

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 21, 1875.

Many vices are good qualities run wild. Pugilists are reduced to a fighting wait by a cry of foul.

A small boy lost his toy savings bank and became a wroth child.

There are plenty of spring chickens now, but they properly belong to last spring.

British socks, regular make, only \$3 a dozen, at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

Maryland, gorged now with ice, will be crying for want of it before another spring tide.

It is thought in Germany that Von Moltke will not recover from his present illness.

Joseph Jefferson is going to England in July, and will play an engagement in London.

Fine linen shirts made to order, any size or style, at \$5 each, at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

Andy Johnson has shown his colors. He carries a buff silk handkerchief, with a bright red border.

Linon cambric handkerchiefs, already hemmed, twenty-five cents each, at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

An old proverb says, "There is music in all things if men had ears," and gong beaters ply their avocation as if men had no ears.

Rev. Mr. Talmage has written an able puff for an insurance company, entitled "Worse than an Infidel." The Tabernacle has been insured.

Hon. Thomas C. Anderson has been appointed a member of the board of administrators of the Charity Hospital, vice F. McKay Dunn, deceased.

The Pittsburg Pennsylvania Commercial says that the quickest and most direct road to Democratic favor now-days, is through a good rugged reputation for treason.

In Vienna it is unlawful for an actor or actress to make any sign of recognition of applause. Lucca on a recent occasion forgot this little fact, and was reminded of it by a fine of fifty florins.

It was reported that a St. Louis sergeant of police was drunk while making his midnight rounds recently; whereupon the Milwaukee News says: "This is another awful commentary on the foolish custom of closing saloons at eleven o'clock."

In the ups and downs of life it is noticed that Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, was allowed to take his seat when his old teacher, a Mr. Farren, of New Haven, was humbly seeking a position as messenger to the same Senate.

"I kissed Josh and Josh kissed me, as we went bobbing around" is part of an old hymn which Mrs. W. J. Florence used to sing with great effect in Brooklyn. It is recalled to mind by some remarks about kissing made at the great trial.

The express companies were instrumental in increasing the rates on third class postage, hoping to increase their small bundle business; but the reaction will work against the companies when another Congress comes to express its feelings against the new law.

The cable company has collected tariffs on the announcement that "Prince of Wales goes to India the next cold season." There is nothing like speaking of a thing by telegraph early in the year, especially when the mails are too slow to carry such important information.

The cardinal truth is that the Catholics of Baltimore are not satisfied about the promotion of Bishop McCloskey. But the Albany bishop has a stronger hold on a stronger State government than any American bishop, and the Pope's policy must be the people's peace.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, will deliver in St. Paul's Church, corner of Camp and Galena streets, this evening at half past seven o'clock, a lecture on Indian missions. The public are invited to attend. The offertory on this occasion will be devoted to the work of St. Paul's parish.

Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 and St. Bernard No. 1 will unite in giving a grand firemen's festival at the Fair Grounds, on Sunday, the eighteenth day of April. The plan of entertainment will be announced in future programmes. Holders of admission tickets will be entitled to chances in three prizes to be offered by the companies as additional inducements for visitors to attend the festival.

The Sunday school children of the St. John's Chapel will hold an Easter festival at the church next Sunday evening, at half past four o'clock. The chapel is situated at the corner of Third and Annunciation streets, and the children of the Sunday school and the Rev. Mr. Tardy, minister in charge, unite in inviting all friends of the church to attend the festival.

Baron Rothschild recently visited the office of one of his employees on the North-east railroad, where he was not expected. He was startled at the magnificent production of spider web in all the upper corners of the room, and referred to the subject. "Monsieur le Baron," said the man, "I leave them so on purpose. Otherwise, the walls would be ruined by the flies."

We are indebted to Messrs. George Ellis & Brother, religious and secular book-sellers, No. 82 Camp street, for an admirable work on "Draw Poker," from the pen of Hon. R. C. Schenck, for some time known as an Extraordinary Minister to England. Mr. Schenck may be a very good minister, but this work seems beneath a man of his reputation as a literary effort. In that light only are we able to judge of its merits. It is intended as a handbook, and one portion of it is devoted to the "Relative value of hands, in their order."

The work is believed to be good authority on the ritualism it touches, notwithstanding the objection "raised" by a member from Arkansas, who appears to be hypercritical, when he says that it omits an important point by being silent on the manner of "straddling a blind." It is impossible to please all people, however, and the work will become popular in spite of capricious criticism.

