New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 24, 1875.

Bad weather is not badly needed.

Collectors know when their work is dun.

When new bonnets are in danger churches suffer.

Felo de se has been translated as meaning a fellow deceased.

Spanish proverb—It is a wise child that knows where his mother is.

A very sly man stays always at home for fear of being found out.

The terrible weather keeps deadheads away from the theatres.

An American pianist by the name of Kitten is making music in Italy.

There are a class of imposters in the West called bogus grasshopper sufferers.

It is thought Miss Neilson will soon be able to travel and break engagements.

The judge appointed to succeed Durell is like a rumor, because he lacks confirmation.

Florida is spoken of as a nice place for invalids to spend their days and their money in.

The Tichborne claimant works at tailoring in the Dartmoor prison. Look out for a new suit.

John Thicken is to publish a new city directory for Milwaukee and will thicken the population.

Dreams of permanent peace in Europe are vanishing. The London *Times* says "all men are arming."

Just because King Alfonso was taken sick some one called him the ill legitimate heir to the throne.

Callender's Georgia minstrels have located in Brooklyn, where they will play during the calendar year.

Mme. Adelaida Ristori, the celebrated Italian tragedienne, is acting at the "Gran Teatro Nacional," City of Mexico.

London papers report the burning of "Strolling Actresses Dressing in a Bark." It was a picture of great value by Hogarth.

A traveling correspondent writes that the St. John river, of which Canadians talk so much, is nothing but a bight from the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Alfred Roco died in his seat in the Opera House at Houston, Texas, during the performance of the play of "Kit," on the night of the eighteenth instant.

Colonel S. H. Edgar, vice president of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, has placed us under renewed obligations for considerate and substantial favors.

On Wednesday evening, February 3, a concert, directed by Messrs. Watts and Beardslee, will be given at Grunewald Hall, for the benefit of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The "Lambs of the Good Shepherd" of the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church will give an entertainment at Temperance Hall, over the Bible House, on Saturday evening next.

The services in the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church will be conducted this day and evening by Rev. James Morrow, pastor, services commencing at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

Mr. E. F. Thorne, who withdrew from the Varieties Theatre Company during the engagement of Mrs. Bowers, is acting at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, with Mr. E. L. Davenport.

It having been intimated that the colleges were crazy on the subject of regattas, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says such can not be the case, for the colleges are still in possession of their faculties.

An exchange says: "Jerusalem would seem to be an unpleasant place for people who don't care to be murdered. More than a hundred murders have been committed there within a year, and not one of the murderers has been punished." O, Jerusalem, thou has fallen to the grade of Louisiana!

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the contents of a boot and shoe store, situated at No. 200 Camp street, First District of this city. And at 4:30 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, household furniture and movables.

Louis Grunewald, music publisher and dealer, favors us with two new songs and choruses, sentimental in character, and having the elements of popularity, the one entitled "Golden Locks Have Turned to Gray," words by D. C. Addison, music by G. W. Persley, and the other called "The Lane that Led to School," words by S. N. Mitchell, music by H. P. Danks.

A fashionable but forgetful author took a novel to the Paris *Francais* for publication, and was cordially received. Calling again his manuscript was coldly returned to him. The editor told him to look at page thirty-seven, which he did, and found the following: "Here he was seized with an irresistible desire to slumber. Was it surprising? He had just perused two columns of the *Francais*."

Mr. William M. Connor, the leading spirit of turf interests in the South, an occasional journalist, a thorough gentleman and a good fellow generally, leaves the city to-day for a trip to Kentucky. He will visit Louisville, Lexington and other places, and take a look at the promising colts at the breeders' stables. Mr. Connor makes this journey in the interests of the Louisiana Jockey Club, with a view to making the spring meeting in New Orleans as attractive and successful as possible.

The Boston *Transcript* has this to say of the improvident man who "still lives." "Daniel Webster would have cut a sorry figure as a Roman. In old Roman days the debtor could be taken home by the creditor and kept sixty days, fettered with irons not exceeding fifteen pounds in weight; at the end of which time, if the debt remained unpaid, he could be brought before the people on three market days, on the last of which his body could be cut into pieces according to the number of creditors; or, if they preferred, he could be sold into foreign slavery."

