

Orleans Republican.

JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

MONDAY MORNING.—Between four o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable of H. Clio, between Leouat and Magnolia, which building was entirely destroyed in the firemen's office for the next house, occupied by a charmer and owned by C. R. Kovich, situated on the ground; insured in the Mutual office for \$1000. The house of Mrs. Gibbard was also destroyed; owned by Michael Kilbride, who had the two-story house owned by Mr. Kovich, and occupied by Mrs. Armbuster, was insured. Mrs. Cook's furniture was insured in the Merchants' office for \$1100. The house, occupied by William McLaughlin, was burned. Mr. McLaughlin had insurance on his furniture, and a complete set of furniture. One o'clock a double frame house, at the corner of Poydras and Galathea, one half occupied by Widow and the other side vacant, was destroyed by fire. The flames were first kindled in the unoccupied side, which leads to the belief that the fire was the work of a thief. No insurance.

MENTION.—The newboys say that they made more money on extra editions lately than the newspapers, and it is likely they tell at least a portion of the truth. One thing is certain, they have no capital invested, and all they have is their own labor.

There were no poles to watch for the burglars who invaded the premises No. 98 1/2 Magazine street stole one hundred dollars' worth of jewelry.

This time of the year begin to look like ball, row boats, mosquitoes and dances.

Mr. Murphy, number not given, wanted something besides the fireman's catch the reason for his jump the Canal street ferry. He was and locked up.

Union street horse car, or the driver to outrun steam, but made a dash, as the lake steam train at Rampart tumbled it inside out. No bones, though some glass was broken.

Turner and his sister Dickey were near Thiboutaux street, and says conduct them as religious. A policeman was called in by Dickey to arrest or suppress them. The policeman appeared William Turner, which felled the officer. The quarrel then ran, closely followed by a hatchet and was disposed to go to pieces, and his sister joined in the quarrel.

The policeman was reinforced by a crowd of the belligerents. Turner, a hand on the steamship City, fell off that vessel's wheel, and broke one of his legs. Laborers rescued him and sent him to hospital.

Bennett, Samuel Farms and John employed on board of the steamship, were arrested in the street for breaching the cargo of that vessel.

Joseph Raymond insists that Joseph actually and really did, with respect to the market, which did not belong to them, perhaps. These Josephs together friendly with each other, is no accounting for tastes.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1871. In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge, presiding. Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge, presiding. In the case of the People vs. Wood, a writ of habeas corpus was granted for the defendant, who was arrested for breaching the cargo of that vessel.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed by a harmonious effort of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound, and fully determined to protect the rights of the colored people, I am anxious to see every legitimate measure in favor of honest and objective action to be taken, and in the interest of the States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens.

In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I shall be guided by the principles of justice and equity, and in the interest of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the work of restoring the South.

It is not the political situation alone that demands attention; the material development of the nation should be maintained by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the careful attention of the national government, with its power and wide public economy. But as the basis of all property for that, as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people.

Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of the schools by the State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from the national authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to see the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and to see that the policy of the nation should be such as to secure the best interests of a civil policy, and that the nation should be such as to secure the best interests of a civil policy, and that the nation should be such as to secure the best interests of a civil policy.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Follow-citizens.—We have assembled to witness the inauguration of a President of the United States, who will be the first to be inaugurated in the city of New Orleans. We are proud to see the commencement of a new term of the presidential office. Called to the attention of the people, we are called to speak of the duties which are imposed upon us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained, in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussion which preceded the recent presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to the duties of the President, and the responsibilities which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country.

Following in example and in part adopted by the President-elect, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that the country will be able to understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiment declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct.

It is the duty of the President to be the guardian of the Constitution, and to see that its provisions are faithfully executed. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and that the rights of the people are protected. It is his duty to see that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained, and that the interests of the people are promoted.

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The Senate on Saturday.

In the Senate on Saturday Mr. Blaine called up the army bill. He said the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, contained a great deal of legislation, and that the Committee on Appropriations thought that the consideration of this bill would involve discussion, which would result in the loss of the bill. The committee had, therefore, agreed to report a substitute which was substantially the army appropriation bill of last session, which had been thoroughly discussed. The estimate of the War Department amounted to \$30,946,000. The army bill last session appropriated \$25,000,000, and the pending bill proposed to appropriate \$31,000,000.

In furtherance of the bill he reported a resolution to amend the bill, which was substantially the army appropriation bill of last session, which had been thoroughly discussed. The estimate of the War Department amounted to \$30,946,000. The army bill last session appropriated \$25,000,000, and the pending bill proposed to appropriate \$31,000,000.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, moved to reduce the number of men from 25,000 to 20,000, and said the adoption of this amendment would result in an annual saving to the Government of three or four million dollars annually. He believed an army of 20,000 men was large enough in time of peace. The Indians were not so numerous as they were in former years, and there were no longer any hostile tribes in the Southern States, where a good many were located.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, and said that the army of 25,000 men was necessary for the protection of the frontier, and for the maintenance of the peace of the country. He believed that the army of 25,000 men was necessary for the protection of the frontier, and for the maintenance of the peace of the country.

Mr. Blaine called up the proposition of the House to reduce the number of men from 25,000 to 20,000, and said the adoption of this amendment would result in an annual saving to the Government of three or four million dollars annually. He believed an army of 20,000 men was large enough in time of peace.

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plained the bill (already published), and said he had been assured by gentlemen of both political parties that the House would not pass it if it should be passed by the Senate. He urged the passage of the bill, and he believed it would be passed largely to promote the peace of the country.

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THE OHIO DEMOCRATS HAVE LOST FAITH IN GRANT.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch of the third says: Owing to the absence of the Republicans to attend the inauguration, the Democrats had a majority in the Ohio House yesterday, and a resolution was adopted declaring that they had lost faith in Grant, and would support any other man for President.

The conference report on the postal office appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the postal office, and for the purchase of new mail cars.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the navy, and for the purchase of new ships.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$31,000,000 for the army, and for the purchase of new uniforms.

The conference report on the treasury appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the treasury, and for the purchase of new bonds.

The conference report on the education appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for education, and for the purchase of new books.

The conference report on the interior appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the interior, and for the purchase of new land.

The conference report on the justice appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the justice department, and for the purchase of new courts.

The conference report on the military appropriation bill was agreed to. The report provided for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the military, and for the purchase of new uniforms.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

EXTRA SESSION. THE SENATE. Third Day's Proceedings. The Senate met at ten o'clock on Monday, March 5, 1871. The session was opened by the reading of the prayer by the Chaplain.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Finance. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Education. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Interior. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Justice. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Military. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Navy. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Army. The report was read by the Chairman, and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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