

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 20, 1873.

Foster, the New York murderer, is to be hanged tomorrow.

Thunder, lightning, high wind and a heavy rain a portion of the day yesterday.

Japanese letter-carriers trot over mountains and plains at the rate of sixty miles a day.

A Tennessee editor has had his face all daubed up with strawberries that grow this year.

There are probably not far from 5000 mill machines in actual working in the United States.

Beecher had an audience of 128 at Rochester, and the society realized \$117 after paying expenses.

William H. Garland, Jr., announces that he has severed his connection with the Houston Chronicle.

President Grant has subscribed \$100 toward the Greeley monument. Vice President Wilson gives \$50.

Gambetta, who is about to make a tour of the north of France, says he will use very plain language to the people.

Full length portraits of Senator Sumner are ordered to be hung in the Haytian Senate chamber and hall of Representatives.

Attendance at the theatres was small last night, in consequence of the rain during the day and the unpleasant prospects toward night.

The Chicago papers are waking up to the fact that there is altogether too much straw laid in their administration of justice in that city.

Figaro says that Helen Josephine Mansfield is the best dressed woman in Paris, and gives delightful receptions to her gentlemen friends.

Senator Chandler is so delighted with his grandson that he has settled \$50,000 on him, and offers the same sum for all the future grandsons.

What is the difference between the duties of a valet and the duties of a nurse? The first brushes one's hat, and the other brushes one's brain.

A business-like young lady of twenty-two in Waterloo, Michigan, got \$11,000 cash in hand from her bridegroom of eighty before the marriage ceremony.

A Michigan girl drew a \$7000 farm at a gift concert recently. A number of Michigan "ganders" have applied for the position of chief manager already.

Jon John P. Jones, the new Senator from Nevada, contemplates erecting an elegant private residence in Washington for occupancy by himself and family.

Paris has a band of robbers led by a boy of fifteen. They have committed eighty thefts, with violence, and at least six murders. Three of the band are females.

A Roman paper says the King of Italy has been warned by the British government to be on his guard, because a plot against his life has been formed in London.

The highest point of the thermometer yesterday afternoon was 78 at Shreveport, when it was 76 at Indianapolis, 75 at Vicksburg, 66 at Cairo, and 61 at New Orleans.

The Thomas Sherlock left Cincinnati for New Orleans last Saturday with the best trip since the war. She had over 1300 tons of freight, at good rates, and about fifty passengers.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, No. 159 Thalia street, furniture, Magaline and Camp, First District, furniture and movables.

We have received from Senator West the report of Senator Carpenter, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate, to whom was referred the Louisiana question.

In Japan a whole crop of newspapers is beginning to spring up. The Japanese are also learning something about the liberty of the press, as many of the papers have been already suspended by the government.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Orleans Railroad Company will be held on the proposed increase of capital stock and amendment to article eight of the charter.

Lord Lytton's personality has been sworn under \$5000. Among his bequests was one to Lady Sherburne of a diamond ring which had belonged to his mother, from whom he inherited the name of Lytton and the estate of Knebworth.

The weekly weather chronicle from the chief signal office, division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture, giving general summary of the weather, for the week ending the fifteenth instant, has been received.

As fast as the cars of the Crescent City railroad line are repaired they are supplied with change gates, which are inserted in the glass part of the driver's door. They are not ornamental but are convenient. They are not an infringement on the Slave Act, either.

The German Emperor and the Empress of Austria are expected to arrive in St. Petersburg on the twenty-ninth of April—the Czars' birthday. Great preparations are making for their reception, and detachments of the regiments of which they are the chiefs have been summoned to the Russian capital.

A Lynch negro who had \$1450 at the close of the war, now owns a good farm almost paid for, and has on hand a crop of 2000 pounds of tobacco. He has done all the work himself, with the assistance of his wife and a son now about twelve years old, and a horse. He has raised enough corn, wheat, potatoes and hogs for his own use and to spare.

We are rather surprised to be told that we knew better lager-beer in America than they do in Germany, and that Professor Liebig says so, with many high compliments to American intelligence and enterprise. He accuses his countrymen of over-attachment to routine methods, and adds that "they are seemingly incapable of helping themselves." They are certainly capable of helping themselves to a great deal of beer.

COMMERCIAL STRIFE.