LOUISIANA IN CHAOS. Yes, the affairs of Louisiana are administered in trust by such public spirited patriots elsewhere, as may take an interest in so doing. This naturally grows out of what is technically known as "politics," such is the hostility of parties, that a Democrat loses his business, whatever it may be, if he be seen speaking with a Republican. He is required to indulge in a given amount of abuse of Governor Kellogg daily to demonstrate his loyalty to Mr. McEnery.

All the Democrats who have been sent to Washington for the purpose of securing the support of the Democracy are expected by their constituents to keep the other side of the street from the Republican Representatives, and the Democratic lobbyists went to Washington to overthrow the State government and displace several of the Republican representatives. Consequently the Republicans were too much occupied in keeping their own places to render as efficient services as they otherwise might have done to the interests of their constituents. They were also so defamed by the opposition that they found a want of confidence and even of courtesy at the hands of the Democratic members of Congress. There was, therefore, no co-operation between the Democrats and Republicans who represented the interests of their respective parties here or in Washington. The result was just what it is; when any intimate relations fall out they must employ other persons to conduct any intercourse between them. It is sometimes the case that the intermediary finds advantage in this agency.

New Orleans had determined, after forty years of experience, to improve the Mississippi outlet by means of a ship canal. She had signified this preference in every way, and her business interests were unanimous in its favor. The House of Representatives had last year passed a bill appropriating eight millions of dollars for this ship canal.

At this stage St. Louis intervened. She is a town on the upper river. Her citizens have no knowledge of the commercial wants of New Orleans. Some years since they had demanded that Manchac Pass should be opened, in order that they could get to sea without passing New Orleans at all. It was explained to them that the lake, having a turn, could not carry eight feet of water into the gulf, so the Manchac outlet was abandoned. It was then contended that boats could pass from the Mississippi into the Atchafalaya and through a plexus of bayous and lagoons into the gulf at Berwick Bay. Its expeditionary shipment was made by this route. Clothes and goods proper to trade with ignorant natives were sent out, but after having been lost for some weeks in the lagoons, and arrested by the barbarians at Brashear City for violating a city ordinance by bathing in the river, the expedition was abandoned and the party found their way back by way of New Orleans. St. Louis had just finished a bridge to carry Western trade across the Mississippi. The contractor on this work was of opinion that he could build a work at the mouth of the Mississippi that would surpass the ship canal. If it did not succeed in conducting the commerce of the river, it would demonstrate the value of the bridge, and so St. Louis could lose nothing. St. Louis, finding Louisiana engaged in a party conflict, walked in and took charge of her affairs. She procured the appointment of a board of engineers, who reversed the action taken in favor of the ship canal. They brought forward the scheme of the bridge man, carried it and placed one branch of the river outlet at his disposal. When, or whether, he will begin this work is not known, but any other improvement is suspended until this experiment shall have been made, if it takes till doomsday.

In somewhat the same way Mississippi has taken administration on our levees. It has been found impossible to "nationalize" the levees at the same time that we "nationalize" our political troubles. Senator Pinchback was triumphantly excluded, our Democratic friends in the Senate were out of the way or hostile, and the levee aid was lost, the defeat of Mr. Pinchback was celebrated with shouts of joy, the defeat of the levee aid was not regarded. Better that every planter on the river should be drowned out, than the State misrepresented by a Republican. Such was the legitimate inference drawn from the Democratic reasoning. In the meantime the river is rising, the levees are giving way. Our Levee Company has no money, and the State is in the same condition. The country will be inundated and starving thousands will be sent Congress to give them rations for another political campaign.

The New York Times comes to exercise the common privilege of advising what is to be done with Louisiana. It goes on to demonstrate—with no great show of knowledge, we confess—that the St. Louis scheme for improving the outlet will be a failure.

Thus we suffer from the intolerant animosities of our political opponents, from the selfish intermeddling of some, and from the supercilious ignorance of others. If the New York Times, with its ability and influence, had said even as much in favor of our right to decide upon our own improvement before the adjournment of Congress we might have made some fight, but our influence in Congress was paralyzed by our quarrels. St. Louis, in her congressional power, took our affairs into her hands. We must now wait until a man whose interest would be promoted by closing the outlet altogether shall have determined what is best to be done for the obstruction of our navigation.

