# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 23, 1873.


A St. Louis actor pronounces the word true in three syllables. He calls it "terryew."

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, claims the honor of the last impecunious maid-of all-work who has fallen heir to $100,000.

It is only honest farmers in Iowa who fill ducks with water and then let them freeze before taking them to market.

Washington has educated a Japanese lawyer, who is going home to get up law-suits between old neighbors.

The *John Bull* (English newspaper) says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburg and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

General Uhlrich, lately commandant at Strasburg, has, at his own request, been placed on the retired list with a pension of 2000 francs.

Jacob Kepler, a butcher of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, won a wager last week by killing and dressing for market ten sheep within an hour.

Springfield, Massachusetts, complains of woful lack of local business at this time. The banks are getting only about forty per cent of their usual deposits from retailers.

Mr. Hughes, of Albany, has sent a note to the chief of police, threatening to kill any policeman who lays hand on him. It was kind of him to tell them of his intention.

A Dubuque physician, who borrowed $50 thirty-nine years ago, while a student, has recently sent the amount, with interest, to the brother of his creditor, the latter being dead.

The Lord Mayor of London gives on an average three dinner parties per week, and all on a scale of grandeur hitherto unknown to the occupants of the ancient Mansion House.

A Silver City miner remarked, after attending a prayer meeting, a few weeks ago, that it "was the first time he had hearn the word of God handled for close on to forty years."

Our genial friend John Cockrem, late Administrator of Improvements, favored us with a call yesterday. He has just returned from a somewhat prolonged visit to Washington.

A sick man, who started from Michigan for Minnesota, recently, took a coffin with him. He died on the way, was put into his coffin and shipped back to his home in Michigan.

Benjamin P. Shillaber wrote that he was forced to decline the invitation to attend the Boston printers' ball because he had a lame foot on hand, and every rod he walked he was an acher.

A lecture will be delivered to the Ames Lodge, No. 1487, G. U. O. of O. F., in the Central Church, corner of Gasquet and Franklin streets, to-day at eleven o'clock. Subject—Odd Fellowship.

At Furville, Henley-on-Thames, a girl of eleven, afflicted with spinal disorder, fell into a trance on May 16th, 1871, since which time only breathing and pulsation have showed her to be alive.

Miss Sarah Smiley, a converted Quakeress, who was baptised in New York about a year ago, now fills a pulpit in an uptown Boston Baptist Church, and draws crowds to her elegant and forcible sermons.

Mr. May, royal navy, gunner of the British turret ship Glatton, and who was the only officer saved from the turret ship Captain, is about publishing a history of that vessel from the cradle to the grave.

General Henry Street, Adjutant General of Louisiana, has forwarded to the Louisiana State University, by order of Governor Kellogg, two hundred Enfield muskets, with accoutrements complete, for use of the cadets.

It is not a little odd that Henry C. Jarreet should be the name of Pauline Lucca's agent, and also of one of the proprietors of Niblo's Garden. The former is English and the latter American, and they are in no wise related.

Mr. Moody, the eloquent Evangelist from Chicago, will preach to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, in the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets. Also, at 7:30 P. M., in the Coliseum Place Baptist Church.

Last Sunday, says the Brashear *News*, there were some two hundred passengers for Texas via the Morgan railroad. It appears that everybody has Texas on the brain, judging from the daily travel to that State which passes through Brashear.

An Iowa father lately flogged his twenty-one-year old daughter so severely that she carried the stripes for a fortnight, and the neighbors told him he mustn't do so any more, or they would give him a free pass to the "innumerable menagerie that moves, etc."

The Brownsville *Ranchero* learns from undoubted authority that the Rio Grande, from Brownsville to El Paso, is to be patroled by two regiments of mounted troops, the Ninth Cavalry from Brownsville to Eagle Pass, and the Fourth from there to El Paso.

What is up? The Brownsville *Ranchero* states that the stay of General Augur and staff was shortened at Brownsville by the receipt of a telegram informing him that General Sheridan and the Secretary of War would meet him at San Antonio. The General's staff interchanged courtesies with the Mexican officials.

