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ADDRESS

Of the State Superintendent of Public Education at the Teachers' Institute, held at Lyceum Hall, New Orleans, June 2, 1871.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Institute: You are the educators of 20,000 children. Do men despise your work? If they do, answer them by saying that you are educating 20,000 children. Do men think less of you because you work? Answer them by saying, "Our work is noble; our living is obtained honestly and honorably." Do men say that teaching is an undesirable and unnecessary employment? Answer them, that you seize, hold, direct and frame for time and, perhaps, for eternity, the minds of 20,000 children; that to you is given the duty of shaping the character of the State, by molding that of her statesmen; that all elements of the nation's greatness, her strength, her progress, her morals and her peace, receive their first contributions from the lessons of the schoolroom, where you work. This city, twenty years from now, will be what you make it.

The active young men and women who will then be upon the stage of action are now your pupils. The life they will be living, the employments in which they will then have engaged, the duties which they will then be discharging as citizens, will, in a great degree, have derived their character from you.

Teachers, you have the confidence, the respect, the sympathy of every liberal minded and good citizen of this city and State. Sensible men and women accord to you the most deserving praise offered to any of our public servants. And why not? Why not have confidence in you? You work faithfully and well. Why not respect you? Your service is of the utmost value to the community, since it trains the mind, adorns the character, and makes the citizen what he should be. Why should you not have sympathy? Your labor is a burden upon both the body and mind, while it is never as fully or promptly compensated as it should be. Your work is commonly called teaching. You teach others what to think, how to think, and how to make good use of their thoughts.

What is the great object which you have in view? What is the grand aim to which all this work of instruction tends? Is it not to develop the whole being—the moral, the intellectual, the physical? Is it not that the community made up of men and women of culture, men and women who will be useful citizens, may be peaceful, prosperous, happy? Is not your work of education one looking not only to the common necessities and conveniences of the present life, but also to that future state of existence to which every human being looks so anxiously? Public instruction has come to be considered in enlightened countries as a fundamental necessity—one without which society can neither be securer or prosperous.

It may not be uninteresting at this institute to mention something of what some of the leading minds of the world say concerning it. When I place the name of Horace Mann first on the roll of those who have left on record their indorsement of public education, I do so because his memory is greenest among all, and especially so with Americans. This noble man said:

"The great necessities of a race like ours, in a world like ours, are: A body, grown from its elemental beginning, in health, compacted with strength and vital with activity in every part: impassive to heat and cold, and victorious over the vicissitudes of seasons and zones; not crippled by disease nor stricken down by early death; not shrinking from bravest effort, but panting, like fleetest runner, less for the prize than for the joy of the race; and rejuvenant amid the frosts of age. A mind, as strong for the immortal as the body for the mortal life; alike enlightened by the wisdom and beaconed by the errors of the past; through intelligence of the laws of nature guiding her elemental forces, as it directs the limbs of its own body through the nerves of motion, thus making alliance with the exhaustless forces of nature for its strength, and clothing it with its endless charms for its beauty, and, wherever it goes carrying a sun in its hands with which to explore the realms of nature, and reveal her yet hidden truths. And then a moral nature, presiding like a divinity over the whole, banishing sorrow and pain, gathering in earthly joys and immortal hopes, and transfigured and rapt by the sovereign and sublime aspiration to know and do the will of God."

The venerable Dr. Wayland, one of New England's noblest sons, now gone from earth, said: "The object of education is to render the mind the fittest possible instrument for discovering, applying or obeying the laws under which God has placed this universe." And this is your work. This is the great object in which you are engaged, "to render the mind the fittest possible instrument for discovering, applying and obeying the laws under which God has placed this universe." What a great duty! How serious a responsibility rests upon us all.

John Milton said: "I call a complete education that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

The celebrated Bishop Short said of public education: "As this life is a preparation for eternity, so is education a preparation for this life, and that education alone is valuable which answers these great primary objects."

And Thomas Braun said: "Education is the act which places a child in the condition to fulfill, as nearly as possible, his destiny as a mortal and immortal being. It has for its aim the development of his faculties as a man, physical, intellectual, moral, social, and religious, in such proportion that through their harmonious action he will escape the punishments which await the bad, and become worthy the awards reserved to virtue."

Ruskin said of education: "I believe that what is most honorable to know it is also most profitable to learn; and that the science which it is the highest power to possess, it is also the best exercise to acquire; and if this be so, the question as to what should be the material of education becomes singularly simplified.

"It might be matter of dispute what processes have the greatest effect in developing the intellect, but it can hardly be disputed what facts it is most advisable that a man entering into life should accurately know. I believe, in brief, that he ought to know three things; first, where he is; secondly, where he is going; thirdly, what he had better do under these circumstances.

