more respectable or Liberal elements were generously accorded the right hand of fellowship, to the extent of being allowed to extend their countenance and support. They were given something more—they were given the honor of affording a shield of respectability to the master spirits in the rear. They were represented on the original ticket in 1872, in the person of Mr. Penn, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. They had stood by Mr. Penn through all the controversies of the past. They could not desert him now, in the opening of a second campaign that was to redeem the State from Radical rule. They had committed themselves, too, in a joint participation in the Convention. They had been represented in the Committee of Seventy in the person of its president, Mr. Marr. They had contributed the means, in the main, through the Committee of Seventy, for the prosecution of the claims of McEnery and Penn. The Committee of Seventy, in seeming requital, was taken in out of the cold. It was merged into the Democratic Central Committee. Mr. Marr, the former president of the one, in reward for his services, was made chairman of the other. Of all men in the State, if to be judged by his services, he deserved most at the hands of the faithful. He was rewarded with empty honors, while those of the simon pure plucked the fruit. As a spur to continued patriotism, he is to receive a lion's share in the future. He is to be decorated with the honors of a seat in the United States Senate; that is, provided there is no slip between the cup and the lip. In the meantime, he fills the post of responsibility. He is the representative, too, as understood, of the respectable classes; he is a Liberal and an Old Line Whig. The Liberals, through him, may be said to form a screen of responsibility for the revolutionists in the rear.

We have thus the more respectable elements, seemingly, to the front, and lacking the moral courage to relieve themselves from the situation. In the rear of these, as well understood, is a bevy of revolutionists in actual control of the machine. Behind these revolutionists, again, are all the elements of revolution at seeming command.

The revolutionary masses, from the first, have crowded their revolutionary leaders. The leaders have forced the issues with the government and the party in power. The government and party have receded step by step, through weakness and a desire to avoid a collision. The Liberals would fain control the elements by riding the storm. Their representative, as chairman of the State Central Committee, a venerable old line Whig, is riding the Democratic bull in the desperate effort to guide him by the horns.

The Most Dangerous Allies of Thieves.

As it is by no means probable that all the burglars will be killed by their victims in the country, and that some will return to the city where we have not yet learned the advantage of the summary method of dealing with thieves which has become so popular and effectual in the rural districts, it may not be inappropriate to direct the attention of the police to some of the formidable allies of the criminal classes who reside in quasi respectable association in the city, and who afford greater encouragement to the commission of crime than any other class ever tolerated in a decent community. It is hardly necessary to say that we allude to persons of apparent respectability, both male and female, who live in reputable houses and present a genteel appearance, and yet are the known or suspected *media* between thieves and those from whom they have stolen. The police can scarcely be ignorant of the existence of such a class. They are everywhere—well dressed—well connected—well supplied with money—thoroughly informed of the pursuits and proceeds of all the most notorious and successful housebreakers and pickpockets, and always ready to suggest the very sum that would insure the recovery of a lost watch or a necessary pocketbook with valuable but not available contents. These people might be very properly classed with vagrants but for their respectable connections; for they really have no visible means of support. They should be taken care of, and the sooner the police take them in the better. They do more to encourage crime than the fence-houses, which are not half as numerous as they used to be, and are the more dangerous because they are most likely to elude the suspicion of those for whose ostensible advantage they offer their services. When the officers of law shall have succeeded in getting rid of these adjuncts of the various grades of thieves who live in this community, there will be no trouble in getting rid of the thieves themselves.—*New York News.*

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1874.

Second District Court.

The following successions have been opened: Betsy Burthe, Philip Gilbach, Susan Charlton, Daniel C. Byerly, W. H. Toy, W. H. Cummings, John Dixon, Mrs. C. B. Glanner, Mathias Holtzmacher, Gustave C. Timpe.

Fourth District Court.

State vs. Seymour Van Deusen.—Application for a writ of habeas corpus. Petitioner's objections against the legality of the writ of the justice of the peace of Nathitoches overruled; but he being entitled to bail, bonds were fixed at $500, and the proffered security being accepted, he was discharged, to appear before the Seventeenth Judicial District Court to answer the charge on which he was held. The papers were ordered to be sent to the clerk of that court.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Cullom, by consent, heard an argument in a case of damages for a forged check. He will also sit on Thursday in chambers for the same purpose.

The High School Exhibition.