Governor Kellogg has appointed T. D. Hine, of the firm of Price, Hine & Tupper, tax collector of St. Mary parish, vice Levi Darrall, who failed to qualify. The Attakapas *Register* says "the appointment is a bombshell to the extremists, and betokens harmony in lieu of discordant strife."

The *Central Texan* reports that the bridge over the Brazos near Calvert is nearly completed, and that it will be in condition for service within two weeks. It is said to be a magnificent structure. This bridge will be greatly beneficial to Calvert, as it will carry a large trade to that place from Bell, Coryell and Milam counties, and secure for Calvert permanent cotton receipts to the amount of ten or twelve thousand bales rom those counties.

## TAX RESISTANCE IN 1825

We turn from the remedies of nullification and personal resistance to defeat the collection of taxes to the mode employed by the citizens of Louisiana half a century ago. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was then composed of men whose names are now historical. Among them were François, Xavier Martin, Pierre Derbigny, Alexander Porter, Dominick Augustus Hall, George Matthews and Henry A. Bullard. It may be flippantly replied, we have no such men on the bench at this day. That may or may not be, but it is the same court, exercising the same authority and entitled to the same respect. At the January term, 1826, the Supreme Court of Louisiana took up a case thus stated in the record.*

A person taxed had applied for an injunction to prohibit the defendant, sheriff of the parish of Orleans, from selling a slave of the plaintiff's, which he had seized for the payment of taxes alleged to be due the State. The opinion of the court was pronounced by Judge Alexander Porter, who adopted the following statement of the case:

Your petitioner represents, that part of the taxes, viz: the additional tax imposed by the Treasurer of the State, on the inhabitants of the parish of Orleans, by virtue of and in compliance with an act entitled "an act to grant relief to Lucy B. Holland, widow of Francis Holland, deceased," passed on the eighteenth March, 1820, has been imposed on the said parish to procure the reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by the Governor of the State for certain works, which, without any authority to that effect, he had ordered to be done, to stop a crevasse which had broken in, on the plantation of Barthelemy Macarty, in the said parish, in the spring of the year 1816; which work, independent of being ordered by a person who was not invested by law with any power to that purpose, was ill judged, extravagant and turned to be of no utility to the parish; that the law thus awarding the payment of such expenses to be made by a particular portion of the community is an *expost facto* law, and an encroachment upon the rights of another branch of the government, viz: the judiciary, whose province it was to decide if the individual who had, without any authorization, incurred these expenses, was entitled to a reimbursement of them, and if so, by whom that reimbursement was to be made; that, consequently, the said law is unconstitutional, and not obligatory upon the citizens.

The question whether this court—Had the power to pronounce an act of the Legislature unconstitutional was first examined. It was said that the necessity of the judiciary sharing this power is so inevitably the consequence of our living under a government of laws, of the constitution or form of that government being the supreme law of the land, and of that constitution containing an express provision that all laws made by the Legislature contrary to it are null and void, that the mere statement of the premises carries the mind at once to the conclusion, and we feel that it is one of those self-evident propositions which require no aid from argument and can receive none from authority.

So the relief at law against unconstitutional legislation was even under the constitution of that date undoubted.

Judge Porter next examined into the fact whether the law imposing taxes is unconstitutional:

The constitution of this State having affixed no limitations to the exercise of the power of taxation by the Legislature, it is difficult to suppose even a case in which the exercise of that power could be considered unconstitutional, or properly become the subject of judicial interference. The only objection which can be made to acts raising revenue is their inexpediency or injustice, and both these are exclusively for the consideration of those with whom the constitution has deposited the power.

