NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VI—NO. 291. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1821.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

AN IMMENSE BILL FOR THIS SUNDAY EVENING.

RE-ENGAGED FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE!

Monday and Tuesday, March 17 and 18, 1873.

Presenting an entire change of programme. mh16

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Wednesday, March 19, 1873.
BENEFIT OF MISS LOUISE HAWTHORNE.
When will be presented an entirely new society play, written expressly for her, entitled
NOBILITY.
Box sheet open. mh16

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Saturday Evening, March 22, 1873.
BENEFIT OF THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN
ROLAND REED.
Comedy, Burlesque, Drama.
COUSIN HAIN'S VISIT TO MARDI GRAS.
NILSSON.
LONE STAR OF TEXAS,
OR
THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.
By request, recitation in character, "The Maniac," by Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE.
REED as HANS. REED as NILSSON.
REED as GEORGE.
Box sheet now open. mh16

NATIONAL THEATRE.
NATIONAL THEATRE.
NATIONAL THEATRE.
Corner Baronne and Perdido streets.
"A hearty laugh will shake the cobwebs from the heart."
SENSATION WEEK! SENSATION WEEK!!
Monday Evening, March 17, 1873,
MARTINETTI-RAVEL
MARTINETTI-RAVEL
MARTINETTI-RAVEL
PANTOMIME AND DOUBLE COMBINATION.
SIX NIGHTS AND MATINEE.
SIX NIGHTS AND MATINEE.
SIX NIGHTS AND MATINEE.
A VON HAMME'S BOQUET BALLET.
LOUISE BILLON, Premiere.
LOUISE BILLON, Premiere.
LOUISE BILLON, Premiere.
Programme in Sunday's papers.
Captain GEORGE T. SHAW,
mh13 2t Business Manager.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
SUPPORTED BY
FREDERIC ROBINSON AND THE TALENTED COMPANY.
Monday, March 17, 1873.
HAMLET.
TUESDAY, March 18, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE—ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—RICHELIEU.
THURSDAY, March 20—THE MARBLE HEART.
FRIDAY, March 21—Complimentary benefit of LAWRENCE BARRETT—The great comedy of THE WONDER.
SATURDAY MATINEE—HAMLET.
SATURDAY EVENING—THE WONDER.
MONDAY, March 24—Benefit of FREDERIC ROBINSON.
Director—LORAINE ROGERS. mh16

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DEBAR.....Proprietor
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
NOVELTY FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
This Evening, Sunday, March 16,
BENEFIT OF ALEX. FITZGERALD,
BEN DEBAR IN AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER,
The Famous Sensation,
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS,
OR
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH,
The Screaming Farce of the
ARTFUL DODGE,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, A Story of '98,
And the Romantic Drama of the
SAILOR OF FRANCE.
Monday—Dominick Murray in his new sensation "Escaped from Sing Sing."
Doors open at a quarter to seven. Overture to commence at a quarter to eight.
mh16 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
A SABBATH EXHIBITION AND CONCERT
Will be given in St. James' Chapel, Roman street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, for the benefit of the Church. Doors open at seven o'clock. Performance to commence at eight o'clock. Admission fifteen cents. Tickets can be had at the door.
J. C. COPELAND, Director of Music.
R. H. TAYLOR, Organist.
Professor A. P. WILLIAMS, Pianist.
Come one, come all. mh16 1t*

CELEBRATION
OF THE
Twenty-ninth Anniversary
OF THE
GENTLEMEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.
GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL,
TO BE GIVEN AT
EXPOSITION BUILDING,
On Saturday Evening, March 15, 1873.
Ladies' invitations can be obtained from the following named gentlemen: J. Sandak, No. 47 Chartres street; Ralph Mayer, No. 97 Common street; M. Hiller, No. 37 Perdido street; Sig. Keiffer, No. 90 Common street; H. Levy, corner of Mandeville and Moreau streets; Joseph Magner, No. 157 Common street; M. Heidenheim, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets; S. J. Hart, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets.
No lady will be admitted without a card of invitation.
The General Committee are requested to be in attendance at 7:30 P. M. sharp.
N. B.—Children under thirteen years of age will not be admitted.
mh11 2t SAMUEL J. HART, Secretary.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.
Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by
ED. L. ZELL & CO.,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1m

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.—COPYING or translating in the English, French or German languages, in a plain, neat hand. Address MRS. CLARA S., No. 406 Magazine street, New Orleans. fe23

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT at surveying, civil engineering or draughting. Address DANEMARK, at this office. mh15 2t*

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. ap16 1y eod

MISCELLANEOUS.