METAPHYSICIANS NOT ALWAYS STATESMEN.

The arguments of metaphysicians do not always prove them statesmen. This fact was never more clearly demonstrated than in the arguments of Senators Christiancy and Carpenter in the matter touching the legality of the Louisiana government and election of Mr. Pinchback to the United States Senate. Their display of the science of the conceptions and relations which are necessary to thought and knowledge is much better than their exhibition of that statesmanship necessary for the development and maintenance of good government. Their metaphysics may be fine drawn or refined as of that lower order which is more subtle in design and full of art and deception. If admitted that it is of the first order it only follows that they are gifted with an intellect that can spin the finest thread of thought and follow out a subject in its most complicated relations—even to a condition that may lead to chaos in society. And to this condition would Louisiana have long since been reduced had it not been for the more practical statesmanship of President Grant, and such men in Congress as Senator Morton and others who have aided him in maintaining government here.

Senator Christiancy, taking the report of Senator Carpenter in regard to Louisiana affairs as his guide, admits that he can see nothing but "a formless chaos of plots and counterplots, of seething passion, of inconsistencies, incongruities, and absolute nullities, with nothing real, nothing tangible, but fraud and force." This is because he only sees and recognizes the action of the Democratic party to overcome the will of the majority in Louisiana, and will not consent to see that the efforts of the Republicans have been made in support of lawful government, based upon the great principles of free government—the rule of the majority. Being well satisfied that there was a Republican majority in this State of at least twenty thousand votes. The Democrats undertook to carry the State in 1872 by fraud, and in pursuit of this unholy purpose in reality sought to reduce the State to a formless chaos by their plots and counterplots, their seething passions, and their acts of violence; and were finally prevented accomplishing the violent revolution by the enforcement of United States laws made to aid in the maintenance of republican government. Here was something tangible, exerted in the cause of free government and against chaos and rebellion, which could have been seen without putting on his Republican spectacles if he had been inclined to see things down here as they really exist. And with a correct knowledge of events that transpired after the installation of the Kellogg government up to the election last fall in Louisiana, he must have been driven to very different conclusions as to the condition of affairs down here from those expressed in his recent arguments to the Senate. In that event he would have known that the Democrats again and again attempted to gain possession of the State government by violent means and were frustrated in their efforts each time by the timely enforcement of the laws by the President. It requires other physics than the metaphysics of Senator Christiancy to cleanse and purify the Democratic tendency to obtain political power through violent means, and if he desires to maintain the true principles of Republican government he must cease giving aid to the party in Louisiana that is opposed to the rule of the majority.

THE ARGUMENT CLOSED. The Pictyque returns to the question whether a special session was a part of the compromise. This time it files the supplementary condition imposed by Messrs. Zacharie & Co. upon the compromise adopted by the Conservative caucus. In doing so it has proved our position that the Wheeler proposition was adopted by the Conservative caucus without condition. The Pictyque places Messrs. Zacharie & Co. in a position which, unexplained, may do them injustice. It publishes that on February 25 they presented a letter to Mr. Wheeler and the committee, in which they assert that the caucus had imposed the conditions of a full committee and a special session upon the Wheeler compromise. Messrs. Zacharie & Co. had telegraphed on the twenty-second that modifications of the Wheeler compromise had been submitted and rejected, and say "no better terms" than the Wheeler compromise "can be had here." This is confirmed by other telegrams. We learn historically from the Pictyque that on the twenty-second of February Mr. Burke proposed "his amendment to the Wheeler proposition." The President declined to hear it. It was carried to Mr. Wheeler, who, having heard the amendment, "rejected it, he adhering to his original proposition." The caucus was advised, after the failure of these amendments, to "take the Wheeler proposition." Why or upon what authority Messrs. Zacharie & Co. told the Wheeler committee that two conditions had been imposed by the caucus upon the Wheeler proposition we can not comprehend. They had just recommended the Wheeler plan, and it had been adopted by the caucus. There even comes in subsequent evidence to approve our position correct. Mr. Burke in his speech before the caucus on the first of March says "your representatives did not consider the difference between the caucus proposition and the Wheeler proposition of sufficient importance to the Conservative caucus in defeating the compromise." Then there was a difference between the two propositions, and Mr. Burke deemed it best to give up that difference and take the Wheeler plan, not. We do not doubt these deputies made the best of that was in them to vary the Wheeler plan. They even added to the caucus resolutions conditions which do not appear to have been voted on, or to appear in the caucus journal at all. This was a proof of their zeal, but was very far in excess of their authority. It may be incumbent upon these gentlemen to explain whether they "amended" the action of the caucus or whether these conditions were "amended" in the telegraph office, or by our pets of the Associated Press. Any way, the Wheeler committee put a stop to all new readings by requiring the sign manual of forty odd members of