If the motives, which induced the Legislature to pass laws of this kind, were sufficient to render them unconstitutional, there is scarcely one of their acts to raise money, that would not be void. These motives are not always avowed, but we know, in point of fact, that taxation is as often resorted to to pay those to whom the State is indebted, or whom it may desire to remunerate for services rendered, as to create a fund out of which future obligations are to be discharged. In all these cases it might be said, with the same truth and force as in the present: Go to the judiciary if there be any law to pay you; and if there is not, the Legislature cannot come to your relief, because in doing so, they decide that the whole, or a part of the State must pay. The Legislature certainly exercise their judgment, in deciding what taxes shall be levied, by whom they shall be paid, and how they shall be applied, but they touch not the authority of the judiciary in doing so. All these powers are by the constitution exclusively, and wisely, confided to the representatives of the people.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the judgment of the parish court be affirmed with costs.

The person taxed was in this case required by the court to pay the tax, and as we had no such astute advisers then as now, we may infer that the taxes were paid under the ruling of the Supreme Court, for we have no historical account of personal or popular resistance.

Now see the difference. The New York *World* teaches how the laws may be now evaded. It says:

If people do not pay, all that can be done is to seize and sell their property; but if nobody offers to buy the taxes can not be collected by distraint.

Now, Alexander Porter and François Xavier Martin gave no such advice, and the citizen who believed his property subjected to an illegal tax took no such course. Such questions were submitted to a constitutional tribunal, and the decisions of that tribunal were obeyed, albeit the tax-payer continued to believe that the law was illegal. He maintained his opinion undisturbed, but he paid his tax all the same. When he did not pay them his property was seized and sold then as it may be legally seized and sold now.

*Le Breton vs. Morgan, 4 Martin's Louisiana Reports.

## FASTING.

Boston, March 12.—The Governor has appointed Thursday, April 3, as the day for the annual fast.—*Telegraphic dispatch.*

There are three sins against the stomach, for which fasting is the divinely appointed punishment: eating too much, eating too fast and eating too often. It is also the cure for the evil consequences of these sins. When fasting does not take place in consequence of such violations of nature's law its effect is injurious to body and mind. It has no spiritual significance, no spiritual value. A man in a fasting condition may feel weak in body and depressed in mind, but these are physical effects of a physical cause, and it would be a great mistake to take them for the virtues of humility and contrition. He will be less likely to commit, while in that exhausted condition, any crime requiring bodily strength, but not at all less liable to sins of the imagination. The belief that he is in any respect more pleasing to God, unless his fasting in some way benefits his neighbor, is a relic of heathenism, and is derogatory to the character of the all-loving Father revealed in the Gospel. Very few, in fact, do believe it practically. The custom has come down to us from a pious ancestry, and we feel as if it were a sort of irreverence to doubt its efficacy or to inquire too closely into its origin. That origin is heathen. Before the human race had any intelligent ideas of the Deity they had obscure notions of supernatural powers, mysterious and hostile, whose wrath was easily provoked and with difficulty placated. These notions were not confined to the superstitious hordes of polytheism, among whom the offering of sacrifices was the chief form of worship. The notion of a proud and angry God, thirsting for blood and tears, propitiable by incense and sacrifice, is to be traced throughout the Jewish Scriptures. The Jews accordingly kept public fasts as a sign of national humiliation, and to propitiate the divine clemency. The custom was practiced by the first Christians, and was seized upon by the Roman priesthood and made obligatory; voluntary fasting over and above what was ordained by the church being reckoned among the works of supererogation by which zealous Christians might cancel some of the future punishment still due to their sins after the temporal punishment had been remitted by the absolution of the priest. During the middle ages, when it was customary to decry the body as a clog upon the spirit, voluntary fasting was carried to excess; and so great a hold had it acquired over men's minds as an act of spiritual efficacy that it survived the storm of the Reformation, and became incorporated as an essential part of their spiritual system in nearly every Protestant creed. Even to this day, notwithstanding the modern doctrine of muscular Christianity, we see the Governor of the enlightened State of Massachusetts appoint a day of public fasting. Now, if it were known to be the intention of the citizens of that goodly commonwealth to over-eat themselves on April fool's day, and the Governor thought likely that they would not have sense enough to fast after their surfeit without a prescription to that effect from him, there would be some reason for his proclamation, otherwise it is an idle form; for we think it safe to prophesy, and we do it in a charitable spirit, that the citizens of Massachusetts as a general thing will eat the usual number of meals on that day; and that while the heads of families are in church, their servants will be busy at home preparing dinner. Those who never have enough, God bless them! will doubtless fast, and those who have recently had too much; and just here may be suggested one advantage which even now may be derived from voluntary fasting: namely, practice it in the interest of benevolence. Let every family that designs to fast appropriate the money that would have been spent on the meals omitted to the benefit of the poor. Let a committee of upright citizens receive such contributions and see that they are judiciously expended. In this way the fast will do some good; but we think it would be still better if those who can afford the expense should feed others and themselves also; for we do not believe that the Almighty looks with any more favor on a fasting than on a full man.