פ ס מ
FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS I WOULD REquest my patrons and the public to come and examine my extensive stock of RED and WHITE RHINE WINES, LIQUORS and FRUITS, suitable for Easter.
F. HOLLANDER,
mh16 2w No. 63 Customhouse street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
All powers of attorney or authority to collect bills, heretofore given by William H. Smith, late boilermaker, No. 117 Front street, New Orleans, are revoked by the death of said Smith on the seventh March, 1873.
mh11 7t MRS. WILLIAM H. SMITH.

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.
C. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 84 New Levee Street,
Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.
All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. mh4 3m

MOSS.....MOSS
MACHINE PICKED AND COUNTRY MOSS.
Cash paid for Country Moss.
J. M. FERGUSON,
Factory No. 99 Peters street, above Canal.
mh4 1y

HIDES.....SKINS.....FURS
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,
No. 28 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Liberal advancement made on consignments.
ja14 1y

McCLELLAN SADDLES AT $5 EACH.
Five Dollars Each.
500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each,
500 BRIDLES at $1 each.
500 HALTERS at fifty cents each.
IN SPLENDID ORDER.
S. B. CHURCHILL,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between Gravier and Natchez,
an10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

THE "LOUISIANA FARMER,"
Published at Trenton, La.,
Has the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the State. Merchants of New Orleans will find the Farmer an excellent medium to make their business known in. Address
F. M. & W. W. FEATHERMAN,
no16 1y Publishers, Trenton, La.

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,
GUNMAKER,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,
Ammunition of Every Description
AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,
No. 130 Common street.
Special attention paid to altering muzzle to breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds.
ja26 1y

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES
WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.
H. SPILLMAN,
93.....Baronne Street.....93
Manufacturer and Applier.
The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send, with stamp, for circular. no20 6m 1t2p

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
ON THE
COMBINATION PLAN.
DRAWS DAILY.
CAPITAL PRIZES
$6000,
$5000,
$4500.
All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR;
Shares in Proportion.
Sent to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.
THE POLICY PLAN
ALSO
DRAWN DAILY.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 15, 1873.
CLASS 63.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	46	12	43	31	50	51	64	8	47	48	10	24	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.
Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this fifteenth day of March, 1873.
R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. an22

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP WHICH HAS existed between Edward Barnett and Marcel T. Ducros, notaries, from the fifteenth of November, 1866, to the first of March, 1873, being dissolved by the death of Edward Barnett, the undersigned will continue the notarial business for his own account at the old stand, No. 18 Royal street. All information relative to the late business will be furnished by MARCEL T. DUCROS,
mh16 1m* Notary Public.

[Communicated.]

A Few Plain Words on the Political Situation in Louisiana.

Since addresses and political letters seem the order of the day on the political situation in Louisiana, I have concluded to take a hand myself to the extent at least of a few candid remarks to my immediate constituents; for I do not intend they shall be left in the dark, or be deceived by duplicity, if I can possibly prevent it.

Now, what is the cause of all our political troubles? What is the matter with this country—with this State? Why does Louisiana languish!—blest as she is with all the natural advantages that would lead to a perpetual prosperity. Why is her financial faith being impaired, and her commerce disorganized and demoralized? Why is her politics so mixed and debauched? And, above all, why is her social and religious status so proscriptive and so abased?

I charge it all directly to the Democratic party, as the *per se* pro-slavery party before the war, and the anti-reconstruction, proscriptive party since the war. But I am willing to let all of wrong that preceded the war, and that was enacted by this party during the war, pass unnoticed, to rest in the tomb of forgetfulness, and dwell only upon what has transpired since.

