

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

Hard money—That which is hard to get.

Victor Hugo has a book called the "Four Winds."

Whisky is more easily rectified than the errors it causes.

Only very long ears are loaned to every foolish story.

Nothing gets on so slow in New York as rapid transit.

Glimore's band will give a concert at St. Louis this week.

Mr. Collyer says "there is no profane music; it is all sacred."

The Geneva award is less comical than the American A. Ward.

Mr. Ervarts has established a reputation for being an excellent reader.

With remarkable fortitude Spain has endured forty governments in forty years.

The Millerites now keep the day on which they are going up a profound secret.

George Clarke is playing in support of Mrs. Rousby. He wears his moustache.

A woman will direct an envelope straight, it is she to draw a line with a hair pin.

Mummies are respectable on account of having been the first families of Egypt.

Northern exchanges say the man who predicted a mild winter has had his ears frozen.

The petition of Dan Rice, in bankruptcy, shows debts of \$100,000 with assets amounting to \$75.

As will be seen by the court record city cases will be called in the Supreme Court on Saturday.

Fitz John Porter is more clamorous for a hearing now than he was at the second battle of Bull Run.

We have escaped two remarkable days without much trouble—Mardi Gras and St. Valentine's day.

Some of the Boston aldermen wish to wear badges of office. The insignia will admit the wearer to all tree lunches.

The president of the Kansas Agricultural College complains that not one graduate of that institution has become a farmer since 1867.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at 11 A. M., on the Gentilly road, near the Fair Grounds, the contents of a diary. See advertisement.

A Confederate Major General has been discovered driving a street car in Chicago. He made his time until there is a vacancy in Congress or some good insurance company.

On the tenth instant Mr. E. W. Alverson was fatally injured by the breaking of the elevator on the bluff at Port Hudson, and died of his injuries a few hours after. He was a member of the Legislature of 1866 from East Feliciana.

A Texas editor says: "There is an amount of poetical genius in Navarro county equal to that of the whole British kingdom. If the poet Lauriat could cut our waste basket he could procure material for a poem as long as the Atlantic telegraph cable."

A 999 years lease has just run out in England, and the estate has reverted to the representatives of the original owners. The land is at Woolwich, and was church property 1600 years ago, but was leased to the crown for military purposes.

Garibaldi lives in a modest one-story house in Rome, the ground floor of which is used as a species of wine shop. It was his particular desire to live near the city gate by which the troops captured Rome, and which was battered down by the cannon of free Italy.

An American, who has been traveling at night on a Mexican railroad, says he was astonished at the amount of cock crowing along the line about the hour of daybreak. His first impression was that the train must be passing through endless rows of roosters, but he discovered at last that every other Mexican on the cars had a game cock under his strap.

The will of an old man, who died recently in Brussels, tells how he once found a valuable diamond in Asia, which he concealed in a cut in the calf of his leg, where he had made an intentional wound. The apparent misfortune procured his release from the mine, and he was made immensely rich by the sale of the gem, which is now one of Russia's crown diamonds.

The California wool product for 1874 was little short of 40,000,000 pounds, against 31,000,000 in 1873, and 23,000,000 in 1872. Of this total 26,000,000 was sent out of the State, 23,000,000 by rail, an item of no small magnitude and profit in the traffic of the Pacific railroad. The exported crop returned \$8,120,000, which is less per pound than in the previous year, but still a good price.

"What is the matter with the audience?" inquired an anxious star who had looked through the promoter's peep-holes and discovered a thin house, where the curtain went up. "Why, you see it's Lent, now, sir, and—" "I should say it was Lent," said the star, interrupting the promoter's reasonable explanation, "it has probably been borrowed by that Irishman at the other theatre."

The Lord's Prayer was recently called to the attention of the San Francisco School Board, and after some discussion the chair decided "that the Lord's Prayer is partisan and sectarian, and that the use of it in our schools is contrary to the spirit of the school law." Its chanting or reading was accordingly ruled out of the schools. The next earthquake will bring that board to its senses if it has any.

The New York papers mention that Joseph Jefferson has been sent to that city, from his orange island farm on the Teche, some wonderful oranges. They say, "Two varieties are especially remarkable for flavor and delicacy—the 'Brazilian,' grafted on the Louisiana sour stock, and the small Mandarin. The latter can be peeled without staining a lid glove, and the perfume and flavor are alike delicious."

THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

No better example of the mischief done by the intolerant Democracy than the total public indifference at the South, and especially in this great Gulf port, to the struggle now going on in Cuba for the establishment of a republican government.