Of all the relics of heathenism, Judaism, medieval Christianity and Puritanism, the most absurd is voluntary fasting. Is it not time that it were abolished, at least among Protestants? No intelligent Protestant pretends to defend it upon its original basis of use; the placating of the Divine wrath. It is simply claimed that the observance of fast days brings people into a proper state of mind for the reception of spiritual influences; is a fitting recognition of our own unworthiness, and the Divine supremacy, and so forth. It is a well known fact, however, that when people begin to defend an old custom by explaining away its original signification, the custom is dead, and its use is only continued in compliance with the prejudices of the ignorant. Among the more enlightened its observance is simply what Draper, in treating of the slow decline of polytheism, calls "organized hypocrisy." This is the actual mental condition of pious and intelligent Protestants throughout this country on the subject of voluntary fasting. They fear to shock the prejudices of their weaker brethren by publicly proclaiming their disbelief in the practice, and continue to appoint "fast days," upon which they do not fast. The time has almost come, however, when the Governor of Massachusetts, who shall have the moral courage to omit the appointment of the annual fast day, will earn commendation instead of censure by his independence.

## POLITICAL STRIFE.

The great aim of the REPUBLICAN has been to discourage political strife and encourage a contest of labor in the agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, commercial and other useful fields of labor. We have long since been convinced, in common with the great mass of our fellow-citizens who are not over covetous for office, that the great industrial interests of our State have been too seriously neglected by a large proportion of our people, who have mistaken their mission, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, their vocation, and gone into politics for a living. Now, in all due deference to the superior intelligence, and perchance, honesty, of the gentlemen stockholders of the *Picayune*, we must be permitted to express the opinion—an honest opinion—that they are among this very large proportion of our people who have mistaken their mission of usefulness. They have gone into politics at a time when the political market is overstocked with political adventurers. There was a time, and that just after General Lee had surrendered the Confederate forces to General Grant, when the *Picayune* stockholders might have ventured into politics with some show of success, even with their limited knowledge of the business. They were then invited and expected to come forward and take a hand in reconstructing what they had helped to damage. But they were then sullen, and not disposed to go to work like good, practical men, and help restore peace and prosperity to the State. There was a necessity for political action at that time, and an opening for men in politics. The old political leaders could not hope to be reinstated because the most of them had rendered themselves ineligible for publice office, or undeserving of the confidence of the people they had betrayed and misled. And yet the very portion of this people who might then, though inexperienced in politics, have made themselves useful by coming forward, and taking part in the re-establishment of civil government, refused to do so. But now, after a surfeit of politics, and when the State is languishing under a superabundance of politicians, and is suffering from the want of labor in all the industrial pursuits, the "par excellence" representatives of this people, the two hundred able-bodied men who combined to purchase the *Picayune*, in order to mould public opinion, are exciting political strife. This is certainly a very questionable kind of politics and can not be listened to with safety by our people at this time. It bears no resemblance to government, and consequently can be of no good service to the people or any portion of them—not even that portion which might hope through a continuance of political strife to obtain office or successfully evade the payment of taxes. Governor Kellogg will unquestionably do his duty regardless of the *obiter dicta* of his partisan enemies. He is *de facto* and *de jure* Governor of the State, and must be respected as such during his term of office. The people of this State are not so ignorant as not to know this, and the *Picayune* has nothing to accomplish in attempting to teach them otherwise. Instead of political strife it should advocate industrial strife. This might increase our cotton trade this year to two hundred million dollars, instead of one hundred and twenty million dollars, as reported by the commercial statists.