And what do we here see? We see this party in Louisiana, in its first legislation immediately after the close of the war, enacting the most partisan and proscriptive laws—laws which remanded back the liberated slave into a bondage more helpless and defenseless and servile than when he could be bought and sold as a mule or a hog. Look at the statute books and see! And you will there find upon the record the names of many of the leading men who are now howling for power and place in Louisiana, under the specious and hypocritical plea that they are the best friends of the dear people, and the special friends of the dear and beloved negro! You will there find, too, that these same patriotic gentlemen voted for large appropriations of the dear people's money to test the constitutionality of the same reconstruction measures which they now would fain be considered foremost in supporting, and if possible prevent the consummation of the enfranchisement of the same dear negro whose vote they now so much crave, and whose principal if not sole redeemer they would now fondly have the world deem themselves. This is all so. Look at the record and you will find it there.

And since that time continuously have these political malcontents been brewing strife in the land. They tried to prevent the reconstruction of Louisiana in every conceivable and inconceivable manner. They tried to defeat our present State constitution. And failing in all else, they have tried, and to a great degree successfully, to demoralize the entire body-politic of the State, and to change and prostitute legislation to their own personal and selfish and corrupt aggrandizement. To the leaders of the played-out Democracy in New Orleans may be traced, either directly or indirectly, all the principal legislative swindles enacted since the war, and which are generally laid directly at the door of the Republican party. These old fossil partisan hacks would rather "die the death of a dog" than give up the power to rule and dictate and domineer. They believe manual labor degrading and abasing; they are of the class who ruled the State and the entire South before the war, and who brought on the war; they were raised and educated to believe they were born to rule, that they belonged by sanction of high Heaven to a "race of masters," and that those whom they bought and sold, though having souls to be lost or saved, had no rights they were bound to respect. This class of men, I say, and their pampered descendants, still live in Louisiana; and since the war, seeing the sceptre of power and authority departing from them forever, they have sought and are still seeking to regain and retain that power, by whatever means, and no matter how foul or unfair. In the lying plea of liberty they sought to destroy the integrity of this great government, that they might thereby the more certainly and the more safely enslave eternally millions of human beings; just as now, under the hypocritical cry of the rights of the people, they are striving to regain power, that they may enrich themselves at the expense of the public, and so legislate as to make menials and perpetual "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of those whom they can never hope again to buy and sell as chattels—and of all who honestly earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow.

To prove all this, point-blank, we have only to look at the actions of these men; for actions, you know, speak louder than words. Look at their conduct during the last campaign and since. They started out cursing Governor Warmoth as a thief and a robber—as so infamous that to consort with him would be infamy itself; and as to George A. Sheridan, he was too scoundrelly and rotten to be even mentioned, only in hurried contempt. But soon they found, as they thought, that by taking these two "characters" in with them, they might win the race through fraud—viz: "through these fingers"—Governor Warmoth's fingers. They openly and unblushingly confessed this on the stump. And here in New Orleans during the past winter many leading Fusionists, belonging to the pretended Legislature at Odd Fellows' Hall, have openly and candidly confessed that with a fair election and a fair count the Republicans would have carried the State by a large majority; "but they thought we should allow Governor Warmoth to cheat in their behalf just once, and then enact laws to prevent cheating." Who enact laws to prevent cheating? The party which prays to get into power through fraud and cheating! Just so! But what queer logic is that? What could the people hope at the hands of such a party? Nothing but rottenness and corruption. And these men, after having started out in the campaign with the prestige of a white man's party, par excellence, and with the boasted plea that they could carry the State without a single colored vote, became suddenly scared, and in hope of the spoils forgot all their nicely-drawn principle and extra manhood, and placed the dirtiest and meanest negroes in the State on their tickets, both State and legislative, and begged harder and more humbly for the colored vote than ever did an old moon-stricken "gray-beard" for the hand of the blushing and disdainful maiden. And yet such men talk about principle and extra manhood, and prate of the rights of the people, and curse "d—d Radicals" with a gusto equal to that of a grass-fed two-year-old at a clay-root. And the people look on in wonder and surprise; but, I trust, not often in admiration. And follow these gentlemen up in their conduct here in New Orleans during the past few months. We see them constantly proposing to sell out or swap off with the Republicans. One day they are willing to take Kellogg and give up McEnery if they can get Penn—another day they are willing to give up Penn and take Antoine if they can get McEnery—and to change and swap off promiscuously in the Legislature—a white man and a nigger, and a nigger and a white man! Just so some if not all can get into office. They are hungry for office, and that is the whole story. Just anything to get into power and place once more; and each is so eager for himself that he is ready at any moment and more than willing to sell out and betray his comrade—just as the sordid brethren of Joseph sold him into Egyptian bondage.