CRAVING FOR SYMPATHY.

The appetite of "this people" for sympathy is something stupendous. They can not get enough of it; but still, like Oliver, extend their quickly emptied bowls and beg for "more." They are not particular either about the quality of the article, or the spirit in which it is given; all is fish that comes to their net. For instance, every Democratic meeting at the North which chooses to make use of our troubles as political capital against the administration is welcomed as a demonstration of sympathy with the turbulent, revolutionary element which keeps Louisiana always in a ferment. That Boston meeting is a case in point. It was heralded all over Louisiana as an evidence that the people of the old Bay State in general, and especially those of the Hub itself, without regard to party, had risen en masse to testify their sympathy with "this people" in the grievous wrong put upon them, and their sharp condemnation of the President and General Sheridan. But what were the facts? What representative men of Boston were present and took part in the meeting? There was one, Wendell Phillips, and he was there for the express purpose of protesting against the condemnatory resolutions offered, and to expose the meeting, so far as it pretended to represent the public sentiment of Boston, as a sham and a cheat.

For years past the same wail of wrong and oppression and over-taxation has been going up from this community, and the South in general, until the ear of the North is wearied of the sound and its stomach nauseated with the details. And what does it all mean? Simply that certain men, reared to consider themselves the natural rulers and office holders of the South, and deprived temporarily of their places, are unwilling to remain in the condition of forced inaction which the want of place compels, and are determined at all hazards to get what they call their "rights"—that is, the power of handling the public money. Who believes that these men, had they the power, would repeal what they call obnoxious laws. No, when they had the administration of them, such laws would cease to be obnoxious." Who believes that the taxes would be reduced? They would be no longer burdensome when the collection and disbursement of them was in Democratic hands. The fact is these complaints are all bosh, for if business here is depressed, which nobody can deny, there is no reason to [illegible] set of men rather than another, [illegible] the turbulent element which [illegible] armed and drilled to be ready [illegible] some emergency might arise requiring the use of gunpowder; in short, the White League. Men who "keep the peace" by being ready "at a given signal" to turn [illegible] a military organization are not [illegible] frame of mind to pursue the ordinary avocations of a settled, thriving, money-making, taxpaying community. Such men will always have wrongs crying out for vengeance. Let them forget their so-called "wrongs," go to work, sell their hams, lard and dry goods; their tobacco, whisky and gunny sacks, pay their taxes, and, when election times come round again, let them be conducted as in peaceable communities without fraud or intimidation in any form; and after a decently prolonged perseverance in these courses there will be no more wails for sympathy sent up. We shall find that sympathy is a commodity for which we have no further need.

VOID OBLIGATIONS.

The decision of Judge Hawkins in the case of the State vs. the New Orleans-Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, probably disposes forever, of a troublesome question. Not only is the State relieved of the obligation to pay bonds issued to the company amounting to $2,500,000, with interest, but mendacious opposition orators and newspapers are deprived of another chance to charge upon Governor Kellogg an act which he did not commit. It has been a favorite deceit with uncrupulous demagogues to charge to the present State government the responsibility of issuing the bonds which form the object in dispute in the suit just decided by Judge Hawkins. As a refutation we have only to refer the intelligent reader to the lucid history of the legislation on the subject given in the opinion of the learned Judge. With the obligations in favor of the company created by the laws prior to the passage of the act of twenty-second April, 1871, we have nothing to do, as they were all canceled by the failure of the company to comply with the conditions. The act of 1871, was passed, however, under the pretense that there was yet some life in the old obligations, and a condition named, which, as usual the company never complied with, and probably never intended to. The court holds, therefore, that the bonds issued under this act are void for want of valuable consideration, and the State officers prohibited from paying the interest upon them, or recognizing them in any manner.

