

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 9, 1875.

Tennessee has a Neophogen College.

An Iowa man is writing a new Bible.

No poor man can afford to have a silver wedding.

Newport has had the sensation of a submarine foot race.

The Democrats want to elect a President for one term.

California elects four Republican Congressmen September 1.

Check wins in this world, especially if the check is dimpled and rosy.

"Shall we divide the State?" is thought to be a fit subject for poetry in Texas.

Represented as a musical instrument the teor drum is a delusion and a snare.

August 6 will be the centenary anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell.

The persons who have been praying for rain have slightly overdone the business.

A Texas editor has dared to call Jeff Davis a fraud. This thing must be stopped.

It said that Father Tom Burke now in Dublin, is dying of cancer in the stomach.

The boy who was kicked out of time by a gun said he fired and fell back in good order.

Buffalo Bill has come down to driving a dog cart at Long Branch. He owns the cart.

"Pay what you owe!" Men and political parties need have no other financial platform.

The Ohio Democrats will have all of the inflation knocked out of them by the next election.

Thomas Hardy, of the New York Times, is the author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes." Good for Thomas.

Seeing his wife pull down the window curtains, a poet was inspired to sing: "The shades of night are falling fast."

A newsboy says he can cry most all of the papers here by name, but he gets stuck on the Orleans and Co-operative.

The Washington Chronicle says: "Judge Alexander, of New Orleans, is writing a history of the late war." Such is false.

It is a very old saying that "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues." Like many other sayings, it has no foundation in fact.

The history which speaks of a certain man as having been a gorilla during the war must certainly be an important link in literature.

Rhoda Broughton is not admired by literati gentlemen. But this has been brought on by herself with a sharp tongue and peculiar habits.

These are the nights for secret societies to give degrees. A man can take his seventy-third thermometer in the fourth story of any badly ventilated building.

A Pennsylvania paper says: "The New Jersey editorial excursionists remained just five minutes in Harrisburg, but it was quite long enough for both parties."

A poet has been lacerating himself with the query, "Where, where are all the birds that sang a hundred years ago?" We give it up; suppose they are nestling somewhere in eternity.

An old folks concert, by the young men and women of the parish, for the benefit of the "Roman Street Meeting House," will be repeated to-night at the church on Derbigny, near Customhouse street.

Thick glass is heretofore to be cemented to the walls of the London hospitals, thus making a non-absorbent surface which can at all times be kept clean with ease, adding much to the sanitary condition of the apartments.

Editorial excursions are getting to be a bore and nuisance. What can be more ridiculous than to see a hundred or more people dragged about the country to other people because they happen to be of one profession?

Gratz Brown, who has lately come into notice in Missouri, is to be managing editor of the St. Louis Times, following the footsteps of George Alfred Townsend, who held the position for so many hours with pleasure and profit.

A man at Biddford, Maine, has a ring and claims to have in it a small brain of hair from the heads of Washington and Jackson. It will not do, for Washington never wore a wig. As for Jackson the hairs on his head were numbered; those in the ring are not.

Lightning plays many strange pranks. In Massachusetts it struck Deacon Kimball's house; in New York it sent a tract peddler on his way to the shining shore. Now in Tennessee it has been foisting with the hind foot of a mule. The mule lost the game for the lightning melted his shoes off before he could kick.

The person who, by placard, directed laboring men to apply at the Times office, may have considered such a thing as a brilliant joke on the office; but none less than an abandoned wretch could so have trifled with the feelings and distresses of lowest working men seeking employment.

A "tramp" writes to the Providence Journal of his profession as composed of "of men who go from place to place through the country, gathering and disseminating, of course, a great amount of useful information, relying mainly upon the public hospitality for their temporary maintenance, never waiting out their welcome by a long sojourn in one place, never interfering in politics, carefully and conscientiously abstaining from all agitation of the labor question in any of its phases."

We now live in an age when tract distributors are struck by lightning, and we should hope for the best. We shall soon learn, by Jove, whether the tracts alone were offensive to the elements, or whether it is the intention of the storm king to kill all book agents indiscriminately. Until the question is definitely settled, all persons who have not had the lightning, or been vaccinated with lightning rods, would do well to keep as far from book agents as possible when there are signs of storms.