This public apathy is as remarkable as its existence is mysterious. Why should republicans, who have liberated all the slaves in their own country, manifest so little sympathy for human beings in bondage? Why should a country which recognized the independence of Texas within six months after her secession from Mexico, take no interest in the independence of Cuba, after nearly six years of successful resistance to Spain?

Why should a republic which has hesitated to interfere with the republic of Spain in an attempt to prevent the secession of a colony, in which it had proclaimed emancipation, maintain its indifference when Spain has again a king, and when there has been no actual emancipation executed? We speak not of intervention in the affairs of others, but of the right, which any nation may exercise at its own discretion, to say when it thinks civil war has attained the dignity of public war, when it should be waged according to the rules of civilization, and when a people have demonstrated their title to be acknowledged as belligerents.

This period has surely come for the independent republicans of Cuba, and the world may well wonder what restrains the republic of the United States from saying what she has the first right to say, that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, an independent republic.

Not only has the argument of sympathy for "republican" Spain been refuted, but the delay caused by the pending of the American demand for indemnity from England has been exhausted by the decision of that demand. Indeed, that reclamation was not for the mere recognition of the Confederate war, but because England had violated her treaty and neutral engagements by permitting the preparation and departure of enemy vessels from her workshops and ports.

It is a fact well known to firemen and sailors that a fire can not be extinguished by preventing the escape of smoke. Close the doors and windows, batten down the hatches, and the internal flames still glow and consume. Spain may try to conceal the existence of the Cuban war; official dispatches may announce compromise, surrender, and proclaim the order of reinforcements, which either never leave Spain or are swept and swallowed in the vortex in which so many other thousands of royal troops have already perished. Such palpable falsehoods are contradicted by the fact that more troops are needed. Were the war the insignificant conflict represented by Spain, what need of more troops? It would have been long since ended by the fusillade and the garrote. But the war is far from having ended in the triumph of despotism. An intelligent refugee tells us that the Republican army has broken through the defenses erected by the Spanish government across the island and had approached within less than thirty miles of Havana. He added with delight they have "recently burned nineteen sugar plantations," as if the "probable rise in sugar would please the planting interests of Louisiana. So this war is still flagrant and may go on until it will cost the people of the United States a good deal more to pay for the short crop of sugar than it has done when all was peace, order and industry. No; the war has not ended. Has humanity—has commerce—no interest in the termination of this barbarous war? It is known that philanthropists assemble at Brussels to recommend the peaceable adjustment of all international conflicts. They met to prevent future wars. Why is no effort made to arrest the present slaughters which disgrace the age?

The annual expenditure of more than seventy millions in specie for Cuban products should interest the nation in restoring the industrial activity of Cuba. The enormous war tax on Western provisions should attract the attention of Western statesmen to the importance of the modification or repeal of these taxes. The cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New Orleans require that a direct and unobstructed trade should be opened through this port with Cuba and other southern countries; and last, the interests of the Republican party demand some affirmative act of the government to which the people can be referred for proof of usefulness. Let the government give us some substantial measure of domestic development or foreign commerce, and the people of Louisiana and the West, instead of quarrelling over the abstract political questions which have now become national, will give the people something better to do in the prosecution of their own active and practical interests. Among such measures most needed and most efficacious, would be the immediate acknowledgment of the belligerent rights of the Cuban Republicans to be followed by some commercial treaty with Spain by which the United States would be relieved from the cost of supporting the civil war of Spain and the shame of maintaining African slavery in almost its last foothold on the continent.

THE OBSTRUCTIVE DEMOCRAT. It is a great misfortune for the city that the Republican press and people are always battling with their Democratic assailants. No approval could be, of course, expected from our opponents of any act of good, while everything that political malice can effect may be constantly apprehended. We should not overstrain the truth were we to say that anything which the Republican party may do for the good of the State would be a source of secret chagrin for the Democratic press, which would rather have a good issue than an act of public usefulness. Such is our belief. Two years since the epidemic raged at Shreveport, Northern people gave aid; the colored people nursed the sick and washed the corpses. Governor Kellogg made from his own pocket a liberal donation. The

last year the river laid waste the plantations, and hundreds were reduced to starvation. Republican members moved, and a Republican Congress voted a large sum for rations and supplies. Has there been in either case the slightest acknowledgment of this humane duty? It is true they neither charged the Republican party with the pestilence nor the flood, but many of the stricken and submerged took the aid with sullen looks, and within a few short months were as bitter, as intolerant and abusive as before.