Governor Kellogg has been repeatedly charged with having issued these bonds. Those who did not go so far as to accuse his excellency of originating them have contented themselves with falsely representing that he was in favor of paying them, funding them, or compromising in some manner by which they could be exchanged for valid securities. The truth is (and every intelligent man in this State knows it), he opposed them from the very onset of his career as Governor. There is no doubt that much of the hostility shown to his administration in New York city originated in consequence of his opposition to the schemes of the railroad ring. At all events, we have noticed that ever since the contest began between him and the holders of these void bonds, there has been no difficulty in getting the papers of the metropolis to assail him in every style of abuse. He has been falsely reported in a hundred ways, and criticisms founded upon these reports have been freely published. No difficulty has been experienced in getting up a mass meeting to denounce his administration as corrupt and himself as a usurper. It made little difference whether six hundred or sixty persons responded to the call. The papers next morning, those in the hostile interest, had it appear as a rousing affair—a great outpouring of the people, while those which had not been subsidized wondered what it all meant, and said nothing.

But the bonds are dead. They will pass out of the arena of politics and be no longer used as a ghost to frighten ignorant people into voting against the Radical ticket. A great cloud has been removed from the property of the people. Both he and Governor Kellogg deserve the public gratitude for their firmness and success. Both are likely to find out that "small thanks are still the market price" for the most signal services of Republican officials. We shall insist, however, that hereafter, their enemies omit from their list of charges against Governor Kellogg's administration any responsibility for the Chattanooga railroad bonds. They may withhold any acknowledgment of his services, on the plea that he has only done his duty; but the basis of their pet complaint has been removed, and is no longer available as a campaign missile.

NAPOLEON III. AND BISMARCK.

For the past quarter of a century two men in Europe have filled the public eye, distinguished for their power of controlling the political events of their time as each one chose to direct. The one the chief of his nation and the other clothed with unlimited authority by his sovereign master. For nearly fifteen years Napoleon III. as the Emperor of the French, was the mainspring of continental politics. Every change upon the political chess board was due in one way or another to his influence. He planned this war or revolution; he prevented that from coming to a head. He reconstructed the map of Europe. He gave a new impulse to the current of political opinion, even in countries where he exercised no direct power. Under his guidance France became a source of reactionary ideas as she had once been of revolutionary ideas. The people became tractable and docile, as before his rule they had been turbulent and ungovernable. He brought order out of confusion; confidence and credit to his nation.

For the past ten years Prince Bismarck has held much the same position. From the time of the war between Prussia and Denmark to the present he has been the controlling spirit of every aggressive or defensive movement of his nation, which has brought it to its present commanding position as one of the leading powers of Europe. He has changed the map of Europe as often as Napoleon III. He has become the object of hate or admiration to surrounding nationalities, as he has assumed to interfere in the political events of his time. The principles which are supposed to sustain his policy have had as much currency as the maxims of statecraft attributed to the late French Emperor. Germany has for the time taken the place of France, as the caldron in which political revolutions have their origin are always simmering.

These two men appear to have had the same political end in view. The one, an escaped adventurer from his prison, becoming the head of a great nation, obtains his power through force and fraud, and holds his place with an iron will; the other, ascending through the customary stages of political advancement to become the first Minister of a constitutional empire; each proposed to himself the same object, viz: the supremacy of his nation. There is a very curious similarity between the two careers in at least three points—in the professed basis of their power, in the measures resorted to to sustain it, and in the purposes for which it is used. The popular estimate of these two men outside of their own country is that each in his own way was despotic. While Napoleon III. ruled he submitted to no dictation or criticism of his method of administering the affairs of State. His motto, "*l'Etat c'est moi!*" was sufficient to stop all cavil or questioning from any of his people. If the world outside talked of his throne supported by bayonets, he referred to the eight millions of voters who had elected him Emperor. In the same way, Prince Bismarck never shows the steel underneath the glove. He is only the humble instrument of his imperial master, who, in his turn, holds his power to promote the welfare and carry out the wishes of the great German Fatherland. It is not Prince Bismarck that malcontents at home or enemies abroad have to deal with; it is with the united German people. He is nothing except as their mouthpiece.

It is said that the popularity of Napoleon rested on nothing better than fear, while Bismarck claims his upon the obvious impress of reality, and the love and confidence of his countrymen. This is as yet an unsolved question, which can not be immediately determined.