The commencement exercises of the Boys' Central High School occurred last night at St. Patrick's Hall. The room is too large for youthful speakers to be heard distinctly; but all did their best, to the gratification of their friends. The music was supplied by the young ladies of the Upper Girls' High School, who were present on the platform. We append a programme of the exercises:

Salutatory.....I. Ambrose Smith
Essay—"Conflicts of Mind".....H. A. Mercier
Oration—"The Spirit of the Age"...Fred F. Hansell
Declamation.....B. Titche
Declamation.....M. C. Kohlman
Essay—"Life is Short and Art is Long." Charles Eckhardt
Latin Oration—"Metus Potentis"..Sam L. Gilmore
Declamation.....H. E. Barton
Essay—"The Ancient Classics." Charles P. Guichard
Declamation.....Joseph Flanders
French Oration—"La Vie est Courte et l'Art est Long".....Samuel W. Rawlins
Essay—"The Last Man".....N. H. Zelnicker
Declamation.....M. Gutheim
Poem—"Xanthe".....John F. C. Waldo
Declamation.....W. B. Seeskind
Address to Retiring Seniors.....T. J. Lewis
Valedictory.....James Byrnes

Cheap Sewing Machines.

It is a lamentable fact that the inventors of labor-saving machines rarely reap the reward which is due to them. It too often happens that labor and brains are compelled by want to surrender to capital the material advantages which by right should be secured to the inventor. While the inventor of the sewing machine can not be said to have shared the fate of his less fortunate brethren, it is yet true that the bulk of profit arising from this labor saving invention has inured to the manufacturers. To continue in the enjoyment of such easy money making upon the product of another man's brains and the actual necessities of the poor working classes, these capitalists are petitioning Congress for an extension of what is known as the Wilson patent, which is the contrivance for feeding the machine.

It is to be hoped that a prompt denial will be given to this petition. Should the patent be permitted to expire, competition will soon reduce the price of sewing machines to $12, or at most $20. The poor working women will be benefited, and the wealthy manufacturers can easily find new sources of profit.

The Bulletin.

In reference to the statements that appeared in yesterday's *Times*, in which a nice set of complications were announced as attending the prospective management of the *Bulletin*, we would state that a prompt solution of the matter was yesterday rendered by Judge Tissot. Mr. Page M. Baker was appointed by the court manager of the *Bulletin*.

Mr. Baker is a thorough newspaper man, and unites with a long and varied experience, rare tact and ability. We tender to Mr. Baker and the *Bulletin* our hearty congratulation, the one on his well merited appointment, and the other on having obtained so efficient a manager. No material editorial changes will be made.

Variety Dramatic Club.

At the annual election of officers held last evening by the Variety Dramatic Club, the following was the result: President, John M. Conway; vice president, William Gowland; recording secretary, John R. Stewart; financial secretary, A. F. Michel; treasurer, Bertrand Beer, and stage manager, S. J. Hart. Messrs. D. Rose, Max Stern and G. Booth were chosen as the committee on cast, and Messrs. S. J. Hart, P. R. Angelovich and D. Montgomery, Jr., as the committee on finance.

Quiet for the Present.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, December 26, says that dispatches were received there that day from responsible parties in New Orleans that there would be no further demonstration by the White Leaguers until after the special committee appointed to visit Louisiana had made their report.

Personal.

The REPUBLICAN office received a visit yesterday from Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, State Senator from Claiborne parish.

Hon. Michael Hahn, member of the House from St. Charles parish, arrived in town yesterday from his plantation.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No 50 Chartres street, on December 30, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 62°; at 2 P. M., 65°; at 6 P. M., 63°. Lowest point during the night of December 29, 61°.

Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

The usual watch night service will be held in this church to-night. The sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Service to begin at 10:30 P. M. Seats free.

The Speakership.

The *Meschacebe*, an independent paper, published in French in the parish of St. James, expresses its opinion on the question of the Speakership of the House of Representatives:

For us, who have but a feeble voice in such matters, it is but right to recognize the liberal spirit of the Representative from St. Charles, and to predict that he can perform an important part in a time of compromise and transition, and such a time might happen if the Republican party were willing to make opportune concessions. But extremes seldom come together, and it is truly difficult to see how Governor Hahn can become the candidate of either party of extremists. He will perceive for himself how little success he met with at the hands of Republicans in his course in the last Legislature and the misdirection of his efforts to arrest the progress of corruption in the State and parish.

Our Street Cars.

About the year 1860 a few long heads of this city thought that something better than cumbrous omnibuses could be brought into use. Owners of omnibus lines were foremost in the project, and after making extended comparisons as to cost, concluded to experiment with horse cars; we say experiment, as the effort was not much more. One line had been in existence several years previous, which proved that rails were better than lumbering vehicles. The line referred to was at one time from the corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, up Baronne to Triton walk, through Tivoli circle, up St. Charles to Jackson street and to the river end of that thoroughfare. Two horses were used to pull a kind of two-story car, and a conductor collected the dime fare.