The REPUBLICAN has never yet failed to defend New Orleans against its enemies, no matter in what shape they appear; and it is not going to neglect that duty, though in guarding the interests of the chief city of the South and Southwest it may have to combat the ideas, arguments and assertions of journals whose political record is in accord with its own, but whose commercial interest is located in cities that are the rivals of New Orleans. We are too sensibly impressed with the correctness of the old business maxim that "competition is the life of trade" to have any petition is the life of trade" to have any highly favored city from commercial strife. With skillful, industrious, liberal, honorable and enterprising business men to conduct the trade of this great centre of the world's commerce—men who will not stop aside from their high and important duties as merchants to engage in a partisan warfare for political offices—it should court rather than fear an honest rivalry. It is not commercial strife that New Orleans has reason to dread, but that political strife among her own people which divides them and drives from our city both capital and trade to a very large amount. We have already taken occasion to refer to the unfair articles that have recently appeared in the New York Tribune, World, and we might have added the Herald, all intended to damage the business prospects of New Orleans, and benefit its chief rival, New York. If they can create the impression abroad that New Orleans is an unsafe port to ship to, it is more apt to result in benefiting New York than any other of our cities bordering on the Atlantic ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. The chief commercial places of the old world have long known New Orleans as one of the great centres of trade in this hemisphere—second in fact to none but New York, and with a fair prospect of eclipsing that great city whenever the Mississippi Valley shall, as it assuredly will, become the seat and centre of the wealth and civilization of the American Union. The settlement of this rich valley and the navigation of the Father of Waters and its tributaries, extending thousands of miles into an interior country that is rapidly settling and overflowing with products that are needed in the Old World is bound to make New Orleans in the course of time the chief city of the New World. There is nothing more certain than this, and this certainty has long been foreshadowed by the sharp-sighted and keen-witted business men of New York and the large Western cities. And they have endeavored to delay by every plausible device the arrival of the time when New Orleans shall be hailed and known as the chief city of the New World. For a long time yellow fever, or in the sensational language of New York journalists, "Bronze John" and "Yellow Jack," was made the great bugbear—the imaginary terror—that drove people and business from New Orleans, and prevented its rapid growth. But since the necessity for General Butler's presence here, much of the terror occasioned by the thought of an impending evil has disappeared. "Bronze John" no longer rides through the air with drawn sabre, spreading death and desolation among our people. Yellow fever has lost its fictitious character, and people have learned that it can be treated as successfully as any other disease that human flesh is heir to. And now that New Orleans can be no longer injured by reports of the sea laves that yellow fever is working in our midst, her enemies would work up something else "to fright the souls of fearful adversaries." Something must be done to divert the world's commerce that naturally flows this way, because its best interest lies here, and direct it to New York. This is the all absorbing thought of the merchant princes of that great centre of trade, and their energies are all bent on the one great purpose of preserving the commercial supremacy of their city; and to this end they continue to subsidize the efforts of their leading public journals. When yellow fever no longer renders it unsafe for trade to concentrate in New Orleans there must be some other way invented to prevent our city from gaining the mastery over New York in a commercial point of view; and that way has evidently been hit upon. Riot and bloodshed are to render it unsafe in the future for trade and capital to come here, and this is to be brought about by continual political strife among our people, encouraged by men whose selfishness impels them to this unchristian course for the sake of gain. While New Orleans has nothing to fear from an honorable commercial rivalry, her people, one and all, should feel that they have much to fear from continued political strife.

THE TAX LAW.