## THROUGH SMOKED GLASS, DARKLY.

It is wonderful the pace at which the whole country is going to the dogs. Since the complete failure of Fusion last fall, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the Union, there has been a most remarkable decadence of every virtue that ennobles man and magnifies the glory of a great nation. Every little political quack who had a specific for all the ills of the body politic, which was of course his elevation to office, has given up the patient since his advice and himself have been rejected.

Here, Louisiana is ruined because there were not votes enough to elect McEnery and his followers; at the North the great evil is the defeat of the Democrats and soreheads combined. Since Grant's re-election, every time a United States commissioner puts an offender under bonds, it is stated as a clear case of central despotism. When Congress refused to set aside a State government, however, at the behest of a disappointed minority, it was a clear case of neglect of duty, and the country went further toward the dogs than ever before. When the most scandalous and outrageous libels were published against a United States district judge, and the case was examined by the House Judiciary Committee, who refused to report charges against him, the lying newspaper slanders were loudly cited as testimony to the great fact that the House of Representatives has degenerated fearfully since it is no longer fashionable for the members to go armed. The minority is always loudest and least effective. Therefore, the few malignant politicians who had predicted the impeachment of Judge Durell as the price of the country's salvation, were very loud in their clamors. Of course a country that would produce such a House of Representatives must have the worst government and the worst social system the world ever saw. Because Judge Bingham and his colleagues did not believe the many slanderous reports sent them, the whole atmosphere grew murky. History, as usual, proved to be a perfect bankrupt in parallels. In short, it could not furnish a single one for any occason. It had a few examples, but they lacked enormity, and were very properly rejected. And thus the best government in the world for good and virtuous citizens is decided. One of the oldest governments in existence is called an experiment and failure by those who have been reared in the belief that the chief end of all good government in this country is to give the descendants of what were once known as the privileged classes genteel situations with liberal salaries and nothing to do. When the United States or this State fail in this, the first should be dissolved and the latter starved out by the tax resisters. And as both are just now guilty of this neglect of duty, they are in fair way to go downin darkness.

It is needless for us to say that these croakers are not true American citizens, men who are proud of their descent and of their country. We find the loudest grumblers have the briefest and least glorious history. And all the evils of which they complain are of their own originating. They may be unhappy and miserable, and see everything as through a glass, darkly, but the country is happy, prosperous and united nevertheless, and pays little heed to their impotent complaints.

## A CONQUERING HERO.

Honorable Mr. Ames having got away with an indefinite amount of public money is received by his constituents with a delightfulness based on his success. Had he made a successful cruise after right sperm, or come back from Washington with a lucky contract, he could not have been welcomed with more ardor. What is the importance of this congratulation? A member elected to Congress to represent a special interest in the general welfare devotes much of his time to obtain a much larger share of public money for a work than was necessary for its construction. Of this excessive and ravenous appropriation he puts a part, awarded by his own vote, in his own pocket, another portion in the pockets of others who also vote for the same thing. Is there any difference between this vote and that other, by which members voted themselves a direct increase of compensation during their period of service? None, save that the last self-enriching ordinance was at least equal in its iniquity. The Pacific gouge was a nugget dug out of a peculiar pocket of the public mine. It need not be supposed that the public press shall be muzzled because certain parties to this audacious swindle dishonored the name of Republicans. Brooks took the name of the Democratic party in vain, and prostituted his position as a government director to his own personal gain. Was it supposed that the voice of the press of both parties should be thereby stifled? We have given notice that we will not permit the Republican party to be dishonored with impunity. If individuals be so base as to disregard the honor and interests of the party for their personal gains, we will not be fools to defend their dishonesty at the expense of the Republican character. It must be known that when a man in public service employs his position to plunder the public, he ceases to be a Republican, and must defend himself against the detestation of his late friends, as well as against the assaults of his enemies. We will defend no such wrong doers. Our indignation toward those who wrong a great party by practising fraud in its name, is greater than if they belonged to some other party organization, just as one feels more indignation against a trusted domestic who has robbed the house than against the professional burglar, his accomplice. We would even propose to the opposition press a sort of extradition treaty under which we will reciprocally deliver up for punishment any marauder belonging to either party who shall perpetrate an act of political felony. It is aware that this is a very generous overture on our part, since the Democracy having been so long out of office the pangs of starvation are added to the natural impulse to plunder. Yet we waive this, and agree to hold their thieves equally responsible with our own.