Gentlemen fond of smoking delighted to sit on the hurricane deck, under an awning, and puff smoke without stint. These clumsy old vehicles could carry more than fifty passengers, and often did. This arrangement continued until 1861 or 1862, when the Magazine street line went into operation. The new arrangement was so far superior that even the old fogies who controlled the Jackson street line actually thought that they might make an improvement, but they acted slowly. They were compelled to lower their fare to five cents, which pulled their heart strings tremendously. After great deliberation the managers concluded that the innovations on the Magazine street line really possessed merit, so they determined to wear out their two-story bunkers and adopted the new fashion, and at last a change was perfected, and the excellent result we see daily.

At first capitalists hesitated in taking stock in the new line, and for several months there was danger that the enterprise would end in failure. Gradually the fact dawned on a few citizens that the project had money in it. Slowly and surely the stock increased in value and other lines were constructed, until to-day our city is belted with iron rails to such an extent that the most distant homes can be reached speedily and easily. A person may ride from the barracks to Carrollton, about ten miles, for fifteen cents, or travel from the head of Canal street to Metairie Ridge for five cents, and in cars which are generally kept in good condition.

The system worked well, but invention was not idle; managers desired to cheapen expenses, and fertile brains were racked to work out new devices. Half a dozen styles were brought out on paper, and they seemed all that was desirable. Out of these experiments only one has succeeded—an invention by Dr. Lamm. His last effort was a fireless engine, and they are to-day performing good service on the Carrollton road, above Napoleon avenue. If our readers do not understand what a fireless engine is, a short trip to Carrollton will explain the matter better than pen and ink can.

Louisiana.

The New Orleans "committee" has been appealing to the people of the United States again in an address of arraignment of the authorities of that State, but more particularly of the Returning Board. And they use such intemperate and undignified language as to impress the ordinary mind that they are engaged in a fight with political opponents, are liable to get the worse of it, and seek outside assistance. They may charge Governor Kellogg with many things, and he may or may not be guilty, for all that the people of the North can know, but when they speak of the army being used to oppress the people, and of its being "within the whistle of Kellogg," they disclose a state of feeling and an obliquity of judgment that cost them the sympathy of the Northern people.

The party which this committee represent assert, in advance of the official canvass, that the vote in November resulted in a majority for themselves, and they demand that the count shall so result, no matter what the facts may be. They apprehend that it will not so result because among the returns thrown out for fraud are some that returned Conservative majorities, and because the members of the Returning Board who are acting under oath do not do as the outside politicians want them to do, they are denounced as minions of the ruling "usurpation." They prejudge the result and demand that it shall be made to conform to their wishes.

Such a course is not calculated to elicit much sympathy from them. The people of the North care little about who fill the offices in Louisiana, so that the State be wisely and progressively governed. It lies across the pathway of the commerce in the Mississippi valley, and by its disorders and political wrangles since the war has damaged the whole Northwest. It is time some method of establishing peace and confining partisan rancor within proper bounds were adopted.—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Military Command at New Orleans.

The change in commanders at New Orleans, which is understood to be in contemplation, has no political significance, and is not dictated by any dissatisfaction with the conduct of General Emory, either as an officer or a private gentleman. The attitude of the government toward affairs in Louisiana is unchanged. There is no more and no less determination to sustain the Kellogg government than has existed ever since Kellogg was made Governor. The responsibility for sustaining him in his office rests now, as it did a year ago, with Congress. The insinuation of the Louisiana people here that Emory is to be displaced because of his sympathy with the Conservatives and his personal and family relations with the ex-rebels, are disgraceful to their authors. General Emory is an old man, one who remained true to the flag against influences which led other officers into the rebel service, and who has earned, by a great many years of faithful service to the government, an easier position than the command he now holds. A change, it is understood, will be acceptable to him. The proposition is not new, but has been under consideration for some time, and at first General Sheridan was thought of to send to New Orleans, while fresh troubles there are possible at any time. There is now no reason to expect that troops will have to be employed to keep the peace or maintain Kellogg. The subject will be again before the Senate after the holidays, when the resolution concerning Pinchback's election will be taken up, and there will certainly be no disturbances pending the discussion in that body.—*New York Times.*

A Remembrance of New Orleans.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, speaking of the dinner given to King Kalakaua at the White House, says:

The State dinner given in honor of the King Tuesday evening was a very brilliant affair. The handsome suite of drawing rooms, including the East Room, were well lighted and fragrant with the breath of flowers. In the Green Room hung a life-sized equestrian portrait of General Grant, more than sixteen feet in length, painted by Mr. Pierson, an Italian artist, who was engaged more than eighteen months in perfecting this work of art. Mrs. Grant considers the likeness of her husband exceptionally excellent, and the horse is a fac simile of "Cincinnatus," the President's favorite charger. The picture was presented to General Grant some time last March, by Dr. Rochum Crasto, of New Orleans.