And so the mixed programme goes; and still these gentlemen claim to be extra honorable, and the extra and special friends of the poor, dear people—"upon principle"—high-strung principle! I confess it a little too high-strung for my comprehension. And they say they are the elect of Congress, and "the chosen" at that fountain-head of human power.

Well, let me see how the matter stands on this count; for I do not intend any one in my senatorial district shall stand deceived if plain words and a candid statement can avail. I must therefore specially guard the confiding and unsuspecting against the addresses, letters and fulminations which are being sent out from New Orleans by leading men of that queer concern called the McEnery government. If you believe them they will mislead, and cause you trouble. They are manufactured to order here, more for the Northern market than for home consumption; for surely these men can not hope or expect to deceive the people at home much longer. Their inconsistencies and contradictions are too palpable—too glaring. They profess retrenchment and reform—particularly in the item of printing—and yet for the few months during which they managed the registration of voters preceding the late election, extravagant and extraordinary expenditures occurred, far exceeding anything ever charged or even imagined against the Republican party, by its most bitter and unprincipled and unscrupulous enemies.

I will simply state, then, that it is not true that the Fusionists here have in any sense or to any degree been recognized by the national Congress, or by any committee of Congress, by any inference or implication, as either the *de jure* or *de facto* government of Louisiana. The United States senatorial committee distinctly announced the late election in Louisiana a fraud on the part of the Fusionists, but referred to their returns as the only legal or *de jure* returns under the State laws, but denounced their returning board "as illegal and irregular;" while our board—that is, the Lynch board, which returned Kellogg and our Legislature as elected—was recognized as the only legal board, and the only power authorized to make a count; and if this board had not the regular legal returns to count from, and was compelled to make a return upon secondary data, it was on account of a wrong perpetrated by the adversary, a wrong of which that adversary could take no advantage, and which could not, in the very nature of justice and fairness, entail any material hardship or disability upon those against whom it was perpetrated. There was and is nothing in the action of Congress, or the report of any committee, which, in fact or law, gives validity or lends any aid or comfort to the Fusion usurpation. Read and ventilate as you will, and still this will be found true. It is true, some members of the senatorial committee "mouthed" considerably about the irregularities under which our State government went into power; but they failed to show that these irregularities were our fault, or that they were not really essential to the maintenance of right and justice—just as the well known irregularities and usurpations of Mr. Lincoln were necessary to the suppression of the rebellion. But truly, I have never thought there were any irregularities or usurpations on the part of any power, either here or at Washington, in putting into operation and sustaining the present State government of Louisiana. That there were some new phases to be dealt with I will not deny, but they resulted legitimately from the national law under which the case came up—was indeed a part of that law—and but for which law it is very clear we would to-day have no Republican State government in Louisiana, but would be cursed with a Fusion or rather rebel State government, foisted upon us over a prostituted ballot-box, to be run, not in the interest of the people as such, but in the special interest of a select and chosen few—the elect of a defunct aristocracy, too lazy to work and, doubtless, too honest to steal. But this thing failed, through the justice and equity of a law of Congress which well fitted the case; and I can not believe it will be long before every honest man and true friend to justice and to liberty throughout the land will "rise up and bless" Judge Durell for the noble and firm part he has taken in this matter. If he is to be blamed, the law is to be blamed; and if either or both, then let local fraud and persecution for opinion's sake run rampant and go unwhipped of justice. Let loyalty languish and let treason triumph. For such is the sole issue.

Then it is a mistake—it is false—that Congress in any manner or to any degree is upholding the so-called Fusion or McEnery State government. A majority of the committee only proposed a new election, because the pretended Fusion triumph was a naked fraud, and the Republican success announced upon and under some irregularities. But a new election was not ordered—will not be. The United States Senate voted down the proposition, and in doing so voted to sustain the present State government, with William P. Kellogg at the head; which government, so organized, President Grant has sustained, is sustaining, and will continue to sustain. And all efforts against this government will result only in more ruin to the State and increased danger and trouble to the individual citizen. Therefore would I most earnestly advise all who do not deserve ruin to be cautious and look well before they leap. If you have not yet incurred a curse, see that you do not incur one. I can say this plainly and candidly; for all who know me, very well know that I am not a false teacher, am not a false prophet nor an alarmist, and that I hold no ill-will against any one because of a political difference of opinion. Would to God all could say the same as to their dealings and intercourse with myself. But, alas! it is not so. And I say it, not as complaining, but in sorrow for my race.