"Barister," whose other name is undoubtedly "Bribeless," first attempts to explain and then proceeds to denounce the tax law of the Legislature to the readers of the Pioneeer in such a fashion that it would be an offense in us not to let the patrons of the Broomstick know the substance of his pleadings. The "People's Organ" is the special mouthpiece of a very unfortunate class of mankind, according to its and their own showing, and "Barister" is undoubtedly one of the most miserable since he not only confesses to a wholesale partnership in all the injuries that have befallen "this people," but proves his right to "get in out of the weather," even with a comfortable protection in plain sight. It is impossible to reason with such men or such organs, since their orbit of intelligence is outside of all calculation or restraint by the usual process of intellectual discovery. The new tax law is a monstrum, and is tearfully unconstitutional, because it forces the tardy citizen to adjust his duties to the State according to the contract which he made with the community when he entered into it. It is "monstrous" because it prescribes that the delinquent shall be deprived during his delinquency of the right to avail himself of the benefits of the judiciary which he refuses to pay for supporting. We submit to any and every business man whether this is a proper deduction to be drawn from the premises? Is it fair that the citizen who abstains from doing any of his duties shall participate in and incur charges upon the machinery that the law abiding public maintain for their protection? Shall the Pioneeer, for instance, refuse to pay its taxes while drawing pay from the treasury for printing? Shall "Barister" practice before the courts and be authorized to mulct the city and State in superfluous costs and charges while denying and refusing to assist in maintaining the same? At a venture, we say that no business establishment in the city will answer these questions as "Bribeless" alias "Barister" has answered them. The law is unconstitutional, because it violates that article of the constitution of the United States which protects a man's life, liberty and property from all disturbance except by "due process of law." This is Barister's idea, and it has been that of thousands, as was Lago's pocket-book. Whatever does not agree with some narrow intellect is at once suggested as in opposition to the constitution, by men who probably never read that intellectual document, and certainly never understood it. The expression "process of law" is one that relates to the proceedings suggested by the law itself, and, therefore, when the tax collector proceeds according to the requirements of the statutes in the performance of a given duty he complies with and satisfies the "process of law." "Barister," who never learned how to spell correctly, failed to instruct himself when he was reading law that the "process" can be and is as varied as the laws themselves, and this accounts for his belief that all judicial proceedings must be preceded by petition, citation, answer and rejoinder, etc. The penalty described in the law is like all other penalties, made for the punishment of an offense, and could have been enlarged or diminished at the will of the Legislature, as any barrister ought to know. It is the penalty the citizen suffers for neglecting to do his duty, and depends upon his own action whether it is to be enforced or not. He can escape by refusing to become an offender, or he may suffer by cheating the community in the discharge of his duty. It is not enforceable until the "process of law" has been executed which establishes that he is a delinquent, and it can be avoided after conviction by an atonement in the shape of satisfaction made to the tax collector. It is not novel and can certainly not be in conflict with the federal constitution, since it has been the system accepted by the United States in its collection of internal revenue. In fact the law is a thing that is correct, which is the express reason why "Barister" does not understand it. If it could be driven through by a dray horse, the great constitutional lawyers who have been dickering as luminaries in the same sky with the writer in the Pioneeer, would have accepted it as conformable to their notions of the organic law. The spirit of "Barister's" article is as reprehensible as its law and logic are weak. The idea that pervades it is this, that one citizen can enjoy all the advantages of society without contributing to the general expense of providing for the same. This is just what "Barister" proposes, that he will content before the courts he refuses to support the duties which he owes to his partners in society. He proposes to employ the common means, which he declines to contribute to, in defending himself against the bond which he entered into when he became a member of the common community. We submit that this is not the position which a man should occupy who pretends to be resisting injustice.

THE COUNCIL AND THE SCHOOL TAX.

It strikes us that Mayor Wiltz is a trifle over sensitive. Otherwise we have no fault to find with him at present, and he may be assured of our willingness to encourage him and his brother officials in an independent course of action in all matters that the law has left to their discretion. But we shall not forget, and hope Mr. Wiltz will not, that the Mayor and Administrators are the servants of the people, employed at an exceptionally high rate of pay to transact the public business promptly. In matters where information is required, a reasonable delay ought to be given, but no time should be lost, nor should there be any unnecessary hesitation. We thought on a very late occasion that the Council was tardy in the performance of a plain duty, and made bold to say as much, at the same time suggesting what occurred to us to be the proper remedies. To those named, the Mayor takes no exception, but strongly objects to the one omitted, which he interprets for us, however, to be one in which he, as an official has really no concern, for its application would not affect him. Now it is not necessary for us either to admit or deny the solution offered by the Mayor, but we take this occasion to inform all concerned that we are very much in earnest in wishing all our laws properly enforced and having exact justice done. There has been too much disregard of the statutes; every man who could find any interest in resisting a law would suggest a doubt as to its being constitutional, and forthwith all business under it must be suspended while two lawyers fought it out in the courts, from the lowest to the highest. It is expected of competent officials that they shall have some knowledge of the law, and display an alacrity in obeying it; and when they do not understand this reasonable expectation there should be a means of stimulating them or of holding them to an account for their shortcomings. We appeared in this matter as the friend of the poor, neglected school teachers—the faithful guides for our children, to whom our successors as rulers, voters, masters and even fathers here will owe much of the success or failure that attends their efforts. Through the legislation and, we may say, fault of the predecessors of the