Having read the vindication of the Democratic Brooks, which consists of a spell of sickness and some virulent abuse of General Banks, we look daily for a report of the Tweed dinner and speech congratulating his friend upon his triumphant acquittal. His offense was petty larceny in comparison with the congressional combination. Tweed dealt with a State Legislature. He merely raised the bills of plasterers and painters, and pocketed his share of the discount. Perhaps the job was too insignificant or devious, or Mr. Tweed may be too modest to accept such a demonstration.

## THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We regret to see that there is yet a lingering opposition to the bill incorporating the Louisiana Central railroad, based upon the ground that its approval by the Governor would be "prejudicial to one of the most vital railroad interests in the State." It is somewhat unfortunate that the "vital interest" so vaguely referred to had not been named more specifically that the public might have an opportunity of judging of its importance without being compelled to accept the judgment of those who are so willing to testify in its behalf. We are not aware of a more vital railroad interest in this State than that of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas, with its co-operative ally, the Louisiana Central. The object of the latter enterprise is to bring nearer to us the fertile cotton fields of the Red river parishes. If there is any other road tending in that direction, with any probability that it will soon be constructed we have never heard of it. And, so far as the State is concerned, there can be no objection to two or more roads to Shreveport, if parties can be found willing to build them. And the State ought to give its consent to the first applicant at any rate, and, unless bound by an agreement to the contrary, to any other party that asks the privilege. We do not care particularly for the Central road—that is, we have no preference for it over any other road of equal importance; but we can see no reason for inhibiting this enterprise because of a vague and distant promise from other parties that they intend to build a road in the same direction when it suits their convenience to do so. The State, or at any rate the people of the section through which it is proposed to lay this track, are interested in having a road, and have no objections to two, but they should not be deprived of the one until they are assured that the other will be built.

## AN UNEQUAL AND UNWISE COMBAT.

The *Times* gives circulation to imputations upon itself, which are published in a foreign tongue, and not extensively comprehended. It would find it better to leave them to perish in their own obscurity. There was once an honest fellow a candidate for an office. He was charged with having passed a counterfeit note. Having an unblemished reputation, no one who knew him paid any attention to the charge. Being, however, very sensitive, the candidate seemed at great trouble—the most unquestionable evidence of his innocence—and on a public occasion the crier made this proclamation: "O yes! all you who have heard Mr. John Jones charged with having passed bad money, come forward and you shall hear it all cleared up!" At this the whole crowd pricked up their ears. All friends who knew the man knew the charge unfounded, and were not, therefore, confirmed in their friendship. Those who were opposed to him seized the opportunity to denounce him; and those who neither had known the man nor the charge, were prejudiced against a fellow who had taken so much pains to defend himself. They felt where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and so the candidate was defeated. The application for the Times is that it had, as well not translate charges which those who support that journal know to be unfounded. It gives its own circulation to charges which would be otherwise limited to the obscure sphere and foreign tongue in which they are uttered. Its defense being made in the native language of the United States, can not be read by any except Americans. The *Times* is, therefore, *coram non judice*. We would recommend to it to plead to the jurisdiction, and let such judgment as may be claimed go by default. It will be better to meet the judgment than defend the suit.

## OUR CONGRESSMEN.

Two of the members of Congress elect from this State are at this time in the city—Hon. Frank Morey, of the fifth district, who has just returned from Washington, and Hon. S. H. Peters, of the fourth district, who is en route to the federal capital. Mr. Morey brings the intelligence that all the Republican members are placed on the roll of membership of the House and Mr. Peters has received official notification to that effect in his case from Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway. This gives them a *prima facie* right to their seats, and raises a presumption in their favor which can only be destroyed by positive evidence or the arbitrary ruling of the House. Neither of which is likely to occur. We think it may be safely assumed that the members elect returned by the legal board of canvassers will be recognized as our proper representatives in the Forty-third Congress.