"First, where he is—that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world beside this; what seems to be the nature of that other world; and whether, for information respecting it, he had better consult the Bible, the Koran, or the Council of Trent. Thirdly, what he had best do under the circumstances—that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society, and what are the readiest means in his power of obtaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and has had his will so subdued in the learning of them that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, I should call educated; and the man who knows them not, uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.

Says Kant:

"There is within every man a divine ideal, the type after which he was created, the germs of a perfect person, and it is the office of education to favor and direct these germs."

Says Carlyle, characteristically:

"The result of schooling is a mind with a just vision to discern, with a free force to do. The great schoolmaster is practice. The first principle of human culture, the foundation-stone of all but false, imaginary culture, is that men must, before every other thing, be trained to do something. Thus, and thus only, the living force of a new man can be awakened, enkindled and purified into victorious clearness."

If such were the opinions which were entertained by those living in favored communities and times, what, I ask, will sensible men and women say of the necessity of education in Louisiana, when more than one-half the entire population can neither read nor write?

I have thus given, as briefly as possible, some idea of the work in which we are engaged—its nature, its importance, its necessity.

Allow me now to say something touching the difficulties in our way. These are surprisingly numerous, unaccountable and inexcusable. I will endeavor to name some of them:

The first and greatest is the inadequacy of our school revenues.

The second is the prolonged existence of passions engendered by the late war, and still cherished by many who cling to the idea that any system of learning made necessary by that unhappy event should be rejected.

The third is the disorganized condition in which the war left the affairs of our State—a condition which required much time, expense and care to improve.

The fourth is the general ignorance of the people in most of the rural districts touching school organization, rendering it almost impossible to secure competent men or women to carry on our work.

The fifth consists in the stringent requirements of the constitution, as well as those still more severe which are contained in the school acts passed by the General Assembly, requiring the admission to the school of all applicants, irrespective of race or color.

The sixth difficulty consists in the malicious, groundless, vindictive opposition of that portion of the public press which is edited by men who seem to have been asleep during the past ten years; who seem to think that the black man is still a slave; that there has been no war; that no blood has been shed; that education must still be regarded as the prerogative of a class; that when a small fraction of a people sees fit to oppose a system of education the mass must acquiesce; and that they have not only the right to defeat great public measures, but also to ruin the character and business of individuals whom they may not admire, especially if they, like themselves, should chance to have come here from another section of our country.

I have not ignored the existence of a strong local prejudice in this community against our school system and its friends. I do not now ignore it. I have always recognized it. I now recognize it. I consider it the business of others to be governed by their prejudices, if they see fit; but I do not recognize the right of any class, or any person, to extend their prejudices whatever; nor of any newspaper editor, so as to make them the rule of my life or conduct. As an officer, I have taken an oath, the moral obligation of which rises far above local prejudices. This governs me in the discharge of my official duty. I took it voluntarily. It obligated me to enforce the constitution of our State; to enforce the law passed by the Legislature, and to discharge my duty to the best of my ability. I have served it in the past. I have not swerved from the path of legal duty thus far, nor do I intend to do so in the future. If any of the passions engendered by the war have any life still, no one deplores it more than I. If it be true that any of these are now in existence, they should disappear from our educational pathway—the sooner the better.

I have never asked teachers or school directors whether they took any part in the late rebellion or sympathized with it, nor do I intend to do so.

It is a matter to be devoutly hoped that there is not a particle of this unhappy feeling in the breast of any one in this Institute; but, judging from the conduct of a few within the past two days, I am led to infer that this hope is not well founded.

Gradually the people are recovering from their poverty and their prejudices. The difficulty growing out of the legal requirement to admit colored children into any of our schools on an equality with the whites, is one which has taxed my conscience, my judgment, and my sense of personal interest, beyond the reach of human calculation. Often have I been tempted to yield to the popular clamor against the admission of this class of our educable youth.

Often have I been asked to put my personal comfort in the scale with my earnest convictions, in the hope that my interest might outweigh my love of principles. Often have I been asked whether it was not needless that I should become a scoff and a reproach to the proud and the fashionable because of my devotion to a moral obligation.

I have found it difficult to stand up in this community for eight years the unwavering, uncompromising friend of the newly enfranchised element. For this cause I have suffered the curses of the vulgar and the contempt of some of the professedly educated and refined elements of the community.

This cross was hard to bear. A crown of thorns would not have given me much more pain than I have endured on this account.

Family, the sacred precincts of my home, the grave itself was invaded by a vile newspaper as a means of punishing me, because I recognized and enforced the black child's right to admission to our schools, as required by law.