I plead with the people of my section to be just to themselves. I do hope and trust the honest masses will no longer be led astray by deceivers—will no longer bother with or tie their fortunes to the malcontents and most inconsistent office-seekers who have so long disturbed the peace and prosperity of the country. None in my section shall do so in the dark, for I intend all shall be constantly and well posted as to the true facts of the case. I will not be deterred by any odds or any opposition. When I know I am right, there is no power on earth that can deter me. I know there are to-day in my senatorial district some good and true men, both black and white, whose lives are constantly menaced because of their devotion to their country and to the cause of justice. I know the signs and indications are that it will be dangerous in the future, as it has been in the past, for men of my political antecedents and present status to open their mouths and move about. I have written proof of this in my possession. But all this shall not deter me. Nor shall the additional disgraceful fact that some former friends at the North may now be weakening in the cause of truth and justice, detract one jot or tittle from my firmness. I would rather die than that the cause of liberty and justice should fail; and if this cause is to go down in America, I am willing to sink with it. Are you, gentlemen of the twentieth senatorial district? Are you, gentlemen of the free and enlightened North? If you are, then say not that it matters nothing whether Louisiana is a Republican State! It matters everything with those of us here who stood firm in the cause of right when the nation was almost in the agonies of death—when the snake-like coils of treason were fastening upon the vitals of the harassed, fatigued and glorious eagle. Be with or against us—only let it be known upon what and whom truth has to rely in this contest.

There is one other living, festering evil against which, in this connection, I must warn my people, and against which I would fain warn the people of the entire South. It is the corrupt and licentious newspaper press—a press which seeks to create a rotten public sentiment, that it may feed upon it and grow fat, as other foul things fatten upon corruption. This is and has been one great leading curse of this country for years before the war, and during and since the war. It is so now to an eminently disgraceful degree. We have had and still have a newspaper press, run mainly by men without any commanding talent or virtue of their own, and without the soul or ability to originate or teach any single redeeming thought, but just base and low enough to blackguard and malign those who hold them in supreme contempt, and who command the respect and admiration of all true manhood. These miserable scribblers are constantly watching the muddy current, and are ever ready to fall into and pander to any error or prejudice, however vicious or self-destroying, that they may fatten and squirm for an hour, like the anomalous "grub" which feeds for a day upon its own slime, and then dies with the exhaustion of its native filth. There are several such in North Louisiana—and the South is full of them. Such a press is a curse to freedom, an insult and blight to virtue and religion, and a shame to man. As long as such a press is countenanced, reproach and disrepute will attach to those who are so far forgetful of their duty as good citizens. I appeal to my people to rid themselves of such incubus nuisances, and plant upon a higher basis of civilization—upon a higher basis of liberty and of right.

I have thought it my duty to say this much at this time. It may do good, and it may not. In one sense, it is all the same to me; for however much I may regret the errors of others, when I have done my duty I can feel that the blame cannot fairly attach to my name.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
State Senator.
New Orleans, March 15, 1873.

Act No. 46—Relief of Delinquent Taxpayers—Important Opinion of the Auditor's Solicitor.

The following correspondence is published for the information of those who are interested in availing themselves of the benefits of act No. 46, of 1873, remitting interest and penalties on back taxes paid within ninety days after the approval of the act:

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1873.

Hon. Charles Clinton, Auditor Public Accounts:

SIR—Am I to understand by act No. 46, promulgated in this morning's REPUBLICAN, that all penalties and costs for delinquent taxes are remitted, especially costs where suits have been entered? Please state, also, who pays costs of suit of the delinquent taxpayers of 1870. Please answer by bearer, and oblige.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN GARSTKAMP,
Tax Collector Sixth District.

Respectfully referred to Auditor's Solicitor for opinion.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 15, 1873.

Hon. Charles Clinton, State Auditor:

In reply to the communication, of this date, of John Garstkamp, tax collector Sixth District, I respectfully submit the following views as to the extent and scope of act No. 46, approved March 14, 1873.