In the measures resorted to by these two men to sustain their power, in one respect at least, is strikingly similar. Both were afraid of the criticism of the press. One would have liked to prevent an opposition newspaper from finding its way to any one of the eight millions on whose devotion he professed that his power was built; the other has fully succeeded in keeping opposition newspapers out of the reach of German readers. The one under his system of censorship effectually muzzled the press and silenced all opposition. In France there were a few semi-official journals and others which used extreme caution in giving publicity to opinions which the government was know to dislike; in Germany there is scarcely a newspaper which does not receive occasional communications from the press bureau, and which is not tongue-tied at all events, it is upon the questions to which these communications relate. Prince Bismarck is very sensitive to criticism upon the rostrum or through the press, and is bent upon silencing every expression of opinion opposed to those which he claims to represent. That this is effectually done, is manifest from the tone of some of the German journals, notably the *Cologne Gazette* and *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which amuse themselves with sketches or pasquinades addressed to the "Spiritual Hercules of the Century," not daring to make an open attack upon the German chancellor, as they are evidently inclined to do, except for the fear of prosecution under the press laws of that country.

It may be objected that, whatever resemblance may exist between the means which these two statesmen have employed to retain their object, there is none to the objects themselves. Napoleon labored to build up a throne that he might transmit it to his son. Bismarck's ambition is to aggrandize the German people. The great German empire is the idol of his worship. This aggrandizement of his people has become as dear to the great chancellor as the leaving of an inheritance to a child would be to an affectionate parent.

To accomplish this, he has made as many sacrifices and run as many risks as though the end of his labors had been the establishment of an heir to a throne. The Popes of the sixteenth century are a striking example of this, and the triumph of a policy which has governed every action of Prince Bismarck's public life may be as dear to him as the temporal aggrandizement of an elective crown was to a childless pontiff. In this point of view the object of the one was as personal as the other. Napoleon desired to make France great in a particular fashion, and he believed no one was so competent to do this as himself. Bismarck's actions are inspired by the same sentiment, and to that end he proposes to make Germany great through the means which he alone suggests and causes to be put into execution.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Since the close of the Crimean war, which arose out of the desire of Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, to extend his dominions and to obtain the control of the Black sea and the Bosphorus, there has been considerable interest and much diplomacy manifested by the powers immediately interested in the securing the trade and commerce of the country known as the Danubian principalities. This country is partly under vassalage to Turkey, and the government and people are under what is called a protectorate, in which England has a share on account of the trade which she is allowed to carry on there. Much dissatisfaction has been felt by Russia and Austria at the favoritism of the Turkish government shown toward England in giving the monopoly of the trade of these principalities to her, to the exclusion of other nationalities. The system pursued by the Porte of closing its frontiers and those of these vassal States to the continental markets has been very advantageous to the English trade, and on this account the monopoly has been enjoyed by the English traders owing to its command of the seas. The triple alliance under which the war was made upon Russia is now changed by a triple alliance made between Russia, Austria and the German Empire, by which the two former hope to produce a result in depriving England of her power and influence over Turkey, and securing that trade of these vassal principalities which has been to her a source of considerable revenue. Formerly, when the Crimea was invaded by Russia, England, France and Italy were in a position to control and regulate the affairs of the East, from which England derived the largest benefit. Now, however, the number of the powers insisting upon the maintenance of the Turkish *status quo*, and who had an interest in such maintenance, has diminished. France has her own troubles, and is without the man of destiny to interfere in foreign complications, and therefore is out of the field. Italy has her hands full at home with measures of finance and inward security. England isolated, and without the co-operation of such allies as those named, could scarcely hope to intrigue against the combination which Russia has secured. Austria is devoting herself to her commercial interests on the Danube without the fear of that opposition which at one time she was sure to meet in that direction. Germany, without any direct interests of her own to serve, has been working loyally in harmony with Austria and Russia out of sheer gratitude to the latter. As for Russia herself, the head centre and animating spirit of this alliance she is firm in her resolution to protect her co-religionists whose lot is cast among the Musselmen, actuated, as always, by her anxiety to promote their material as well as their moral good, she cordially gives her support to a movement which tends to develop the well being of the Christian principalities of the Danube, and ultimately absorb a portion of the territory now under the control of Turkey in the already vast dominions of the Russian empire. The movement on the part of Austria in relation to the trade of these principalities as against the interests of England, naturally drew Turkey and England closer together, and when the coalition of the three continental empires reduced the power of the Porte to a shadow, Turkish statesmen sought the friendship of England more eagerly than ever. Austro-Hungary lying contiguous to these provinces, perceiving that a closer and more direct communication with these vassal principalities on the lower Danube was of vital importance for the development of her trade, began to take measures to secure this object. The Porte regarded this sudden change in the traditional policy of its neighbor as the first step towards the total destruction of the Ottoman power in Europe, and it accordingly took up an attitude of rigid opposition to Austrian designs, which were the making of commercial conventions with the authorities nominally governing these principalities. In this opposition Turkey was supported by England, it being the interest of that government to prevent any other power from finding a market for its goods in the East. It was then hoped that the united forces of the two States would be sufficient to avert the danger of Austria getting the trade of these vassal States into her hands. It is said that these principalities have a desire above all things to cast off the Turkish rule, and thus secure to themselves absolute independence in commercial matters, and that Austria, in furthering this desire through the aid it might give, would place these people under an obligation of sovereignty, in view of the fact that they are of the same race as a considerable portion of the Austrian subjects.