THE DOCTORS AND THE COUNCIL.

It is natural that when the patient is in extremities each of the doctors should advise the best remedy. It is not an uncommon thing for some medical advisers to say if the patient had taken better care of himself his health would have been better. It is not altogether an original observation that if even now he would go back on the irregular habits of his life its duration might be prolonged. Among other advisers who surround the financial couch of the sick city is Mr. Estlin, who administers quite a prolonged prescription of two columns in the Bulletin. We apprehend the patient is comatose and oblivious.

It demands rests, even if it shall have to go under the tombstone of bankruptcy to get it. What, with the outcries of the indignant tax debtor, with the importunate objections of the weeping widows, imploring orphans and fossil spinners, we apprehend that the administration will serve the prescription as the baby in the epithel is said to have repelled the cup of life.

Put the bitter potion by and turned aside and died. The prescription of Mr. Estlin comes too late. The discussion of city credit is now an affair of official resurrection.

We, however, take the paper of Mr. Estlin as one expression of opinion upon our city affairs, which will aid in forming a proper estimate of the causes and cure of our municipal misfortunes. We pass over some severe strictures upon the plan of Messrs. Adler and Rothchild to convert the bonds of the city into lottery tickets, and especially the undemocratic inflation of making these tickets circulate as currency pro tanto. Mr. Estlin, with the REPUBLICAN, expresses surprise that a creditor should be expected to suspend his right to sue the city and subject its property, for half a century with the hope of finding at the expiration of that term a better state of public faith or corporate ability. As this scheme is, in professional phrase, "still in the wheel," present comment is useless.

The principal proposition of relief consists in a capital surgical operation by which one-half this tumor of indurated improvidence can be cut away. The rest of the prescription is very mild, and indeed degenerates from the heroic into the homoeopathic, as we shall subsequently show. But the project of cutting the city debt down to fifty per cent of its face has been suggested and dismissed on the ground stated by Mr. Estlin. This was that while there is just enough sovereignty left in a State to repudiate its contracts, no such royal privilege exists in a corporation created by the State. The REPUBLICAN makes an argument at the time on the power of the State over its agent the city, and suggested the inquiry whether this power as principal would not extend to command the agent to plead its inability to pay its own debt just as the State had averred the inability of the city to pay the greater part of the State debt.

We have no more hope at present that this city debt will be scaled by consent of creditors than at first. This surgical portion of the advice must be postponed as inapplicable to the patient in its present condition. It has not the strength to undergo the operation.

Then there comes a sad wail over the city, and a sorrowful contrast of its present and past condition. Mr. Estlin says: "I would favor a return to something like the system that prevailed previous to the war."

We do not concede that because the days were old that they were good. On the contrary, tradition tells that in the days of Rouffigne, the councilmen were very far from perfect in integrity, exemplary in morals, or consummate in wisdom. The municipalities owed debts founded on a similar system of favoritism as at present, and these debts were consolidated and adopted by the city. We have been familiar with the Common Council as elected from the wards, and have learned enough from the management of railroad grants of way, shell contracts, the funding of floating debt, and city currency—not to speak of wharf leases, and the sale of the city stock in the railroads—to satisfy us that there was very little more integrity at that day, and under that system than at the present day, and under the present system. The next remedy is this:

Elect an unpaid Council composed of seven or our large property holders, whose interest is the common interest of all, and confide to them the entire management. So Mr. Estlin in this Democratic city would exclude all but property holders and large property holders at that. Ah, Mr. Estlin, you are dissolving the dearest dream; you are outraging the softest sentiments of the Democratic bosom. Don't say "Democracy be d—d." Mr. Estlin. Do not be profane. Do not assert the same right to commit a Democratic government to "large property holders," that the Democracy of Ohio has to run a paper mill on currency. This is a bad doctrine per se, even if uttered with the blessing of a Democratic dispensation to depart from the faith for the good of the Church. He would also "abolish all offices with high sounding prefixes, such as Mr. Administrator so and so."