The act applies to all delinquent taxpayers of every past year, no exception whatever being made. It relieves such delinquent taxpayers who pay their taxes within ninety days after the passage of the act from the payment of the "interest and penalties" prescribed in the revenue law of the State and the various amendments thereto. They are not, however, relieved from the payment of "costs and charges" which have accrued against their property in virtue of any proceedings authorized or required by law. Costs of suits, recordation of delinquent lists, and fees for Auditor's certificates of redemption, are among the "costs and charges" which delinquent taxpayers are not relieved from paying by act No. 46. Of course, it follows that costs of suits against delinquent taxpayers of 1870, as well as of other years, must be paid by the delinquents themselves.

What are "interest and penalties" clearly indicated in the acts prescribing them, and costs and charges, when provided for or mentioned, are specifically and separately referred to. It can not be assumed, unless specifically so stated in the act, that the State intended to pay costs which accrued through the default of taxpayers, as it would be doing if the latter were relieved from the payment of those costs—they must be paid by somebody. If the State should assume them, then, besides remitting interest and penalties, it would be discounting the delinquents' taxes to the amount of those costs, and a special appropriation would be required to meet the deficiency, results which were evidently not contemplated by the Legislature.

"Interest and penalties" can not, therefore, be held to cover those costs of the court and fees of officers which have lawfully accrued against the delinquent, but only those amounts, viz: fifty per centum, twenty-five per centum or ten per centum, which are mentioned in the law as "interest" or "penalties."

Respectfully yours,
J. N. STOUTEMYER,
Auditor's Solicitor.

Ex-Postmaster Lowell.

Ex Postmatter C. W. Lowell, John V. Douglas, late cashier, and Thomas F. Monroe, late at the head of one of the departments in the New Orleans Postoffice, were arrested on the affidavit of J. C. Hays, postoffice agent, charged with having stolen certain records and books belonging to the postoffice. They were examined on this charge before United States Commissioner Weller on Friday and yesterday. Failing to obtain testimony to substantiate the charge, Monroe and Douglas were successively discharged and put on the witness stand by the prosecution. But nothing was elicited from them to sustain the charge against Colonel Lowell. The only point made by their testimony was that the books and records sought for never existed.

Commissioner Weller dismissed the case and discharged all the accused.

It has been stated in one or two of the city journals that Colonel Lowell or Mr. Monroe had applied for an injunction to restrain the postoffice agents or detectives from pursuing their investigations, but during the examination of the case yesterday, that statement was clearly refuted.

The deficiencies in the New Orleans Postoffice have been variously estimated by the postoffice detectives and agents at from $19,000 to $85,000, but in the present stage of the investigations, every opinion as to the amount of the deficit is conjectural, and the public may as well prepare themselves for the announcement at a future time that the real deficit is quite small.

Bargains in Clothing.

Mr. N. C. Folger, of No. 71 Camp street, is about to retire from the clothing and furnishing goods trade, and offers his entire stock of goods at cost. This is a rare chance to obtain bargains, as the goods comprise the latest styles and qualities. Besides clothing and furnishing goods, the stock embraces ladies' Saratoga trunks, men's sole leathers, canvas covered trunks, leather satchels, umbrellas, etc., all of which will be sold at cost, commencing to-morrow.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.—We call the special attention of the merchants and judges of good stock, to the large and extensive sale of blooded stock, being succession of C. H. Slocomb. For full particulars see advertisement. Messrs. Montgomery are the auctioneers.

BLOODED STOCK.—The important sale of blooded stock, to be sold by Messrs. Montgomery, on Thursday, March 20, 1873, at Dr. Elliott's stable, is worthy the attention of planters, merchants, and the public in general. For full particulars see advertisement.

On the inside pages of the REPUBLICAN this morning is a great variety of interesting reading, including advertisements of valuable property to be sold by the sheriff to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU PROMOTIONS

THE SELECTION OF LADIES

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR JAILED

TEXT OF BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENT

THE SAWDUST SWINDLER

HIS BANK ACCOUNT VERY LARGE

EPIZOOTY AT SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON.