Notwithstanding the opposition of England, Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian minister, persisted in his policy of commercial negotiations with the principality authorities.

When it was announced that the diplomatic agent of the Roumanian government had arrived at Vienna to make final arrangements for a commercial convention the attitude of England changed. It was no longer a question for England of diplomatic defeats alone, but the loss of commercial advantages, concerning which the English government is so sensitive. If Austria came first England would then be shut out of the market, and thereby lose the very object on account of which she had made so many sacrifices in sustaining Turkey against the aggressions of her more powerful neighbors. As a counter check to this visit of M. Costaforu as the representative of the Roumanian government to Vienna, the English ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to take the necessary steps for concluding similar conventions with the Danubian principalities to those which are being negotiated at Vienna.

The race is a fair one between England and Austria, with the chances in favor of the former, on account of the assistance that doubtless will be afforded by Turkey to her English ally, she having at least nominal control over the principality government.

It is satisfactory to know that in this struggle for commercial control it will be peacefully conducted, and whatever the final issue may be, it will end in another victory in favor of the settlement of all such matters by arbitration and conference rather than by force or the arbitrament of the sword.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The full text of Vice President Wilson's letter to the Springfield *Republican* has been received, and will be found in another column. There is nothing in it to justify such a garbled version as was sent from Washington by telegraph. On the contrary, it is full of practical suggestions, and chiefly a reaffirmation of the policy of the Republican party for the past six or eight years. Particularly in Louisiana has the earnest and persistent effort been made to draw from the ranks of those who led them into the rebellion that very large class of Douglas Democrats and Old Line Whigs, who were so reluctant to be dragged into it. Yet there have been difficulties in the way which Mr. Wilson can not possibly be familiar with, but which have been encountered and felt by the Southern Republicans, as well as the "large class" referred to.

We quite agree with the Vice President that the success of the Republican party is one of the political necessities of the country, perhaps vital to the integrity and perpetuity of the government. Also, that it has in its own hands the means of self-preservation, and from the indications to be seen in nearly every Northern Republican exchange, there is little doubt that preparations are being made for a very lively resistance against all opposition. We have nowhere seen or heard of a prominent Republican who despairs of the republic or of his party.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who visited New Orleans, and who was present in the Representatives' hall when the Democrats attempted to run away with the State government, and from his associations had peculiar advantages in learning their plans, gives the following paragraph concerning the line of action determined upon, as illuminated by Dr. McMillen, who was the adviser of Mr. Wiltz at the *coup d'etat:*

The object of the McEneryites was fully explained by General McMillen, formerly a practicing physician in Columbus, Ohio, now the United States Senator elected by the McEnery Legislature, in answer to a comparatively mild revolutionist, who, in the midst of the confusion, ventured to suggest that they proceed according to the law. "Oh, G—d d—n the law!" roared McMillen, "you do what you are told. We propose to organize a McEnery House, and then recognize the McEnery Senate and the McEnery State government." This was their purpose, but I think the President was in error when he assumed that next they proposed to overthrow the Kellogg government by violence. They simply proposed to put in operation a second State government, in the hope that by this means they would bring Congress to recognize the one or the other by some decisive action.