the caucus. We adjourn the question of what the caucus did do, and what the committee did accept until the record shall be published with the answer of the committee. We now hold the position that neither the Governor nor the Republican party are bound by the compromise to call a special session. We are perfectly free to go into special session, provided the Conservatives will propose terms satisfactory to the Republicans. Let the Conservative members of the Legislature unite in a request to the Governor to call a special session. Let them catalogue the subjects upon which they desire to act by way of "limitation," as suggested by the Pictyque. Let these members bind themselves by their sign manual to vote for these measures and against any act outside of this catalogue. If this schedule of subjects be satisfactory to the Republicans they can have no objection to a special session, while there are many reasons why they should desire it. Let the Conservative members, then, propose their schedule of "limitation," and we will discuss them with the Pictyque in the most amiable spirit.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION. That Democrats can not be relied on to carry out any useful or reform measures is plainly apparent by their work in the several States where they have gained political power. They boast of the good laws they will enact, and they do nothing save in the way of attempting to perpetuate their own existence. The Democratic journals accuse them of sinning continually by omission and commission, and missing the golden opportunity of gaining respectability by respectable action. In the State of Illinois the Democrats have a majority of eighteen in the Legislature on joint ballot, according to their own admission, and the "reform measures" introduced in that body have become the laughter and by-words of even the Conservative journals. Its reforms have all been acted in the crabbie progression peculiar to the party of traditions. With high promises for future good it gave the command of "forward, march," and straightway crawled back into the old slums of party policy. It is the nature of the beast. The first great effort made by the Democratic Legislature of Illinois was to repeal the registry law to make future Democratic majorities easy to attain. It was simply an act to open wide the doors to ballot boxes for the entry of fraud; fraud which was so plain and palpable that men of all parties united in favor of enacting the original registration law, which was a good one, and satisfactory to all but ward politicians. The Legislature of Illinois has been pronounced a nuisance by a large number of intelligent Democratic voters.

The Democratic Legislature of Indiana has been run as a sort of millage and per diem harvest. Nothing good was accomplished at the regular session, and a failure to pass an appropriation bill forced the Governor to call an extra session to give the patriots another "whack" at the treasury. Conservative journals in Indiana have been driven to the defense of a Legislature unparalleled for reckless and extravagant legislation.

The Legislature of Missouri has been remarkable for mistaken party zeal. Its most brilliant triumph was to make a Senator of Cockrell in place of Schurz, for the reason that Cockrell had been and had used what little talents he possessed in efforts to break up the government of the United States. The Democracy showed itself not opposed to soldiers as rulers, provided the soldiers had followed the tattered banners consecrated by the doggerel of Father Ryan and upborne by Jeff Davis. To represent them in the halls of a national Congress the Missouri Democracy preferred a gory Confederate warrior to a Conservative Union statesman.

The Legislature of New York has shown itself active only in trifling measures calculated to perpetuate and increase the powers of Mr. Tilden. Tammany has been strengthened by city fortifications; for laboring men a bill has been introduced to punish combinations and trades unions seeking to protect their craft by apprentice systems, a bill which the News characterizes as "most dangerous and improper." The Legislature of New York has done positively no good to the State.

The Pennsylvania Legislature had a Democratic majority of twenty-one. The power was used to repeal the local option law. Democracy and whisky are inseparable, and the inalienable right to get drunk upon all occasions without hindrance was the greatest "reform measure" Pennsylvania Democrats could conceive. They could think of no other "internal" improvements, and it is a question whether or not a whisky-lined stomach can be classed in that catalogue.