This was severe, it was heart-rending, it was an ordeal through which, I trust, no one here will ever have occasion to pass. But, thank God, I could not defeat the force of my conscience. I dare not violate my oath. I would not ignore the law. I could not add to the oppression and wrong already chaining and degrading a hundred thousand black childen. I said to myself, "it is far better that I should suffer for a principle than by ignoring it prolong an injustice which affects the life, and vigor, and health, and happiness of not only this great number of children but of the commonwealth itself.

The principle involved has been rigidly enforced. My oath of office was not violated. The law has been enforced. The schools have not been destroyed. Justice has triumphed, and to-day our schools, though open to all, regardless of color, are in a more flourishing condition than before we took control of them. The colored children generally, and of their own choice, attend school by themselves, while the whites attend in the same way.

There are some colored children in the schools attended by the whites, and it is a matter of pleasure for me to be able to state that they are not treated with incivility or unkindness.

The population of our State is gradually increasing. Since the close of our own unhappy war large numbers of men have come here from the North and West who have brought families with them. The termination of the war in Europe will unquestionably result in a large tide of emigration from both France and Germany to this State. Probably our educable population will reach three hundred and fifty thousand inside of the next ten years. To provide instruction for this large number we must maintain the public schools we now have and establish five times as many more. Private schools will never answer the demands of this vast want. They may serve the necessities of an aristocratic few, but they can not supply the needs of the great mass. On this subject I will take the liberty of quoting the language of State Superintendent Fitzgerald, of California:

"The gravity of this question of popular education in relation to the ballot is also vastly increased by the foreign immigration that annually pours in upon us. These foreigners come to us with a genuine love of liberty in their hearts, but often with crude notions of it in their heads. It is a wonderful thing that we propose to do—the assimilation of these diverse elements, and molding them into homogenietv of opinion, character and relation. This is the work of the schools. It can be done nowhere else. It is the work of the school teacher. None else can do it. It is a great work, and there is a great body of earnest workers engaged in it. It is a great fight, and there is a grand army on the march. God give them the victory! for the hopes of humanity are involved in the contest. You and I, fellow-teachers, belong to this great body of workers; let us work with all our might. We belong to this grand army; let us valiantly fight the good fight. The noblest men and women that live are our fellow-laborers and fellow-soldiers. Let us be worthy of the relationship."

It was generally charged when I was elected to my present office that I would at once cause the removal of all the teachers employed in the city schools. This charge, like many others, has been found to be utterly groundless.

I challenge comparison of my treatment of these faithful workers with that of my predecessors, and am certain any critic capable of rendering an impartial judgment will learn from the facts that I have done more than any of them toward making the position of the teacher of New Orleans honorable, profitable and pleasant.

I shall proceed in the future and adhere as firmly to my views of duty as I have in the past, and not give up till I shall have fixed on an immovable foundation a free school system of which this State shall be ever proud, and which no storm of opposition can ever uproot.

In conclusion, I will say in words fitly chosen by another—

"There is a general forward movement all along the line, with here and there a case of constitutional and incorrigible nonprogressiveness. There is a lonesome time in store for these antidiluvians. The world moves forward while they remain stationary. Soon they will find themselves left far behind, and will only be heard as one lonesome frog croaks a response to another on a cool night in the early fall. Let them croak, but let the grand column move on, guided by the providence of God as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, until humanity shall have passed the wilderness of ignorance and error and reached the promised land of universal enlightenment, liberty and happiness."

SERMON.

By Rev. M. W. Reed, First Congregational Church, Preached May 28.

"First pure and then peaceable"—James iii. 17.

When a wall falls of its own accord, it witnesses against itself, testifying that it was not well built. It was out of plumb. The ruin honors the law of God, and gives notice to all builders that they may govern themselves accordingly.

If a wall should stand that by rule ought to fall, we should, to be sure, save our building, but we should lose the rule. The safety of the miserable leaning tower of Siloam would be too dearly bought at the price of the confusion and ruin of the first principles of architecture. Law is better than chance, and that it may be and continue law, it must justify itself—reward and punish every time and everywhere. We need something that we can reckon from and measure by, and that must be without variableness or shadow of turning. Let God be true though every man is a liar. There is hope as long as there is a standard. We are told how to build a life, and on what to found a city. Life is to be upright, and a city is to rest on righteousness. That is the law of building.