Retrenchment and Reform.

It seems, according to the Summit (Mississippi) *Times*, that the action of the Mississippi Legislature, lately in extraordinary session, did not meet the wishes of the people, and that paper charges that it did not fulfill the promises made by the Ames Republicans in the last gubernatorial canvass. There is there, as here, a demand that State expenses shall be reduced, in order that taxation may be lessened, and yet no positive or definite plan has been settled upon in either State whereby the achievement of these ends may be accomplished. The *Times* reminds the Republicans of Mississippi that their party stands pledged to an economical administration of public affairs and a positive reduction of taxes, and asserts that unless these pledges are made good, the days of the Republican party in that State are numbered. It says the party leaders must rise above the petty tricks of political demagogues, and use their energies and their brains to originate and push to successful issue some well matured and definite plan that will positively reduce the public expenses and the rate of taxation. This wholesome advice to the political leaders in Mississippi may be read with profit in Louisiana. The General Assembly of the State is now in session, and the members thereof are pledged to retrenchment and reform; and unless some well matured plan is adopted and made into law, whereby the yearly expenses of the State can be greatly reduced and taxation lowered, the days of the Republican party in Louisiana will be numbered. The people are tired of promises in this respect. Something more than promises is now to be given. Therefore, our Representatives should drop all contentions about appointments to office, and set to work in earnest to bring about retrenchment and reform in this State.

A good deal has been said about a reduction in the salaries and fees of all offices in the State, and a disposition has been also manifested to abolish all unnecessary offices. Now, we do not doubt but there is brains enough in the General Assembly to originate and push forward such a system of retrenchment and reform as will reduce the expenses of the State so materially that a reduction in taxation will soon follow. When this is done the contention for office will be found to be far less than at present. Then the emoluments of office being cut down to reasonable rates—say less than one half of what they are now—the office would be more apt to seek the man, than the man the office. This course would affect alike Democrats and Republican office seekers, and the Governor's office would no longer be beleaguered by members of the Legislature demanding office for their friends. In that case the principal cause of the strifes and turmoils of our people would be at an end, and peace and prosperity would soon again bless the land. The opportunity is now afforded a Republican Legislature to lower the expenses of the State; and this can be done without Democratic aid if Republican members will do their duty. In that case the people will "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" and the Republican party can truly claim to have fulfilled its pledges to the people.

DIED.

PUNCH—On the morning of the twenty-third instant, in his fifty-eighth year, PHILIP J. PUNCH, formerly of Georgia, a resident of this city for the last seventeen years.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and J. F. Condon and C. N. Golden, are invited to the funeral, which will take place at four o'clock This (Sunday) Afternoon, from No. 106 Fulton street, between Washington and Sixth.

STATE ARMS.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875.

Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenals and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons, I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or his authorized representatives without delay.

Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, 85 Spencer carbines, 1590 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $66,000.

All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

ja7 2p

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.

A. GERARD,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

LAW LECTURES.

The Law Lectures at Straight University will begin on MONDAY EVENING at six o'clock. Judge Belden and Messrs. Walker and Levy will be present. ja24 1t 2p*

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4936.

War Department, Carnival Palace.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, That whereas (telegraphic) dispatches have just been received at this department, announcing the unavoidable detention of his most gracious majesty the King of the Carnival at Santander, in consequence of new and serious complications arising out of the recent overthrow of the Spanish republic:

It is hereby ordained and decreed, That all the provisions of edict XVII, ordaining a public reception, in honor of his august Majesty, on MARDI GRAS, February 9, 1875, be and the same are hereby abrogated and revoked.

By order of the King.

Done at Carnival Palace, this twenty-second day of January, 1875, and the one thousand and fifth of his Majesty's reign.

WARWICK,
Earl Marshal of the Empire.