Congressional Investigating Committee.

This body, recently appointed by Congress to investigate the conduct of the late election in this State and the action of the Returning Board, met yesterday in the chambers room attached to the United States District Court, located in the Customhouse, and organized. The committee is composed of Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio (chairman); Hon. W. W. Phelps, of New Jersey, and Hon. C. N. Potter, of New York.

Judge H. C. Dibble appeared as the representative of the Republican party, assisted by Hugh J. Campbell and John Ray.

The Democratic party was represented by Judge Kennard and Mr. Zacharie.

General Thomas C. Anderson and Mr. Oscar Arroyo, members of the Returning Board, and Judge Ray and Mr. Zacharie appeared before the committee and were examined in the matter of the proceedings of the Returning Board.

Judge Dibble addressed the committee at length.

The committee then adjourned to meet in the evening in Parlor P of the St. Charles Hotel.

The evening session was occupied in taking the testimony of S. B. Packard, State Senator E. D. White, Mr. Clay Knoblock and E. A. Burke. The testimony of Mr. Burke was not concluded, and will be resumed this morning. Before the committee adjourned, in order to determine whether the action of the Returning Board had been just and proper, or, as represented by the Democracy, outrageous and infamous, it was decided at the suggestion of Judge Kennard, amended by Judge Dibble, that the returns of the parishes of Rapides, Assumption, Iberia and Caddo should be investigated, and that witnesses should be sent for with the view of enabling the committee to determine what had been the course of the Returning Board.

The committee adjourned to meet this morning at eleven o'clock in the Customhouse.

Arrival of General Sheridan.

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, United States army, who left Chicago on Monday evening, arrived in this city last night by the Jackson railroad and took rooms at the St. Charles Hotel. The General is accompanied by Colonels George A. Forsythe and M. V. Sheridan, of his staff. Mrs. Colonel M. V. Sheridan and Miss Irene, daughter of General D. H. Rucker, are with the party. It is possible General Sheridan may have with him orders to attach the Department of the Gulf to his military division if desirable, but the officers of his staff express themselves as if out for a holiday and intending to visit Havana before their return to Chicago.

There is in Greenfield, Massachusetts, a collection of pictures painted twenty years ago by George W. Mark. The artist had the odd idea that the prominent figure in a picture ought to be of extraordinary size. Thus in one work Washington appears as a giant in the midst of a pigmy cabinet, and the same unappreciated principle of art is carried out in the whole collection.

Go to Mobile and see the processions New Year's eve. You can return in time for business next day. Pullman sleeping cars will be attached for those wishing same. Tickets for round trip only $5.

Cuban Matters.

A dispatch from Havana, dated December 19, says:

Last week the Cubans made quite a handsome capture of a pretty large convoy, sent out from Puerto Principe for one of the forts on the line of the Trocha. Some ammunition was obtained.

Pancho Jiminez has been doing good service in the Cinco Villas with his little army. He has been collecting horses and cattle and driving them into the Central Department for the use of the main body of the army under General Maximo Gomez, safely crossing the Trocha with his droves of four-footed reinforcements.

General Concha has no hope of ever being able to put down the struggle by force of arms. He has asked the Madrid government for extraordinary powers, in order to issue a proclamation offering a general amnesty to the Cubans in the field as well as those abroad, as the only means of ending the war. The Madrid government refused to grant him power for that purpose.

Four hundred and fifty soldiers arrived yesterday from Spain. They, with the remainder of the regular soldiers, are to be immediately sent to Puerto Principe, and all the colored firemen and the newly drafted men who have been garrisoning the Lastunas fortress are to be sent to the Cinco Villas district. Concha is going to concentrate twenty-eight battalions in Puerto Principe in order to attempt to check the Cubans. Every convoy lately sent out from that place has been obliged to have an escort of no less than 2000 men. The firemen are all colored men, formed into battallions, officered by white men, and armed with rifles and bayonets—novel weapons to operate against a fire. These troops have done good services in garrisoning the different forts and intrenchments.