If these conditions are not kept there will be a ruin. Within the week a city has divided against itself and fallen utterly. And what has not gone down in dust seems to have gone up in smoke. Foreign forces had nothing to do with the destruction. The city fell like a bad job of masonry. And for the same reasons, according to law, it ought to have fallen as it did. The greatest calamity possible would have been in its continuing. Something must go. Either the commandment of God—His word—or the city. It has as great sinners as Nineveh. It has had more than forty days' warning; it would not repent, and it had to go. I do not think that this consummation, considered in its relations, is to be mourned over. There has been a great library burned, but the truths of the principal book in it—the book of the world—have been saved. The works of the old masters have been destroyed. Paintings have been defaced and statues broken. It is a great loss; but the choice was between these and the justice of God. The work of the oldest master has not suffered, but is seen clearer than before.

Folly and the fashion of this world have lost their centre. Let folly and fashion go into mourning if they please. It will do them good. It is a flaming illustration of the truth—a sermon to London and New York, to all cities and to all men—made impressive by the shining of flame on steel. It tells men who contemplate building, to build better; and it warns the men who are now living under walls that lean, of their peril.

At this present time the world is full of affronts and defiance of God's law. The abasement of Paris suggests the fate of things that are godless. The many people who choose as their motto "let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die" have found it true to the last detail. They have eaten, and were drunk, and are dead.

The telegram announcing this has gone to the ends of the earth. There are other cities almost as wicked, there are other people as vain and as careless of God. To these it has the warning look of a public execution. As an illustration of the text it is good.

"Let us have peace" is a good saying, provided the peace is that defined in the New Testament. There is another peace, then—that which is its opposite. One kind, the true peace, is represented in the person of Christ in the country of the Gaderenes, and the other by the man possessed of a devil who cried out to be let alone. Of this false kind Christ says, "think not that I am come to send peace; I came not to send peace but a sword." "First pure and then peaceable." There are still summer days when the motionless clouds hang low; not a leaf quivers; not a wave ripples, when the sultriness can be weighed in the pulseless air. It becomes an effort to live and breathe; it is calm and peaceful, but every living thing on the sea and on the land wishes it would rain. Even those who shiver at the thunder and hide from the lightning welcome both to break the deathly quiet.

This peace before the storm is that into which Christ sends his sword. He is in the world that same blessed disturbing force that came to the grave of Lazarus. He comes to call forth and to undo, to wake from sleep; to raise from the dead. His force is "life, and that more abundantly;" harmony of action in the face of inaction. Plows and harrows on the face of the earth, and plows and harrows in the hearts of the people, are the signs of his presence—the agents of his power. The emigrant makes his claim, stakes out his section of wilderness, and says: "Let us have peace," and falls to work with ax and rifle to make one. The noise of his pinning it may be heard early and late; but when the peace is won, contrast it with the peace he found—the unbroken quiet of the savage, untilled acres; the shriek of the locomotive disturbs the sleep of the alligator in the swamp; but the shriek being interpreted is the voice of the text.

The shepherds watching their flocks by night heard one line of a prophetic song sung in the air—"Peace on earth, good will to men." It was only the last line of the stanza which they heard. It is a long hymn—taken together. What the significance is of those stanzas which they did not hear may be seen in the fulfillment thus far—wars everywhere among the nations, tumult and strife. But more and more liberty—no peace yet, but the way being made. First, pure is the condition insisted upon; righteousness in the individual, righteousness in the State. The Kingdom of God first, and then peace. That this is the way with the individual is clearly seen: Matthew had a quiet seat in the customhouse, Luke was a physician, and Peter and John were sea fishing; all still, men until their call came to trouble them. It was a sword separating them from houses and lands, wife and child. In weariness and painfullness they must walk the long way from the peace that the world gives to the rest that remains—peace that would endure. Having won that themselves, they must become also disturbers of the false peace in others. They were justly charged with turning the world upside down. The smooth self-content of Felix and Festus was ruffled by the sober words of Paul.

It must be so. The first words of the Gospel do not tend to soothe and lull. To Jew, and Greek and Barbarian it is the same disagreeable—repent, forsake, renounce; hate what you love, love what you hate. It sets a man at par with himself—kindles the argument between the conscience and the heart. A man who has once heard the Gospel can never regain his old peace nor find the new; with a strife to go back or go forward something must die.

Feeling the truth of this, Hawthorne wished to write out the story of the young man who came to Christ, but, finding the conditions too hard, went away sorrowful. Perhaps one can not measure, but one can imagine in some sort the future of that young man who saw the better way and approved it and chose the worse. Not easy for him to forget the face that had looked upon him, not easy to come again. Impossible to return to the old, complacent self-satisfaction. I think of him going always away and always sorrowful; he has the pain without the peace.

There is a plant in Mocinoan, also spoken of by Dr. Kane as a native of the Arctic, that blossoms in mid-winter, up from the earth and through the frozen sand—up through ice it forces its way to the light. In every man there is something that listens to the call of Christ, and that tries to lift itself out of the hardness and coldness and deadness, and make an answer: It is the life it stirs and disturbs.