Attest:
BATHURST,
Lord High Chamberlain. ja24 1t 2p

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875.

The following described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons.

Two mountain howitzers, calibre 4.62, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. R." on the face.

Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 31,120 and 34,163, marked "L. S. M." on butplates.

Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .50, marked "L. S. G." on butt plates.

Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .50, marked "L. S. G."

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for the recovery of the two howitzers, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the recovery of each of the above described rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any person illegally retaining possession of any of the said weapons.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ja8 2p

NOTICE.

Office of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books when 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 were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, etc. No lease; rent $30. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. de11

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CULINARY E[...]
GRAND DRESS AND FANC[...]
To be given by the
SOCIETE CULIN[...]
At GRUNEWALD HALL
Saturday Night, January [...]
Applications for ladies' invitation[...] at N. KUNTZ'S confectionery store, [...] Tickets $2. The band will be under [...] of C. Jaeger. All liquors and wines [...] Lacoume's St. Charles Exchange.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
FOR SEVEN NIGHTS O[...]
Commencing Sunday, Jan[...]
TONY DENIER'S PANTOMIME [...]
Presenting on the first four evening[...]
HUMPTY DUMPTY A[...]
And on the last three evenings th[...]
JACK AND THE BEAN[...]
TWENTY-FIVE SPECIALTY A[...]
Comprising Irish, English and Dut[...] hat spinning, gymnastics, tumbli[...] ladder dancing, acrobats, skating [...] juggling, live donkey, performing [...]
NEW SCENERY, NEW TRICKS, NE[...]
SATURDAY—Grand Pantomime [...]
SUNDAY, January 31—The celeb[...] actor, Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY.

Twentieth Annual Mardi [...]
FEBRUARY 9, 1875.
NOTICE—Invitations to Ladies [...] at the Box Office, on application to [...] Treasurer, subject to the approva[...] tion Committee.
Prices as usual.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
JOHN E. OWENS..........
THEO. HAMILTON..........
Last Week of
MR. LAWRENCE BA[...]
Supported by T. W. Da[...]
SUPERB DRAMATIC COM[...]
Monday January 25, [...]
Will be presented Shakespeare's g[...]
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Tuesday—ROSEDALE.
Wednesday Matinee—THE MAN [...]
Wednesday Evening—THE DUKE[...]
Monday next—JOHN E. OWENS.

AN OLD FOLKS CONCE[...]
(Amusing, Entertaining and In[...]
Will be given at
GRUNEWALD HALL
(To assist the Congregation of th[...] Presbyterian Church in bu[...] House of Worship),
On Tuesday Evening, Febru[...]
The Singers will all be dressed i[...] of the Olden Time, and will compr[...] amateur talent, and will be under [...] and direction of
PROFESSORS WATTS and BE[...]
Between the first and second p[...] gramme, as well as at the close of [...] ladies will offer refreshments for sa[...] adjoining the main hall.
We can confidently promise th[...] the concert an evening of deligh[...] entertainment. Good music, wel[...] by a full chorus in the dress of a[...] ages.
See the tickets and programmes [...] osities of ancient literature, are [...] price of admission to the Concert—[...]
ja24 3t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY [...]
Monday, January 25, 1875, every [...] the week, and Wednesday and Satu[...] Augustin Daly's UNDER THE G[...] bracing the full strength of the [...] matic Company. In addition, sev[...] artists, including THE VAIDIS TW[...]
Monday, February 1, 1875—THE [...]
ja24

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY [...]
Sunday Evening, Janu[...]
Last appearance of
MISS LUCILLE WE[...]
When she will appear in her grea[...] BET BOOKLEY, in
CHILD STEALE[...]
ja24