Yesterday morning a duel took place between a lawyer named Mendo Figueroa and a young man named Jose Castellanos, son of a lawyer of notoriety. A newspaper article which Figueroa published against the father of young Castellanos, accused him of extortion for having in settling up an estate charged a fee of several hundred thousand dollars. Young Castellanos had an interview with Figueroa, and asked him to retract his statements. Figueroa refused, whereupon young Castellanos struck Figueroa with a cane. A duel ensued, in which young Castellanos was killed at the fourth fire, a bullet striking him in the middle of the forehead.

Young Castellanos was very much esteemed by his acquaintances, and his untimely death is deeply regretted. He left a wife and a child only five days old.

The elder Castellanos is a Mexican, and it is said that his record in his native country is none of the best. He obtained notoriety and was decorated with a cross by the former Queen of Spain for fighting a duel and killing his man in Mexico for having uttered some detractory remarks about ex-Queen Isabella. He was obliged to leave Mexico, and came to Cuba, where he was awarded a good position under the government, and later began practising law.

Mendo Figueroa is a lawyer of some note, formerly an employe of the government, and a man of upright character. Young Castellanos was buried this morning. Several other duels are talked of as being on the tapis; one resulting from the above and another between two partners in a mercantile house.

By a late decree of General Concha the taxpayers are notified that half of the treasury bonds of the last issue will be received in part payment of taxes; that is, the extraordinary tax of ten per cent on incomes, said treasury bonds to be destroyed in the manner and proportion as the Spanish Bank bills, thus funding the issue.

Several persons have been imprisoned in Trinidad upon suspicion of holding intercourse with the Cubans in the field, and also on account of being closely connected with some of the principal leaders by family ties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Mail service to Key West by steamer from New York, Baltimore and New Orleans will be supplied from Cedar Keys by steamer.

Schenck Slandered.

Loose statements connect the name of Minister Schenck with the corruption fund of $750,000 of the Pacific Mail Company. The speculators had a hold on him, and it is said scared him into the Emma mine swindle. The ruling spirit seems to be Stockwell.

Alexander H. Stephens Visits the President.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, accompanied by a few political friends, had an audience with the President this morning. The latter left his private office and came down stairs to see the honorable Representative from Georgia.

NEW YORK.

Declined the Russian Mission.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Ex-Senator Morgan has declined the mission to Russia.

Closed for New Year's.

The Stock, Produce, Cotton and Gold Exchange close Friday, but will be open Saturday.

Controller Green to be Removed.

It is reported Mayor Vance has decided to remove Controller Green to-morrow.

Insane.

Kate Stoddard, the murderess of Goodrich, is hopelessly insane.

A Vote of Censure.

The board of apportionment this afternoon passed a resolution censuring Controller Green, for paying an excess of $50,000 for interest on the public debt over the sum appropriated for 1874, without the consent or authority of the board.

FOREIGN.

South American Troubles.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Panama dates to the twentieth received. Nothing new from the Isthmus. Peruvian dates of the sixth instant state Pierald and a few of his adherents still remain in the mountains, although an attempt had been unsuccessfully made to dislodge them, in which the government troops had four killed and four wounded.

A party of men connected with the mountain robbers made their way into Callao on the sixth, and expected to capture one of the two castles that commanded the town and harbor.

These were allowed to enter, and then the gates were closed. They were all armed, and money was found on them with which they expected to bribe the soldiers.

Later dates state the rebels in Mount Porata were assaulted on the seventh and again on the eighth by the government troops, and were dispersed in all directions. Pierola, the leader, and his officers escaped. The battle was fought literally in the clouds, at an elevation of 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The losses on neither side are given. Some 3000 troops were engaged in the battle. President Pardo commanded one party in person.

Nicaraguan Dignity Offended.

Owing to the summary dealings with some Costa Ricans who failed in starting a revolution, and who fled to Nicaraguan soil, whence they were pursued, captured and shot, the government of Nicaragua claims their soil has been outraged, and wants reparation.

Minister Williamson.

George Williamson, United States minister, is at Managua, Nicaragua.

Von Arnim's Appeal.

BERLIN, December 30.—The public prosecutor anticipated Von Arnim in his appeal to a higher court.

The Archbishop of Cologne Again in Trouble.

The Archbishop of Cologne has again been fined 30,000 thalers, and will probably be incarcerated.

Pronounced for Alphonse.

MADRID, December 30.—General Martinez Campas pronounced in favor of Prince Alphonse, son of ex-Queen Isabella, and,