The Democrats will co-operate with Republicans to build the Texas road. The Democrats sent to Washington are politicians who go to confer with Tammany about the election of 1876. They know nothing about the levees, the outlet or the Texas railroad. If the Republican Congress does anything for either, the Louisiana public will hear nothing of their acts. If they fail to aid these works the failure will be set down to the further prejudice of the North and of the Republican party.

It is this constant iteration of obloquy which occupies the Democratic press to the great injury of the real interests even of our opponents. The levees need repair; Republican representatives are discouraged by the unremitting abuse of all their acts. The Mississippi outlet is obstructed. The whole subject has been left to St. Louis, because the opposition in New Orleans will not unite with the Republicans for anything. The sole compromise spoken of was for the sake of expelling the Republican Governor and seizing the legislative control of the State. There has been no compromise permitted by the Democrats which would unite all the influence of both parties for the advantage of the State or city. Rather than accept anything less than the arbitrary control of the State the Democrats have abandoned the Legislature to the control of a party of which they speak in the most abusive terms. What then can be expected for New Orleans either from the federal government or from State legislation? Nothing more than what the Republicans may be able to effect unaided, and, indeed, opposed to every step.

When the *Picayune* asked the public the other day to look out for tall dispatches from Washington, some persons were misled into supposing reference was made to the distinguished Republicans whose departure was announced in the same paragraph. Its own columns have since given ample evidence that the caution is applicable to the other party. We shall not undertake to reconcile the contradictory statements of "Pyramid," a special correspondent, on one hand, and Messrs. Burke and Zacharie of the Conservative persuasion on the other. Pyramid informs us that numerous prominent Republicans are decidedly of the opinion that the bill to regulate affairs in the South will pass, and that the President concurs heartily in its provisions. Messrs. Burke and Zacharie send the following rather Delphic dispatch:

Report of committee and action on Pinchback Tuesday probably favorable and important to us.

This the *Picayune* constrains into an intimation that the Hoar committee will report favorably to the Louisiana Conservatives in the matter of their claims to a majority of the House. This is probably not the true meaning. If it is, then Mr. Burke's dispatch will simply have the effect to deceive a people ready and willing to be deceived for a few days longer.

The Hoar committee may submit a report in time for action by this Congress, though we think that is doubtful. The caucus bill will probably be the remedy agreed upon for Louisiana by the consulting physicians at Washington, and the Louisiana Conservative members will find that there will be no jurisdiction exercised in their case. They will, however, probably be left free to return to duty, or stay out and sulk, just as they may choose.

There are some very ready and able debaters in the House, as well as several very pleasing speakers. An occasional tilt between such men as Lowell, Pierson, Stewart, Demas, Ray, Mathews, and others, is a real intellectual treat. We notice that many ladies attend the sessions of the House every day, and watch the proceedings with great interest. Speaker Hahn gallantly extends a cheerful welcome to the fair visitors, and places his room entirely at their disposal for ingress and egress. There were nearly a dozen of them present at one time yesterday, during the debate on the St. Martin case, and some of them became quite enlisted in the debate and were quite complimentary to the speakers on both sides of that question.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERGARMENTS AT ACTUAL COST, FOR CASH. To close the Clothing Department of my business. THE STOCK OF SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT A LOWER PRICE THAN EVER BEFORE AND AT LOWER PRICES. Now is the time to supply your sons with Warm Clothing and Undergarments at about cost of materials. Call and see. B. T. WALSH, No. 110 Canal Street.

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 4.2, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. R." on the base. Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 21,120 and 24,163, marked "L. S. M." on the box. Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .56, marked "N. G." on the butts. Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .40, 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 each 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 each evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any of the said weapons.

MR. BRYANT AT ALBANY. The World has an extended account of the visit of William Cullen Bryant to the Assembly at Albany, whither he had traveled on the strength of the speech he made at the Democratic indignation meeting in New York. The Senate Chamber was crowded by persons anxious to see the old poet, and the occasion reminded him of a little story which he credited to the Greeks. The Connecticut visitor is better. A good deacon had the misfortune to lose a child. The child ceased to live so soon after it came into the world that it was a question whether to have a funeral or bury the tiny thing and say nothing about it. As the deacon was well to do in the world, and did not care a button for the expense, he decided to have a public funeral, and invite his friends. It was a good time for funerals, and the people of the town assembled from far and near in such numbers as to touch the feelings of the father. If his wife had died the expressions of sympathy shown for the deacon could not have been greater. He was filled with emotion and made a few remarks, in which he managed to say: "Friends, this mark of your affection and esteem is agreeable and surprising to us. Upon such an occasion we did not expect to see so many of you here. I almost feel like offering you an apology. Really, really," and the deacon sobbed audibly, "I wish it had been a larger child."