Where even that little plant springs the frost melts around it; the sun sends its messengers down the tiny stem as a ladder. They carry heat into the very heart of the iceberg and make summer there. It is no longer death in a grave, but life in a garden. That is the miracle of the light of the world. What looks like destruction is transformation. There is nothing broken but bonds. There is nothing goes to the dust but dust.

You may build a splendid prison, and call it a temple—a triumph of architecture—line it with gold and face it with marble. If it holds a man within it unjustly condemned to darkness and oppression—not allowed a hearing—it becomes, therefore, an offense—a thing hateful to the justice of God. Let it be torn down. If nothing else will do it let a mob do it. No matter what their motive is, if it results in letting the man out, even if he should be a half idiot, or a cripple, so that he is not helpless—not dead. His pardon is worth more than the roof and walls that held him.

A city, the first that has thus been leveled, is evidence to me that it laid heavily on something alive—on souls that would speak if they could, and grow if they might.

The gaudy splendor has gone into smoke, that the life it shut in might not utterly die. It may be a very feeble life—it doubtless is—but there must be some there. Let it build anew a peaceable city, and dedicate it to God.

It has tried moss under the old and Mammon under the new. It has tried no God; under both it has found out that, what these men laughed at as a myth is the God after all and before all, and the laughers are dead. If it has found this it can afford to lose its palaces and its pictures.

It has fared better than Jerusalem, perhaps better than the next city. Christ intends to make peace; there is no other way. The nations and men that shall be saved must repent; whoever will not repent must be made to cease from troubling those who would.

First pure. The world has not reached that, neither have we. Until that is reached the truth is a sword, and there can be no peace to nation or man.

Till then, while the ages roll onward through war, toil and strife, must roll with them this turbulent star. And man can no more exclude war than he can exclude sorrow, for both are conditions of man and agents of God. Then let the war roll, and strike steel upon steel and soul upon soul. If in striking we kindle keen flashes and bright, from the manhood in man stricken thus into light, till that great final peace shall be struck through the world, till the stars be recalled and the firmament furled, in the dawn of a daylight undying; until the signal of Zion is seen on the hill of the Lord, when the day of the battle is done, and the conflict with time by eternity won.

THE COURTS.

Third District Court.

There is now a new phase in Magazine street railroad suits. Twenty-five car drivers on this famous road having entered suit against the company before the First Justice of the Peace, to recover wages amounting to three thousand dollars, judgment was rendered in their favor. Under this judgment the constable of that court seized the above sum in the hands of C. S. Sauvinet, Civil Sheriff, as part of a certain sum which was realized at a public sale of the road, on April 3, 1871.

The Sheriff has filed a petition before the Third District Court, praying for a writ of prohibition to restrain the said Constable from acting under said order of seizure.

The Sheriff avers that after satisfying the claims of the seizing creditors, there will remain a large portion of the price, say $50,000, which he has been ordered to pay to the receiver appointed by the Eighth District Court.

As Civil Sheriff, he is in possession of the bonds given for the payment of the above sum, under the control of the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and as such he has no individual control over the money or property.

He claims that the First Justice Court has no authority to interfere, and prays for a writ of prohibition as aforesaid. The rule will be tried on Thursday next.

Fourth District Court.

The Civil Code of Louisiana makes provision for the compulsory transfer of property, if such property is required *pro bono publico*. Article 2626 of the Revised Civil Code of Louisiana reads as follows: "The first law of society being that the general interest shall be preferred to that of individuals, any individual, who possesses, under the protection of the laws, any particular property, is tacitly subjected to the obligation of yielding it to the community, whenever it becomes necessary for the general use."

By virtue of this law the City Attorney yesterday morning entered suit in the Fourth District Court against John H. O'Connor. The petition represents that O'Connor claims to be the owner, and is in possession of a certain unimproved square of ground, bounded by the river front, Richard, Orange and New Levee streets; that said property is necessary for general use and public purposes, and that, notwithstanding said fact, defendant refuses to yield it except upon the receipt of an exorbitant price.

Wherefore petitioner prays that in due course of law the defendant, John H. O'Connor, may be divested of the property or square of ground aforesaid, and that the same may be adjudged to the city upon payment to the owner of all such damages as he may sustain in consequence of the expropriation of his property.

Upon these representations, Judge Theard issued the following order:

Considering articles 2631 and 2640, Ray's Revised Civil Code, the clerk of the court will give notice to the owner, and otherwise proceed according to the law in such cases made and provided.

In the matter of the city of New Orleans, praying for the opening of Royal and Casacalvo streets, Third District, the report of the commissioners was approved and homologated. It now lies with the city authorities to open Casacalvo street through the property of the Levee Steam Cotton Press.