Promotions in Internal Revenue Bureau—Ladies Selected for Appointment—Currency Balance in Treasury—Mr. Boutwell—Commodore Latimer Dead—An Internal Revenue Collector Jailed—Third Assistant Postmaster Generalship Vacant—Return of Louisianians—Text of Bankruptcy Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In a recent examination for promotion in the internal revenue bureau under the civil service rules, one lady secured a fourth class clerkship, $1800; another a third class, $1600, while of ten other persons appointed to second class clerkships, six were women. Miss Seavey, who secured the fourth class clerkship, has been employed in the office for over ten years, and for several years has had exclusive charge and direction of the copying division.

Currency balance in the treasury now is $1,500,000—lower than for a great many years. The outstanding legal tender notes are $357,159,000.

Mr. Boutwell will continue as Secretary for three or four days. Judge Richardson's friends are not so confident.

Commodore Latimer is dead.

The bondsmen of John P. Wilner, collector of the Fifth Maryland District, have withdrawn. Wilner has been jailed, charged with misappropriation of public money.

The nomination of General Terrell as pension agent at Indianapolis leaves the third assistant postmaster general's office vacant.

Colonel Parker has received his commission, filed his bonds and left for New Orleans with his family. He was sworn into office by Collector Casey.

General McMillen says there is a heavy pressure against Casey's confirmation, but a close poll of the Senate indicates his almost certain confirmation.

A brief summary of the following has been telegraphed. Its importance warrants the text:

An act to declare the true intent and meaning of the act approved June 8, 1872, amendatory of the general bankrupt law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June 8, 1872, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act, should and it is hereby enacted that they shall be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State respectively, as existing in the year 1871, and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Approved March 3, 1873.

Colonel Jones has resigned the New York postmastership.

NEW YORK.

Specie Shipments—Bank Statement—Big Bank Account of the Sawdust Swindler—Card from Fremont—The Modoc War—Nevada Penitentiary Surrendered—Epizootty at San Francisco—George Francis Train Insane—Marine Disaster—Escaped from Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Specie shipment to-day over $500,000.

Bank Statement.—Loans have decreased $2,375,000. Legal tenders have increased $750,000. Deposits decreased $3,500,000. Specie decreased $250,000.

The bank books of Henry Meneger, the sawdust swindler, show that he has done business to the amount of $1000 per week since January 1.

The *Times* publishes a card from Fremont defending himself from the charge of fraud, or connivance at fraud. He complains of the unfairness of the French courts making him the sole and conspicuous defendant, and declares that all the money received by him was accounted for to the receiver appointed by the American and French courts. He states that the transactions alleged to be fraudulent occurred before he became president of the road.

No progress in the Modoc war is reported.

A cannon and the militia have compelled the Lieutenant Governor of Nevada to surrender the Penitentiary.

The epizootty has reached San Francisco. The stage contractors are compelled to use Indian ponies.

The body of Bishop McIlvaine, who died at Florence, will be brought home.

No strike is anticipated by the bricklayers or hod carriers. They have expressed satisfaction with their present wages and hours.

Dr. William A. Hammond thinks George Francis Train insane.

The body of the woman who is supposed to have committed suicide at the hotel here, a few evenings since, was to-day identified as that of Mrs. Gay, of Poughkeepsie, a dressmaker. The cause of her suicide is said to have been the dullness of business. Her husband lives in England.

No official communication was received from the Governor to-day by the sheriff in the Foster case, except one asking if any further documents were necessary to show that the Governor declines to interfere. The sheriff answered negatively.

General Sherman arrived to-day.

A military deputation appeared before the Common Council to-day, urging a municipal contribution to the Meade monument.

The schooner Frank Howard, at this port from Para, reports that on March 8, in latitude 30° 29', longitude 72° 55', she spoke the brig Virginia Dare, for Baltimore, which had lost all her sails excepting the foresail. She had been blown across the gulf three times, needed no assistance, but would try to get into Port Royal for repairs. On the fifth, while in latitude 28° 49', longitude 67° 17', the Howard fell in with the wreck of the schooner M. F. Hathaway, from St. Johns, New Brunswick, for Cardenas, and took off the captain and crew. The vessel soon after sunk.

Patrick Martin was arrested to-day in Brooklyn for beating his wife in a brutal manner with a washboard.

In Sadie Wilkinson's breach of promise suit, against Brick Pomeroy, in the United States Court, it was decided to-day that Pomeroy's objection that the suit was barred by a statute of limitations, was not well taken.