Certainly. "Call me what you will, so you call me in time to dinner," illustrates a truly Democratic indifference to patronymies and a sincerely Democratic concern for the repast.

"Employ competent business men, with moderate salaries, to attend to the duties." Those now employed in this capacity are said to be gentlemen who perform these duties badly "at high wages, and whose positions are in some cases mere sinecures." But would the mere change of system prevent the appointment of exactly the same class of men? We doubt it.

An unpaid mayor is next to be appointed, who will not be allowed "to interfere with any ordinance," and whose duties seem limited to a veto which will require five-sevenths of the Council to overcome. Then the reformer would prescribe that "no claim against the city be paid till it is closely scrutinized and approved by a majority of the Council," and "no con-

THE PROPOSED LIMITATION OF THE VETO.

Have the proposed limitation of the veto in the moment forgotten. Mr. Estlin wishes "to distinctly understand that no member of the Council shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract which may be made during his term of office."

Under the present laws the officers stand pledged and sworn to abstain from any such participation. Each Administrator is likewise required to give bond in a penalty of \$25,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of duties. The law of bribery and malfeasance in office is also very stringent, and the courts are empowered to take cognizance of any failure of duty and compel its performance by writ of mandamus. Indeed, we doubt if Mr. Estlin will read the act organizing the city administration, there can be found a more complete statute commanding the very duties which are inculcated in the communication which we consider. But the prolific root of the evils which Mr. Estlin complains consists exactly in this:

I have resided in the third ward thirty-four years, and I am not acquainted with a single one of the twelve delegates who represented us in the last parish convention.

The ward clubs of New Orleans will, under any form of administration, continue to prescribe the officers of the city government. They will choose the Administrators and run the administration. They will select the "large property holders" and direct the patronage under them. They are the viceroys over the corporations. In vain, Mr. Estlin, do you expect that any alteration by alms of the government of the city will affect the corruption of contracts or the sale of patronage. Require an oath, and it may be evaded. Rule the city rulers to severity, and the signers of their bonds become ten fold their masters. It will require a change of heart almost as radical in politics as religion to protect the people of this city from the rapacity of those who always have and always will submit upon them.

Dr. Estlin may well turn with his humane and homoeopathic prescription from the couch of the unconscious patient. The patient is not himself. He is haunted by the small ward demons, to whom in an evil hour he sold himself for the prize of an endless official torment. Draw the curtain, darken the chamber. Honest Dr. Estlin has asked no fee; press his hand in silence and lead him forth. The case is beyond his care of simples. The public creditor will soon dispatch some Bothick of a broker to take measures for the obsequies, and will apply for letters of administration to take possession of the assets of the defunct credit of the Crescent City.

THE SCHOOL FOUNDED BY JEFFERSON.

The close of the session at the university has been celebrated by a reunion of the alumni. Thomas Jefferson caused to be inscribed on his monument the founding of the university as a measure of public usefulness worthy to be classed with the authorship of the declaration of independence. It was undoubtedly the fact, but the capital thus imposed upon the column of popular intelligence has always wanted the pedestal of primary and academic education which that most profound thinker proposed, but which were not, and indeed could not, be carried out in his day. A perfect system of education should prepare every mind in the community for such measure of usefulness as it is capable of demonstrating. The skill of the artificer would be in vain, were not the material of his workmanship provided, and the system of education which promises the most erudite professors, would be very defective unless it commanded a choice of all the intelligence of the State fit for culture. Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat in the exact sense with Abraham Lincoln. He built a government of the people, for the people. He was no aristocrat, who believed there was a race born, as he and Fletcher of Salton both said, "with boots and spurs, ready to ride the people." Hence, Thomas Jefferson repealed the law of primogeniture, the law of church establishment. Hence, he enacted the law of religious freedom. He urged the emancipation of all and the education of all. He opposed indirect taxation of persons, and said that all taxation should rest upon property. Thomas Jefferson never advocated, nor tolerated, the grant of monopolies, by which the poor man's subsistence was made to pay a tax to support the luxury of the rich.