In the suit of the city of New Orleans vs. the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, in which the city claimed $445 for levee dues on barges during the months of May, June, July, September and December, 1870, the court has rejected the claim of the city.

Sixth District Court.

In the suit of William Durbridge vs. the Slaughterhouse Company, claiming a large number of the shares of stock in the company, judgment by default has been rendered against defendant.

Mrs. Henrietta Selden Morfit, a resident of Baltimore, has brought suit against Joseph Fuentes to recover possession of a certain piece of property in this city, consisting of three lots in the faubourg St. John, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, said property being bounded by Esplanade, Washington, Leprage and Swamp streets. Petitioner claims that said property was duly acquired by Henry M. Morfit, her father, from William D. Porter, son of David Porter, of the United States navy, who acquired the same from his father in 1835, who, on the seventh of September, 1809, acquired it by purchase from Daniel Clark.

Before the Sixth District Court Friday, in a certain divorce suit, one of the witnesses testified that "the wife of the plaintiff entered suit some time ago, before the Board of Metropolitan Police, to compel her husband to pay her alimony. The board assembled in council, gave judgment in her favor, decreeing the husband to pay twenty-five dollars per month for her support."

Eighth District Court.

Marques vs. A. Shaw, Administrator.—Plaintiff applies for a writ of mandamus to compel the Administrator of Finance to issue his warrants in favor of relator for $1000, claiming that he is the assignee of certain claims due by the late City of Jefferson for shelling St. Charles avenue.

Defendant sets up that the warrants are claimed by another party. That party, although appearing in court, declined to intervene, for what reason was not shown. The evidence showing the relators to be the legal assignees of the claim, the court has ordered "that the mandamus be made peremptory; the relators be declared entitled to the amount, and judgment rendered against Correjolles for declining to intervene."

The rule nisi taken by C. H. Slocomb et al., on James Graham, Auditor, et al., to prevent the issuance of the bonds of the State to the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad, has been refixed for hearing to Monday, June 5.

In the case of the State of Louisiana ex rel. city of New Orleans vs. New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company et als, Judge Dibble yesterday morning rendered a decision making the mandamus herein peremptory. The following is the decision:

The city of New Orleans prays for the writ of mandamus to compel certain drainage commissioners and the Ship Island Canal Company to turn over to the city the books and papers heretofore within the control of the several drainage boards. This demand is made under and by virtue of the provisions of act No. 30 of the session of 1871, entitled an act relative to the drainage of the city of New Orleans.

The Drainage Commissioners for the First Drainage District report that the act is unconstitutional and void. The same questions are involved as in the case of the State ex rel. the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company vs. N. E. Bailey and Moses Eastman. In that case it was held that the whole subject of drainage, about which so much litigation has taken place, is within the legislative discretion. In those proceedings the Drainage Commissioners argued that the grant to the Ship Island Company of the right to control the drainage funds was a violation of vested rights and an act impairing obligations of contracts. Here the relator in that suit sets up the same plea. For the reasons that were then given for sustaining the statute attacked, the present law must be held valid. The mandamus will be made peremptory.

In the case of Joseph Hough vs. Joseph Hernandez, Judge Dibble rendered a decision, refusing the motion for a new trial. The fellowing is the decision:

The action against the sureties on the bond of Charles Bienvenu, late Sheriff, was dismissed upon the plea of prescription of ten years. R. S., section 3546. Plaintiff urged that the prescription was interrupted by certain judicial proceedings taken in the Fifth District Court. The sureties were proceeded against by rule. The judgment rendered against them was, however, decreed null by the Supreme Court. Prescription was, therefore, not interrupted, because there was no citation. 6 R., 142; 2 An., 927; 5 An., 551; 21 An., 613.

A motion for a new trial has been made. It was urged that prescription was at all events interrupted by proceedings taken against the principal on the bond by way of rule proceedings held to be sufficient. It is certainly correct that such proceedings had the effect to interrupt prescription running in favor of defendants. C. C. 3553. But it is no less correct that prescription immediately begins to run as in their favor. 5 An. 531; 2 An. 970. The judgment against the principal debtor can have no effect to change the nature of the obligation of the co-debtor bound in solido. 2 An. 970. The rule against Bienvenu, principal upon the bond, was served upon him July 21, 1867; judgment was entered December 7, 1867, this suit was brought more than two years thereafter, and the right of action is prescribed. The motion for a new trial is refused.

THE MALE COSTUME OF THE PERIOD.