present Mayor and Administrators, no adequate provision was made to support the city schools, although the law, if rightly construed, was ample for the purpose. This caused great disappointment and suffering, and now that the law is made as plain as words can make it, the teachers have suffered privation, nearly coming to the point of starvation for a year or more, we were naturally impatient under longer delay. And we are most sincerely thankful to Mayor Wiltz, and Administrators Brewster, Calhoun, Fitzreiter, Lewis and Turnbull for their action in voting to suspend the rules and pass the important resolution authorizing the school tax. Messrs. Schneider and Sturcken have put themselves on record in opposition, but this act of long-delayed justice was accomplished without them.

A SURE WAY TO MAKE MONEY

Our people have, if they choose to adopt it, a sure way to make money, one that is much more certain to result favorably than schemes in politics. And the way is a most wholesome and pleasant one; one that is not only calculated to develop our resources and beautify our State, but it is one that will develop true manhood and womanhood in our people, and finally become a never-ending source of wealth and contentment to all concerned. We refer to the improvement and cultivation of our vacant lands. When trade languishes in our cities, towns and villages it is a sure indication that the surrounding country is not sufficiently settled with a population devoted to agriculture, fruit and stock-raising pursuits; for it is the wealth of the country in this respect that makes business good in our cities. The great change our labor system has undergone since the abolishment of slavery has so materially interfered with the cultivation of large tracts of land known as plantations that the proprietors have been compelled to abandon their cultivation. This course has been forced upon many planters who have failed to make the cultivation of cotton and sugar by free labor profitable; and, the consequence is, the amount of our tillable lands has been decreasing for several years past, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the yearly products of our State and affecting materially the business of its commercial centers. This condition of our agricultural interests might have been in a large degree averted, had the owners of land aided in establishing small farms and offered them for sale at reasonable prices to new comers. The improving and selling of farms is something like the improving of towns and cities and the selling of town lots. The improvements are certain to add to the value of surrounding property. Besides, the man who improves one or two hundred acres of land so as to make a comfortable farm, with the necessary buildings, orchards, garden spot, fields, etc., and has gathered around him a stock of poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, is certain to reap the benefits of this accumulated wealth. Somebody will come along, see and admire his snug little home and make him an offer for it that will pay him for his labor and give him the benefit of the increase of his stock. The laying off and improving of farms in the West has proved a profitable business, and we are satisfied that it might be made a sure way of not only realizing money here, but of improving and settling the lands of our State under a system that would soon give a dense and thrifty population, devoted to the cultivation and production of everything that can be raised here. By way of encouraging our planters to this course, and those of our people with some means who find it difficult to hold their own under the pressure of dull times in the city, we will cite an instance of what a gentleman is likely to achieve by going into the country and commencing and improving a farm. The gentleman in question was living in New Orleans five years ago, when becoming disheartened with his prospect, being without business, he determined to go into the country, purchase a piece of land, and improve it. He settled near the Jackson railroad, about two hours' and a half ride by rail from New Orleans, and has succeeded in laying off and improving a farm, surrounded by many of the comforts of life, the result of his own labor for five years. Here he has made employment and a home for himself during that time, and succeeded in making, besides a living, improvements that, together with the stock that has grown upon the place, he values at seven thousand dollars—and he is likely to have a purchaser at that price. If this gentleman had remained in the city, or upon a plantation, doing nothing, it is quite probable that he would have attributed his poverty to Radical rule.

OUR RIVER OUTLET.

The order to reinforce the Essays dredged by sending her consort, the Meador, to aid in deepening the bar channel, should attract the attention of our merchants and members of Congress. The news that two vessels have been stranded in the channel will fly on the wings of the wire all over the world, and ship owners may hesitate to dispatch vessels for a port whose access to the sea is so uncertain. When we regard the immense products and population whose nearest path to the sea lies through this outlet, we are filled with astonishment that neither our own citizens nor the producers of the interior attach the importance to its improvement which it demands. The sudden closing of this navigation, requiring the instant aid of two dredge-boats, should, we repeat, attract attention. It is an intimation to our people how much they are dependent upon the regular supply of Federal money for the existence of their business. Suppose Congress should suspend this appropriation for one year, where would the grain or cotton trade of New Orleans be? There are now direct lines of rail and canal across from the Northwest to the Atlantic coast. There is a declared purpose in Canada, New England and Chicago to