The University of Virginia has done much to realize these rational and radical ideas of its founder. It has admitted indigent youth to the course of its schools without charge. It has of late years also founded departments of applied science, and now begins to send out engineers, chemists, manufacturers, and farmers. It would be a great mistake if such an institution, founded by such a patriot were dedicated to contemplation or the exclusive study of metaphysical abstractions. Men may be virtuous and honorable members of society, and yet be every day engaged in some employment useful to society. Indeed, the man who goes into the work of life armed with knowledge and devoted to the welfare of his species has always effected more good than if he stood on the pillars of Styletes, or sat on the cloister with St. Dunstan. An English historian has said: "The learning of the ecclesiastical college was like the learning of our modern universities, an accomplishment never addressed to the people at large and neither influencing nor improving their condition."

We are gratified to believe that this institution is realizing the wish of its founder, not that it should be a close corporation conferring its blessings to a privileged few, but that its magazine of arms, assorted for the strength of all, should be thrown open to all without distinction of wealth who may wish to serve the State or be capable of any intellectual or industrial contribution to the welfare of a great commonwealth. With the immense advantages which Virginia presents for

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE AND PRACTICAL ARTS, A POPULAR SCHOOL SYSTEM, A COURSE OF ACADEMICAL INSTITUTIONS, CROWNED BY A UNIVERSITY IN WHICH ALL DEPARTMENTS OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE IS PROVIDED, SHOULD SOON RETURN THAT GRAND OLD COMMONWEALTH TO HER FORMER RELATIVE RANK ALONGSIDE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The defense of these two commonwealths has been just this. Massachusetts had the control of all the intellect capable of improvement. Her university was open to the uneducated poor. Had she not twice more material than Virginia? Then her system did not stop with, nor was it limited to, the graduation of the upper classes. It utilized all. It qualified all. The descendants of the rude militiamen who defended their liberties at Boston or at Yorktown were as worthy to be qualified for and intrusted with the welfare of a State as any other class could possibly have been. There can not be too much of the Democracy which Thomas Jefferson taught, nor too little of that which some who claim to be his political apostles have published, embodied in the course of public instruction. We look to the University of Virginia as an institution in which a high and refined education will be combined with a course of qualification for the good of society and the glory of the republican Union.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

There is a word wanting to express the sisterly affections which bind together two nations of similar institutions, but the fact that this relation exists between the republics of the United States of America and of Mexico renders the precise philology of its expression unimportant. The Mexican government has determined to suppress Cortina and the Kickapoo marauders. The government of the United States of the North has placed at the disposal of the Mexican government an auxiliary force which will enable that government to execute its own laws within its own territory. The REPUBLICAN now claims that its influence or ability carries to consumption measures which it may have advocated or even suggested. We are, of course, pleased when it appears that we have comprehended the true principles of public action and interpreted aright the impulses of the American heart.

We have been satisfied that the American people do not covet the possessions of Mexico or of any other national neighbor. We knew very well that our government would not seize upon any occasion of weakness in an ally and friend to depose or to oppress her. We, therefore, counseled what was the obvious duty of both countries, and precisely that which is now to be done, the co-operation of the two powers in enforcing order on the border and neutral ground between them. The United States now aids its ally; as it might expect to be aided herself under similar circumstances. A supporting force will be placed at the disposal of Mexico, and those who have hoped to incite or to profit by the depredations of cow thieves and murderers will find themselves disappointed by the organization of an allied and co-operative force which will punish and prevent the vexatious violations of the peace of both nations.

The liberal government of Mexico will find the new system of confidence and co-operation the best means of preserving a domestic peace, so essential to her welfare. Our government will teach the Canadian policy, under which for a century we have dwelt alongside of a neighbor more feeble than ourselves, without aggression, and with the utmost cordiality. If the two republics pursue the policy thus indicated in the act referred to, it may safely be predicted that our relations with Mexico will be as cordial and as permanent as those with our neighbor on the north. The joint mission of the two republics is to republicanize this continent, and the adjustment of these border jealousies is the first step toward this most important alliance.

NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, July 4, 1875. All persons knowing of any omission or irregularity on the part of the assistant supervisors or their clerks, in taking the census, are respectfully requested to communicate facts to this office, in order that proper corrections may be made before the returns are compiled. Persons with whom blanks have been issued, and not called for, will please forward the same through the postoffice or otherwise.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters.

TO TAX COLLECTORS, Circular No. 4.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, July 6, 1875. Believing that to allow the widest interpretation to act No. 7, extra session of 1873, is justifiable notwithstanding the ambiguity of its title, you are hereby instructed to continue collecting delinquent taxes without adding penalties thereto up to and including November 1, 1875. You are to understand, however, that the remission of penalties does not apply to postpaid collections beyond the usual time after service of notices, and you are required to vigorously enforce collections, both of current and delinquent taxes.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Recovering Company has been formed for the purpose of procuring and erecting the necessary apparatus for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks. The apparatus used is known as the "Odorless Exsurgating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, on Baltimore, and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump or forcing engine, an air tight tank and a decomposing chamber, by which the contents of privies and sinks can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor, during the ordinary working hours of the day as well as at night, and with the greatest efficiency and dispatch. This system not only insures a valuable sanitary reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use. Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 120 Common street, and a circular will be left there or addressed to box No. 913, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. July 2nd.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, who is an old and experienced writer, can be consulted by order of the city of New Orleans, notices, letters, inscriptions, memorials, legal applications, arguments, lectures, essays, poems, etc. He will do all in his power to please. References—W. H. Hahn, No. Baker, Rev. Hon. B. H. Marshall, No. 23 Commercial place.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 8, 1875. Whereas, On the night of the sixth ultimo, Ochs Scott was barbarously murdered nine miles below Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche, State of Louisiana; and Whereas, All efforts to arrest his murderer or murderers have failed.

Notice is hereby given 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 Otis Scott.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and in the centennial year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, P. O. DESANDRE, Secretary of State.

LUMBER CHEAP FOR CASH AT THE OCEANS PLANING MILL.

No. 229 Basin Street, Between Julia and Girod Streets. 1 1/2 inch square edged flooring, \$22 50 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, merchantable, 20 00 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, clear fact, 17 00 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, 17 00 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, wide or narrow, 13 00 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, or narrow, 13 00 1 1/2 inch weather boards, six or seven inch, 16 00 1 1/2 inch weather boards, six or seven inch, dry dressed shelling, 20 00 1 1/2 inch weather boards, six or seven inch, 20 00 Feather edge boards, 20 00 1 1/2 inch boards, merchantable, 15 00 Parties desiring lumber would do well to call and examine my stock by having elsewhere, July 1st.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1875. Whereas, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crew, coming from such place or places; and Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially reported that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and in the centennial year of the independence of the United States the twenty-ninth.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days to begin to count from the departure of the vessel quarantined from the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and in the centennial year of the independence of the United States the twenty-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, K. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, July 1, 1875. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL NOON ON SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875, for the rebuilding of the foot bridge on Village street, over the Orleans canal, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer, at the residence of J. B. BURKE, 121 1/2 St. Charles street.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, New Orleans, June 16, 1875. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL NOON ON SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875, for the lease of the City Waterworks, for the term of one year, in conformity with ordinance No. 3115, adopted by the Council on the 25th day of June, 1875. Parties desiring copies of the ordinance in pamphlet form can be supplied by addressing LEON BRETON, Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, room No. 21, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CITY BONDS. COMMISSIONERS OF CONSOLIDATED DEBT, City Hall, New Orleans, June 1, 1875. IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ORDINANCE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Adolphus E. B. BARKER, a bankrupt, and in pursuance of the order of said court, it is hereby notified that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-eighth day of July, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before the undersigned, J. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF ANKLEPETHA—No. 1406. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Louisiana, June 19, 1875. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Adolphus E. B. BARKER, a bankrupt, and in pursuance of the order of said court, it is hereby notified that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-eighth day of July, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before the undersigned, J. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA BEAL. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Louisiana, June 19, 1875. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Adolphus E. B. BARKER, a bankrupt, and in pursuance of the order of said court, it is hereby notified that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-eighth day of July, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before the undersigned, J. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

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