We went to see a play the other evening, one of those old-fashioned English comedies that are in five acts and seem to be in fifteen. There were several unhappy virtuous people, and a number of very merry wicked ones; there was a lost father and a forged will, and when all was said and done, the heroine fell into the arms of her lover, amid the soft murmurs of the parquette, and the frustrated villain of the piece was led away by the ear to the noisy satisfaction of the gallery. But it was in none of these circumstances that we condescended to take interest. The thing that held us a pleased spectator was nothing more nor less than the graceful costume of a certain player who looked like a fine old portrait—by Vandyke, perhaps—that had somehow got alive and kicked off its frame.

We do not know at what epoch of the world's history the scene of the play was laid; possibly the author knew, but it was evident that the actors did not, for their costumes represented quite antagonistic periods; but this anachronism in no degree detracted from the special pleasure we took in the young person called Delorme. He was not in himself interesting; he was like that Major Waters in "Pepys' Diary,"—"a most amorous melancholy gentleman who is under a despayr in love, which makes him bad company;" it was entirely Delorme's dress. We never saw mortal man in a dress more sensible and becoming. The material was according to Polonius' dictum, rich but not gaudy, of some dark cherry-colored stuff with trimmings of a deeper shade. Our idea of a doublet is so misty that we shall not venture to say the gentleman wore a doublet. It was a loose coat of some kind hanging very gracefully from the shoulders and looped at the throat, showing a tasteful arrangement of lancework below. Full trousers reaching to the tops of buckskin boots, and a low-crowned felt hat—not a brigand's hat, but a picturesque, shapeless head-gear, one side fastened up with a jewel—completed the essential portions of our friend's attire. It was a costume to walk in, to ride in, to sit in. The wearer of it could not be awkward if he tried, and we will do Delorme the justice to say that he put his dress to some severe tests. But he was graceful all the while, and made us wish that our countrymen would throw off their present hideous habiliments and hasten to the measuring-room of Delorme's tailor.

In turning over the plates of an old book of fashions, we smile at the monstrous rig in which our worthy great grandsires saw fit to deck themselves. The knee-breeches, the pigtail, and the triangular *chapeau de bras* were queer enough, heaven knows; but if a Broadway or a Beacon street swell, with his monkey jacket, scant trousers, and horrible stovepipe hat, could catch a single glimpse of himself with the eyes of his ancestors, he would beseech his friends to place him in a lunatic asylum. Whatever strides we may have made in arts and sciences, we have fallen behindhand in the matter of costume. That Americans do not tattoo themselves, and do go fully clad—we are speaking exclusively of the brutal sex—is about all that can be said in favor of our present fashions. We wish we had the vocabulary of Herr Teufelsdrockh with which to inveigh against the dress-coat of our evening parties—that angular, swallow-tailed coat, which makes a man look like a bird, and a bad bird at that. "As long as a man wears the modern coat," says Leigh Hunt, "he has no right to despise any dress. What snips at the collar and lapels! What a mechanical and ridiculous cut about the flaps! What buttons in front that are never meant to button, and yet are no ornament! And what an exquisitely absurd pair of buttons at the back! gravely regarded, nevertheless, and thought as indispensably necessary to every well-conditioned coat as other bits of metal or bone are to the bodies of savages whom we laugh at. There is absolutely not one iota of sense, grace, or even economy in the modern coat." Still more offensive is the hat of the period. We wish we could ostracise all the stove-pipe hats at present blasting the landscape of the United States, and sit down, metaphorically, on the hat box of every Englishman landing on our shores. That a Christian can go about unabashed with a round tower on his head, shows what civilization has done for us in the way of taste in personal decoration. When an Indian squaw comes into a Western settlement the first thing she purchases is a beaver hat. Her instinct as to the eternal fitness of things teaches her that its only proper place is on the skull of a barbarian.

It was while revolving these pleasing reflections in our mind that our friend Delorme walked across the stage in the fourth act, and though there was nothing in the situation nor in the text of the play to warrant it, we broke into tremendous applause from which we desisted only at the suggestion of an usher—a being in a paper collar and a swallow-tailed coat. Our solitary ovation to Master Delorme was an involuntary, and we think pardonable protest against the male costume of our own time.—*Every Saturday.*

Louisiana Claimants.

Hon. J. R. West, one of the United States Senators representing Louisiana, sends us under his frank a list of claimants before the Southern Claims Commission, at Washington City, who have declared under oath that they remained loyal adherents to the cause and the government of the United States during the late war, and that they never yielded voluntary support to the confederate government. Communications upon the subject of this list may be addressed to "The Commissioners of Claims, Washington, D. C." We publish the official list for Louisiana, part of which has already been produced in these columns:

Carroll parish—Kehoe, Ellen; Tebbetts, Horace B.

De Soto parish—Gregory, Paul.

East Feliciana parish—Morris, B. F.; Vaughan, Robert S.