Connecticut has fared no better at the hands of the ruling Bourbons. Its General Assembly has been marked for extravagant and absurd legislation. What the Democrats did for New Hampshire has already been made apparent in the tidal wave of reaction. For a year they had been all powerful. They made a clean sweep of all good officials, and foisted hunker fossils and bad men upon the people. They destroyed a most perfect and satisfactory judiciary system for the sake of removing upright Republican judges and putting Democrats upon the benches. They failed to enact such a liquor law as they had promised to the Prohibitionists, and failed to act against the centralization of railroad power according to promises made the Grangers. At the same time they were careful to redistrict the senatorial districts to take surplus Democratic votes from one candidate and give them to another who needed them. They failed to accomplish any good thing, and in the forcible language of an old Democrat "raised hell generally." It was thought the Democrats of New Hampshire slightly overdid the thing when they were legislating, and now they know it. If we were to seek examples nearer home of what Democrats would do if they could, Louisiana has a most fruitful re-

cord. Here they go at legislation upon the jump, and become demoralized over the very first officer they pronounce elected by acclamation. Failing to get the first plume reached for they stay away during an entire session of the Legislature. They believe, however, that if they had another chance they would do better, and are anxious to have an extra session.

With the Democrats reform measures are only so much ammunition to fire the voter's heart in an election campaign. The party promises everything that is good and performs everything that is bad. In the States we have instanced, not to go further back in the record, it will be seen that whenever Democrats come into power they forget the public good and become blind partisans, and prove themselves unable to rise above the sordid and selfish purpose of perpetuating their own existence as a party. There may be a single good Democrat, but a combination of Democrats is bad, and there never was a good Democratic Legislature in any State.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

The Bulletin is opposed to the election of General Hancock to the office of President, and the probability is the General will not be elected; but it seems unkind to nip him thus early in the bud of candidacy, and prejudice the Democracy against him upon the ground that he is a Union soldier—and a good one, too, when it comes to the record he made during the war. General Hancock has been a candidate too often, however, to be put down for such a reason. For very many years he has regularly been mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; but the office did not seek the man with such force as to find him. Perhaps, if the General were to resign his position in the army, and his comfortable place in New York, and enter actively into the campaign he might be more successful. The Democrats are again talking of putting him forward as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania to give him prominence in President choosing; to make, as it were, the Keystone a stepping stone to greater honors. If we know anything about General Hancock we believe he will not be pleased to have his name continually bandied about in this manner. It will become as familiar as that of George Francis Train or Daniel Pratt, both of whom have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and it is quite certain that neither Train nor Pratt will ever be elected. Besides, General Hancock is comfortably fixed. He is a Major General in the regular army of the United States, and has the most agreeable station the army affords. Is it likely that he would exchange a life position for a purely political office? Personally, General Hancock is, everything the Bulletin wants, but that paper has "very serious objections to the propriety of electing a military man to the Presidency." It may be well enough to make a note of the objection, in case it should be overruled by a Democracy anxious to run a hero of the Confederate militia for the highest office within the gift of the people. About eighty limbs of the old Confederate branch of government have worked their way into Congress on the reputation gained in the tented field, and it appears inconsistent to oppose the election of one man because he has been a soldier, and elect thousands of others throughout the South for no other reason than that they have been soldiers. The man should be canvassed as well as his occupation. If there is anything particularly degrading in the military profession, anything calculated to weaken a man's mind or demoralize him to rule or decide upon rules, the Bulletin's objection should hold good in the case of Senators, and Georgia and Missouri should have been warned against Gordon and Cockrell. General Hancock is not our choice for President, but we never thought of crushing him because he had been a soldier, and because he had risked his life in defense of the Union. His record as commander of the Second Army Corps, his heroic daring at Gettysburg, his glories from a rebel bullet, are all too glorious to be dimmed by the words of politicians at this late day, and objections to General Hancock because he is a soldier are not good.

THE HEARTLESS HEADLINER.