Among the departures for Europe to-day were General Van Buren and Dr. Anthony Ruppart, commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

Williams and Brown, convicts who escaped from Sing Sing, were to-day sentenced to four years each for attempt to rob the Corn Exchange bank on Sunday last.

A coroner's jury rendered a verdict against the cook who killed his wife this morning, and he is committed for trial.

Arrived—Emily B. Souder.

Cotton has continued to decline throughout the entire week, and holders of spots have shown a general disposition to realize. Trade has been comparatively light, however, and bulk transactions limited to spinning interests. Total sales for the week include, in all, 210,695 bales, 200,550 of which were for future delivery and 10,145 for immediate delivery, divided as follows: 4253 to exporters, 5124 to spinners, 318 to speculators, and 450 in transit. Included in these are 1000 bales to arrive. Naval stores have declined, and closed weak.

Sixes of 1881, 118½; five-twenties of 1862, 115½; of 1864, 115½, of 1865, 116⅝; new 114½; of 1867, 116½; of 1868, 116; new tives, 113; ten-forties, 110⅜.

Tennessee sixes 84½, new 84¼; Virginia sixes 45, new 51, consolidated 56¼, deferred 14; Louisiana sixes 45, new 45, levee sixes 48, eights 70; Alabama eights 80, fives 55; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 88; North Carolinas 30, new 17, special tax 12½; South Carolinas 40, new 18¼. April and October 20.

Money easier to-day. Call loans ranged from 1-32 to 7, closing at a lower rate. Exchange dull, nominally steadier at 7⅞ to 8. Gold opened at 114⅞, sold at 114¾, rallied to 115⅛ and closed at 114⅞ @ 115. Loans ranged from 7 to 2 for carrying. The daily clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were $66,173,000. Governments were dull and steady all day, with but little or no change in prices.

FOREIGN.

Last Installment of French Indemnity—Its Payment in September—The Premiership—The Ministry.

PARIS, March 15.—A treaty has been signed to the effect that France pays the last installment of indemnity on the fifth of September, when the Germans will evacuate the French territory, including Belfort.

President Thiers and Count Van Arnim, German Ambassador, to-day signed the treaty on the part of their respective governments for the payment of the fifth milliard francs of the war indemnity by installments; the final payment to be made on the fifth of September next, when all the French territory occupied by German troops, including Belfontine, is to be evacuated. Baring Brothers & Co., and Rothschilds, will undertake the financial arrangements.

[First Dispatch.]

LONDON, March 15.—The report that Mr. Disraeli refused the Premiership is untrue; he simply represented the difficulties he would have to confront. Lord Derby has arrived from Paris. He had a long conference with Disraeli, who, it is probable, will accept the office, finish the business of the session by June, and dissolve parliament.

The Conservatives all over the country are confident of the result of the election.

The *Weekly Economist* says it is rumored that Lord Derby yields to the request of the Conservatives to undertake the formation of a Cabinet.

The *Spectator* gives currency to the same report, but says that Lord Derby has determined to appeal to the country.

[Second Dispatch.]

LONDON, March 15, 3 P. M.—Mr. Disraeli has waited on the Queen, giving her the reasons impelling him to decline office. Lord Derby concurs with Mr. Disraeli that the conservatives can not accept the responsibility of forming a government at this time.

[Third Dispatch.]

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have declined the responsibility of forming a new ministry. Nothing definite has transpired since this was announced.

[Fourth Dispatch.]

LONDON, March 15.—The *John Bull* newspaper says: "A marriage is expected between the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Czar of Russia."

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special dispatch from London to the *Herald* says that Mr. Gladstone is visiting the Marquis of Westminster at Cliveden.

The Queen left London this evening for Windsor. She will probably see Mr. Gladstone, who is expected to resume his office and go through the programme of the session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Alabama Bond Bill—Ax-Murdering a Wife—Virginia Interest—Tennessee Legislature—Bank Cashier Arrested—Suicide.

RICHMOND, March 15.—The second auditor states that he will be ready on the first of April to commence paying the January, 1873, interest on the public debt.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—The Legislature to-day, passed, on its final reading, the bill to fund the past due interest on the State bonded debt, and the interest accruing up to, and including, January, 1