Iberia Parish—Riggs, William A.; Smith, John N.

Iberville parish—Downes, Lavinia J.

Lafourche parish—Allen, Richard H.; Badeaux, Ulgere; Ewing, Fayette C.; Webre, John.

Orleans parish—Bokenfohr, Reuben; Canto, Francisco; Cochran, Asa F.; Darby James; Fere, Auguste; Gentilly, Adelaide C.; Golding, William; James, Louisa; Lacroix, Edward; Lapene, Jules; Mayronne, Alfred; Mayronne, Fergus; Mayronne, Gustave; Radovich, Marco N.; Spearing, Henry C.; Stone, Adolphus; Wood, James; Wood, Vincent I.

Rapides parish—Bailey, William; Blanchard, Charles H.; Blanchard, Cary E.; Blanchard, Frank; Blanchard, Newton; Sasser, Whittey M.; Sullivan, Dr. James B.

Tangipahoa parish—Butman, Benjamin.

Terrebonne parish—Earnst, R. G.

West Baton Rouge parish—Haynes, Dennis E.; Patrick, Dr. J. C.

A Michigan paper announces that one of the noble army of martyrs who face death on the flying trapeze made a miscalculation while performing at Saginaw the other night, and fell a distance of fifteen feet, nearly crushing the breath out of the talented leader of the orchestra, and rendering the first violin a wreck.

In a famous horse case in Binghamton, New York, the attorney asked a veterinary surgeon, "Have you ever made any examinations in the abdominal region?" To which the witness replied: "No; all of my examinations have been made in Broome county."

A Tennessee paper wants a party to be "formed to fix the fair fabric of freedom on the firm foundation of the fathers."

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

REOPENING.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

The public have lang desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.

no22 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,

de4 1y2p No. 186 Poydras street

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO., No. 168 Canal street, invite attention to their new stock of fancy Canton matting, white and checked matting, floor oil cloths from three to twenty-four feet wide, window shades in great variety, mosquito bars, curtain goods, furniture covering, etc. my2 1m2p

DRAINING MACHINES,

WITH

STEAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME.

For sale by

EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.,

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BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

A. H. TRUE & CO.,

de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y Agents.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

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 pestilent, 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 crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
my26 2p

WATERING PLACES.

BARNES' HOTEL,

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

J. D. Mayer & Co., Proprietors.

This long established seaside resort will be opened for the reception of visitors on the

FIFTEENTH INSTANT.

This is the largest hotel on the coast, capable of accommodating five hundred persons, is beautifully situated on the Gulf shore, with large grass lawns, well shaded by live oaks, etc., and in point of natural beauty is unsurpassed by any in the South. The house will be supplied with the best the markets afford; also, fish and oysters in abundance. The bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, wines and cigars. The music will be from the band of the French Opera of New Orleans. New slate billiard tables, ten pin alleys, etc. Picnic parties will find good accommodations. Particular attention will be given to the wants and comfort of children; the place is well suited to their pleasure and recreation.

N. B.—The hotel is situated half way between Mobile and New Orleans. Parties coming by railroad must be careful to inquire for Barnes' Hotel Station, half mile west of the main depot. This station has been given by the railroad company for the convenience of the house, and is not a hundred yards from it.

Major W. A. Hurd has charge of the office, and will welcome his numerous friends. my9 1m

BANKS AND BANKING.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, approved June 3, 1864," I publish herewith the certificate of authority issued to the New Orleans National Banking Association, of New Orleans.

N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, May 27, 1871.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act—

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1871.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with the above authority, the Bank of New Orleans will commence business under the new title of NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION on the first of July next.

je3 60t N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank.

CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.

Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office:

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New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes three times in each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.

C. D. STURTEVANT,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51............Camp Street............No. 51

W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, H. J. Mullan.

Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

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Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.; and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
de3 1y

JOHN G. ANGELL, D. D. S.,

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DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DRYADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se25 1y*

DOCTOR BELDEN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 46 Camp street.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his house, except when engaged in visiting patients. my28 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE

For all diseases of malarious origin.

FEVER AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
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And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

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Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.

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RUPTURE CURED.—WITH AN EXPERIENCE of more than twelve years' practice in the treatment and cure of RUPTURE and HERNIA, I will guarantee more perfect relief, comfort and security, and a more rapid improvement than can be obtained of any other person or appliance in the South, without regard to the age of the patient, or length of time afflicted. Also, instruments for the cure of every species of human deformity on hand or made to order.

Call or address, with stamps, for circular, Dr. T. ST. C. FERRIS, office No. 16 St. Charles street, up stairs. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. my31 1y

$1000 REWARD.

DEBING'S VIA FUGA cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female; $1000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

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