Mr. Bryant applied the Greek version of the story modestly to himself. When he saw around him representatives and people from every county of his prosperous State, neglecting their duties to do him honor, he remembered himself as an insignificant Democratic corpse, and wished he had been a larger child.

ONE CASE IN CONGRESS. The dispatches from Washington yesterday had a decidedly encouraging tone. A large majority of the Republican members of Congress are in perfect accord with the President upon the question of greatest interest to the South. During the two weeks that remain of the Forty-third Congress the important measure known as the bill to regulate the South will no doubt be enacted into a law. This will, it is believed, have the effect desired, without compelling the President to resort to extreme measures. It is the prevailing opinion in Washington that the power once given the executive to preserve peace and good order, there will be no further action by him necessary. We believe this is correct. The people of this State have shown on many occasions that they have no disposition to resist the national laws, though some of the Democratic politicians add to their declarations to this effect the weak and uncomplimentary qualification, "because we know it would be hopeless." The evil disposed might be menaced into good behavior, perhaps, but the large majority will find more creditable reasons for their obedience.

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NOTICE.

Process Verbal of State Bonds and Other State Securities Destroyed by Fire. BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, February 15, 1875. To whom it may concern: Be it known that at a session of the Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana, at which were present the following named members, to wit: William P. Kellogg, president; P. G. Deslonde, secretary; Antoine Dubuclet, Charles Clinton, members; A. Baldwin, Fiscal Agent, and D. P. C. Hill, J. P. Martineau, J. A. Raynal and G. Casanave, citizens of the city of New Orleans, specially requested to be present as witnesses, it was resolved, in accordance with act No. 3, session of 1874, to destroy by fire the bonds and other state securities heretofore funded and canceled under the provisions of the said act, which said bonds and other state securities are more specially described, as follows:

From Thomas H. Hunt—Eight bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 140, 403, 465, 181, 196, 199, 201, issued under act No. 108 of 1868, \$8000; two of \$1000 each, Nos. 15 and 17, issued to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, \$2000; total, \$10,000.

From C. H. Foster—Two bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 16 and 18, issued to North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, under act No. 108 of 1868, \$2000.

From J. L. Thompson—Twenty-three State warrants, all issued under act No. 29 of 1874, and aggregating \$5671.

From E. W. Foster—Ten bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 221 to 230, inclusive, and Nos. 232 to 237, inclusive, issued under act No. 115 of 1866, \$5000.

From R. H. Levy—Four state warrants, issued under act No. 29 of 1874, and aggregating \$501.

From J. Haussinger—Twenty-seven State bonds of \$1000, Nos. 127 to 201, and 222 to 322, inclusive, and No. 233, all issued under act No. 182 of 1857, \$27,000.

From J. Hernandez—Fifteen State bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 475, 491, 493, issued under act No. 182 of 1857, \$15,000.

From A. Deconne, per L. Belleo—Four state bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 513, 513, 566, 450, issued under act No. 123 of 1857, \$2000.

From J. E. Levy—Three State bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 2123, 2124, 2043, issued under act No. 69 of 1870, \$3000; five State warrants issued under act No. 29 of 1874, and aggregating \$7186; total \$5106.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—Six State bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 278, 243, 244, 2127, 2053, 2050, issued under act No. 115 of 1867, \$6000.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—Three State bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 640, 5308, 5309, issued under act No. 28 of 1870, \$1500.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—Eleven bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 3036, 31, 321, 603, 2257, 2269, 2261, 2083, 2104, 2106, 2371, issued under act No. 115 of 1867, \$11,000.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—Twelve bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 292, 1011, 1020, 1136, 1744, 1814, 1877, 1817, 2124, 2184, 2422, 3421, issued under act No. 22 of 1870, \$6000.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—Two bonds of \$500, Nos. 554 and 990, issued under act No. 22 of 1870, \$1000.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—Four bonds, Nos. 424, 427, 2415 and 2493, of \$500, issued under act No. 22 of 1870, \$2000.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—Two bonds of \$500, Nos. 276 and 579, issued under act No. 22 of 1870, \$1000.

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From T. T. Allan, for H. J. Hyams—Two State warrants, issued under act No. 29 of 1874, aggregating \$1000.

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From E. H. Levy & Co.—One bond of \$1000, No. 15, issued under act No. 21 of 1857, \$1000.

From E. J. Forstall & Sons—One bond of \$1000, No. 137, issued under act No. 115 of 1867, \$1000.

From J. L. Thompson—Ten State warrants, issued under act No. 29 of 1874, and aggregating \$5000.

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