We suppose that the artist who illustrates the Pictyque with all the horrible events which occur, did not originally take delight in the miseries of his fellow creatures. We may imagine the time when, in infantile simplicity, he could have mourned over even animal sufferings and stood awe struck in the presence of death. That phase of his nature has, if it ever existed, passed away, and no amateur attendant on the guillotine, no military surgeon taking up arteries, and slashing off legs, ever felt more indifference, nay, never experienced more delight at a hopeless hemorrhage or a compound fracture than the humble headliner at any calamity which can befall his species. We make not this protest in the name of humanity lightly or without due example. Another of the numerous unfortunates, in consequence of disaster or pecuniary embarrassment, has leaped into the Lethal oblivion. Any average philanthropist would at once think of the dread hereafter into which he had rushed unsummoned. There would be naturally a sorrow for those thus left dependent. The horrible headliner regards the awful event with a professional eye. He seizes upon it as a medical student would upon an anonymous cadaver. He thus heralds it to the shocked community: "An old French citizen blows the top of his head off with a shotgun." Why "French citizen?" Is it any reproach to a man to be a Frenchman? Was he an unnaturalized resident? Was the possibility that the unfortunate man could not have voted any excuse for speaking so lightly of his calamity? Then this old French citizen "blows the top of his head off." In point of physiological fact this was not so. Yet what was this to a heartless headliner?

He would have blown his head off or his heart out if it had better illustrated the evening news. Fancy fifty boys yelling this terrible refrain through the streets. What must our visitors of the press think on being greeted with such savage exultation over the sad termination of a reputable life? We note that the headliner attributes the act to losses sustained by the decline in "Metropolitan warrants." There the partisan sticks out. The unfortunate man hoped the "news from Washington of some kind or other might affect a change in the value of warrants." Here is, apparently, a fling at Senator Pinchback. Though how any news from that city about the unsettled business of Louisiana could have affected Metropolitan warrants more than other municipal securities we can not imagine.

We sincerely regret the sudden death of a human being; we sympathize with those who have been bereaved. We have offered the best professional apology in our power for the very light manner in which the horrible headliner has employed this sad event to attract attention and secure patronage. It is a department of the press that would demoralize the most tender-hearted person. We trust that some good may come of this notice, and that persons contemplating suicide will insert in the schedule of their miseries the possibility of such an epitaph as we have quoted. If may tend to arrest what threatens to become an epidemic.

THE ISTHMUS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The government seems in earnest about constructing artificial crossings from one ocean to the other. The thorough reconnaissance of the various routes satisfies the scientific authorities that the Nicaragua route is most feasible, though it will involve very heavy expense in the preparation of terminal ports, and in locking up and down, to and from the lake. Still, the undoubted supply of water will insure the success of the work. The reports heretofore received in regard to the routes crossing below Panama, have been very discouraging, both as to the cost and practicability. The idea has been to construct a tidal canal, in connection with rivers on each side of the isthmus. The cuts or tunnels would be tremendous, and the utilization of the rivers doubtful. American perseverance and resource, however, seems adequate to all emergencies. A party under Captain Lull has been dispatched, on the United States steamer Canandaigua, to survey the Atrato-Napiipi route, with a view to the application of a new principle. It is to find a summit supply of water adequate to fill a ship canal and its locks, so as to avoid the immense works necessary under the idea of a tidal canal. The summit level of the projected canal will be about one hundred and thirty feet above tide. A dam will be built to collect water for the supply of the canal, and this summit height will be locked over. This will occupy a good deal of time. Any accident to the summit supply would involve great loss upon all the cargoes which might be in transit at the time; still this would be a great saving over the route round the Horn. The advantage of such a canal to New Orleans would be very great, as it would bring us within ten days of Guayaquil and other ports on the west coast of the continent. The Nicaragua route would be much more valuable to New Orleans and the West, as this city would be the base of supplies furnished almost exclusively from the West.

It is to be hoped that the Panama route will also be constructed, because an isthmus nearly two thousand miles in the extent of its coasts can not be accommodated or developed by a single line of inter-oceanic communication. It is very gratifying to see the American government directing its energies to opening foreign trade with the countries and islands of this continent. It need only review its treaties with the governments of these countries, and a commercial progress will commence which will enable the United States to control the whole trade of this continent, and compel Europe to resort to our ports and factories for the products of countries adjacent to our own. At present most of these products are taken to Europe, and we send our gold and grain to purchase them perfected in fabrics of European manufacture.

DEATH OF JOHN MITCHELL.