open the St. Lawrence to the sea. If these outlets be made adequate to vent the products of the Northwest, there will be no longer a motive to appropriate dredge money to open the mouth of the Mississippi. Here is a reason why our representatives in Congress should examine the possibility of an outlet ship canal. They should introduce a bill and press it with their utmost influence. Our merchants and property holders are much more interested in this matter than they seem to think. They have a timely warning; let them not neglect it. The whole upper country having other outlets, and the power of appropriation passing into other hands, the annual appropriation for dredging may be suspended. The possibility of this evil may be avoided by cutting a canal. This neglected, the opportunity may pass away forever.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Loans, and Real Estate. Liabilities include Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, and Loans. Total Assets: \$2,294,114. Total Liabilities: \$2,294,114.

CANTON MATTINGS.

We have just received a full and complete assortment of CANTON MATTINGS, which we are offering at REDUCED RATES in quantities to suit purchasers.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873. AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Will be drawn in the city of New Orleans, on the last day of the fair, when a grand

DISTRIBUTION OF \$80,000 PRIZES. Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold. Amounting to \$37,485.

Will take place under the following scheme: 1. Prize of five thousand dollars in gold, \$5000.

2. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$1000.

3. Prize of five hundred dollars in gold, \$500.

4. Prize of two hundred dollars in gold, \$200.

5. Prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100.

6. Prize of fifty dollars in gold, \$50.

7. Prize of twenty-five dollars in gold, \$25.

8. Prize of ten dollars in gold, \$10.

9. Prize of five dollars in gold, \$5.

10. Prize of two dollars in gold, \$2.

11. Prize of one dollar in gold, \$1.

12. Prize of fifty cents in gold, \$0.50.

13. Prize of twenty-five cents in gold, \$0.25.

14. Prize of ten cents in gold, \$0.10.

15. Prize of five cents in gold, \$0.05.

16. Prize of two cents in gold, \$0.02.

17. Prize of one cent in gold, \$0.01.

18. Prize of fifty cents in silver, \$0.50.

19. Prize of one dollar in silver, \$1.00.

20. Prize of two dollars in silver, \$2.00.

21. Prize of five dollars in silver, \$5.00.

22. Prize of ten dollars in silver, \$10.00.

23. Prize of twenty dollars in silver, \$20.00.

24. Prize of fifty dollars in silver, \$50.00.

25. Prize of one hundred dollars in silver, \$100.00.

26. Prize of two hundred dollars in silver, \$200.00.

27. Prize of five hundred dollars in silver, \$500.00.

28. Prize of one thousand dollars in silver, \$1000.00.

29. Prize of two thousand dollars in silver, \$2000.00.

30. Prize of five thousand dollars in silver, \$5000.00.

31. Prize of ten thousand dollars in silver, \$10000.00.

32. Prize of twenty thousand dollars in silver, \$20000.00.

33. Prize of fifty thousand dollars in silver, \$50000.00.

34. Prize of one hundred thousand dollars in silver, \$100000.00.

35. Prize of two hundred thousand dollars in silver, \$200000.00.

36. Prize of five hundred thousand dollars in silver, \$500000.00.

37. Prize of one million dollars in silver, \$1000000.00.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Order. New Orleans, March 17, 1873. It having come to my knowledge that assessments for taxes have heretofore been unequally made, and that marked favoritism has been shown to individuals in the department of the general and local interests of the State, and being desirous that each citizen shall bear his proportion of the burden of supporting the State government, and no more;

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Order. New Orleans, March 17, 1873. Whereas, Reliable information has reached me that certain individuals have been endeavoring to propose to combine, or have combined, into associations, for the purpose of raising the payment of taxes due the State, with the avowed object of bringing the State government into disrepute, and with the further avowed purpose of overhauling the said State government, by preventing it from receiving, through the collection of taxes, the means for its support; and

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12. Prize of fifty cents in gold, \$0.50.

13. Prize of twenty-five cents in gold, \$0.25.

14. Prize of ten cents in gold, \$0.10.

15. Prize of five cents in gold, \$0.05.

16. Prize of two cents in gold, \$0.02.

17. Prize of one cent in gold, \$0.01.

18. Prize of fifty cents in silver, \$0.50.

19. Prize of one dollar in silver, \$1.00.

20. Prize of two dollars in silver, \$2.00.

21. Prize of five dollars in silver, \$5.00.

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