SUBSCRIPTION BALL,
GIVEN BY
INDIVISIBLE FRIENDS COMMA[...]
JACQUES DE MOLAY COMMAN[...]
ORLEANS COMMANDER[...]
Under the auspices of th[...]
GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGH[...]
STATE OF LOUISIANA
ON
Wednesday Evening, Januar[...]
AT
EXPOSITION BUI[...]
Board of Manage[...]
Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, P. G. [...]
Sir Joseph P. Hornor, R. [...]
Sir Rufus L. Bruce, E. G. [...]
Sir John A. Peel, V. E. [...]
Sir W. L. Stanford, E. G. [...]
Indivisible Friends N[...]
Sir J. G. Fleming, P. E. C., Sir I. W. [...]
Sir S. Hopkins, P. E. C., Sir S. Ala[...]
Sir Berry Russell, E. C., Sir A. J. [...]
Sir George Soule, C. G., Sir A. F. [...]
Sir S. Bell, Sir D. B. [...]
Sir D. A. DePass, Sir John [...]
Jaques De Molay N[...]
Sir J. A. Stevenson, D. G. C., Sir James [...]
Sir D. C. Johnston, G., Sir Robert [...]
Sir W. S. Pike, Sir George [...]
Sir F. M. Thayer, Sir Charle[...]
Sir E. A. Yorke, Sir H. J. N[...]
Sir David Hughes, Sir J. B. [...]
Orleans No. 3,
Sir W. B. Whitaker, P. E. C., Sir George [...]
Sir John H. Clark, P. E. C., Sir E. Ba[...]
Sir W. S. Benedict, Sir J. A. [...]
Sir Karmen Doane, Sir Albert [...]
Sir L. H. Gardner, Sir E. H[...]
Sir W. H. Bofinger, Sir J. J. [...]
Floor Managers
Indivisible Friends No. 1 Jacques [...]
Sir G. W. Carey, Sir Albert [...]
Sir S. Bell, Sir Fred [...]
Sir E. M. Ivens, Sir E. C. [...]
Sir W. F. Cleveland, Sir R. G. [...]
Sir D. A. DePass, Sir Frank [...]
Orleans No. 3
Sir E. E. Adams, Sir Thom[...]
Sir I. J. Rodgers, Sir Louis [...]
Sir James H. Rothwell, Sir Thom[...]
Subscriptions will be received by [...] of managers, or the Sir Knights [...] commanderies, to whom applica[...] invitations should be made.
Committee of Arrang[...]
Sir Joseph H. DeGrange, P. G. C[...]
Sir S. M. Todd, P. G. C., Sir Harry [...]
Sir W. L. Stanford, G. C. C., Sir A. He[...]
Sir John W. Madden, E. C., Sir Alfred [...]
Sir J. W. Carey.

BASE BALL.
R. E. LEE VS PICK[...]
At the Park To-D[...]
Throwing Match—Baxter, Barre[...] son, Levi and Ellick.
One Hundred Yard Race—T[...] Bond, Levi, Davis, Treacy and Mac[...]
Base Running—Treacy, Tennyso[...] Levi, Mahone and Mack.
Admission, twenty-five cents.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM [...] of Mrs. Amelia Goetz, [...] promissory note, drawn by Kl[...] Baton Rouge, to his own order, [...] dorsed, payable four years after [...] with eight per cent interest fro[...] April 14, 1870. Payment has been [...] finder is requested to return the sa[...]
McGL[...]
Attorneys for Administrator, Suc[...] Goetz, No. 61 Camp street.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A N[...] drawn and indorsed by [...] dated December 13, 1873, payab[...] date, marked no varietur by Octa[...] tary public. Payment of this no[...] stopped, and if returned to the [...] bearer will receive a liberal rewa[...]

LOST OR MISLAID—CER[...] for three shares of the capi[...] New Orleans Mutual Insurance A[...] February 9, 1872, issued to the und[...] been lost; the public is cautione[...] tiating for same; application ha[...] for a new certificate.
ja20 6d 9*

SALOONS.

HOYT'S VARIETIES BA[...]
14..........Burgundy Stree[...]
UNDER VARIETIES THE[...]
Having leased the BAR of the V[...] for the ensuing season, and havin[...] ments that will, I trust, meet the [...] the most fastidious, I respectfu[...] patronage of my friends and the p[...]
CHA[...]

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOAR[...] for three very desirable fr[...] furnished, with or without bo[...] given and required. Apply at [...] street.

WANTED—A SITUATION A[...] a young and healthy col[...] at No. 27 Delord street, bet[...]
ja24 3t