The cable dispatches of yesterday announce the death of Mr. John Mitchell, a gentleman who has lately been again brought to notice by being returned as a member of the English House of Commons from the County Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Mitchell was born at Derry, in 1815, and entered the field of journalism by becoming associate editor of the Dublin Nation. He afterwards published a paper called the United Irishman, which paper was suppressed by the British government, and Mitchell himself sentenced to fourteen years' banishment to Australia, in 1848. He escaped from Australia in 1854 and came to New York. He soon after settled in Tennessee, where he published a paper called the Southern Citizen. At the outbreak of the rebellion against the United States Mitchell heartily espoused the rebel side. In 1861 he became one of the editors of the Richmond Examiner, which was then the most violent of secession papers. The conservative members of the Home Rule party in Ireland considered it rather a misfortune that so extreme a man as Mitchell should have been returned from Tipperary. He had said that he never would sit in Parliament, and Mr. Disraeli said he never should. The action the Prime Minister proposed led Mitchell to say at Tipperary: "Allusions have been made to the steps the government is about to take—that is, the British government over in London. There is a man over there in London. He writes novels, and he is of opinion that he knows better who Tipperary should elect than you do. That is what he thinks." This is given as a specimen of his style of stirring up the people to no good purpose. While the British government could have been magnanimous and pardoned

Mitchell's offense the conservative element of the Home Rulers believed he was not the sort of man calculated to further their interests. If another election had been ordered it is probable that Mitchell would have been again returned, however with the same result. Death, it seems, has interposed and set at rest the question so far as Mr. Mitchell is concerned. He was a man of considerable ability, and he has led a wild and adventurous life. He was a man nervous and thirsting for excitement. He will rest quiet beneath the handful of earth in the green land of his nativity.

Railroad companies pay for so few of the cattle killed that stock raisers are making but little money in allowing their property to run at large in Mississippi.

MRS. F. E. HARDON.

20.....Chartres Street.....20
Between Canal and Customhouse streets.
NEW ORLEANS.

Opening Wednesday, March 24, 1875.
SPRING STYLES OF MILLINERY.
mh12 15 12p

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the FIRE DEPARTMENT for the valuable services rendered him, at the late fire on Bedford street.
PHIL. HOFFMAN.
mh12 11 No. 186 Delord Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAP AND GOOD.
Lately arrived per steamer Knickerbocker, for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.
Shirts and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
LEGATION'S NEW STORE,
mh12 112p No. 100 Canal street.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 20, 1875.
WHEREAS, On or about the fifth day of January last, two unfriendly colored men, named Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, both residents of the parish of St. Helena, while peacefully pursuing their avocations were, without known cause, shot down and murdered; and
WHEREAS, One LAWSON BLOUNT, accused of said crime, has hitherto succeeded in avoiding arrest;
PROCLAMATION is hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry.
Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached this twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
By the Governor,
P. G. DESLOERD,
Secretary of State. mh21

STEAMSHIPS

North German Lloyd.
FRANKFURT, February 12, 1875.
HAMBURG, February 9, 1875.
The steamers touch at Havre and Bremen, and on their home trip at Havre and Southampton. Passengers and freight.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.....\$150 gold
From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Bremen or Havre.....40 gold
From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Bremen or Havre.....\$150 gold
From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.....\$25 gold
Passage tickets from New Orleans to Havana or Southampton issued by the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOKEMETER & Co., Agents,
No. 41 Union street.
LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.
THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.
FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER,
MONTREAL (Building).....\$200
ONTARIO, Captain French.....\$200
MEXICO, Captain Roberts.....\$200
TEXAS, Captain Johnson.....\$200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett.....\$200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid.....\$200
For Liverpool Direct.—The
VICKSBURG,
THIRLBY, Commander,
From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District, land passengers and mails. Passengers and freight on all continental ports.
Special notice of sending for their friends on purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction of one-third on all tickets for groups. For freight or passage, having proper accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, Agent,
No. 20 Canal street.
FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEY AND MIAMI WEST.
United States Mail Line.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, Agent,
No. 20 Canal street.
The New Orleans, Havana and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana Every Wednesday.
Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Key West, To Cedar Keys, To Havana.....\$30
Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.
Special notice of sending for their friends on purchase prepaid emigration tickets here, and those signed after sailing of the steamer. Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to any steamers from New Orleans to Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
L. E. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 20 Canal street.

ANCHOR LINE.

STRAMERS SAIL REGULARLY EVERY SATURDAY.
To and from New York and Glasgow, calling at London by the British government over in London. There is a man over there in London. He writes novels, and he is of opinion that he knows better who Tipperary should elect than you do. That is what he thinks.
This is given as a specimen of his style of stirring up the people to no good purpose. While the British government could have been magnanimous and pardoned