## MISSTATED.

The *Times* says the REPUBLICAN "speaks of tax resistance as a crime." We have not so dignified it. It is a violation of republican compact. It is a refusal to comply with contracts made in the name of the people who have made the government. Repudiation of public like the negation of a promise, deseroys all confidence in the faith of the parties to either: but a breach of promise is no felony. It is rather held as a moral dereliction, not as a felonious offense.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. A. B. Harris, was married on the seventeenth instant to Miss Allie A. Davis, at Janesville, Wisconsin. The pleasant intelligence comes to us indirectly, but our congratulations (knowing how well fortune has favored him) are none the less sincere because of his failure to remember us in the hour of his supreme happiness.


## BLANK BOOKS.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

Three thousand quires of BLANK BOOKS, assorted sizes and styles of binding.

Parties desirous of completing their office stationery would do well to call upon the undersigned, who has CAP LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY BOOKS, from 10 cents to 35 cents per quire; DEMY LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY BOOKS, from 20 cents to 75 cents per quire; MEDIUM LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY BOOKS, from 60 cents to $1 25; being half the market price for same stock.

A FULL SET OF BOOKS for the sum of $4. Bargains in PENS, INK, PAPER, MUCILAGE, ENVELOPES, PENCILS, etc. A very large stock at greatly reduced prices. Call upon

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The undersigned announces the arrival of the first shipment of

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN,

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CLOTHING AND UNDERGARMENTS FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN,

in the latest styles and at moderate prices. He begs to call particular attention to his very elegant assortment of

Fashionable Neckwear and Gloves.

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of his own make, with or without collars or cuffs, and ready made to wear with either buttons, studs or studs.

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## AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

COLORED PEOPLE

Will be held in St. James' Chapel, in Roman street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, on

Tuesday Evening, March 25,

at 7 P. M. Addresses will be delivered on the political situation by LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, COLONEL JAMES H. INGRAHAM, SENATOR A. E. BARBER, WILLIAM G. BROWN, MAJOR T. MORRIS CHESTER, and others.

The public are invited to attend. mh23 1t

## 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.

D. H. HOLMES,
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Collections and correspondence solicited. 1yr Sunday

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Located for the cure by hydropathy the cholera, a specific for Asiatic cholera and choleraic complaints is ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,
Forty square outside Claiborne street.
Indigent cases are received according to each day's occasions, with permits from the sanitary districts.
Private or paying cases are received for. Wards $1 per day; private rooms $5.
Apply at the hospital. my23 1y

## EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
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 to the detriment of the general welfare and the 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:

I hereby give notice to all State assessors that discrepancies, errors or omissions, such as have been complained of, will henceforward be considered sufficient cause for the immediate removal of the delinquent officer. All errors and omissions in existing assessment rolls will be promptly corrected, as provided for by law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. mh18 2t

## PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, March 14, 1873.

Whereas, Reliable information has reached me that certain evil disposed or misguided persons propose to combine, or have combined, into associations, for the purpose of resisting the payment of taxes due the State, with the avowed object of bringing the State government into disrepute, and with the further avowed evil purpose of overthrowing the said State government, by preventing it from receiving, through the collection of taxes, the means for its support; and

Whereas, It is of the first importance to restore the credit of the State and city, now impaired by the revolutionary conduct of certain pretenders to official station in this State, by the defalcations and derelictions of duty of tax collectors under the late State administration, by the acts of the Tax Resisting Association of New Orleans (an organization which has been in existence for more than eighteen months past), and by other causes; and

Whereas, Experience shows that tax resisting associations result in the wealthier classes escaping payment of their taxes, while poorer men are not only compelled to pay their taxes, but additional penalties and costs, and in addition thereto a much heavier rate of taxation than would be requisite if those better able to pay promptly met their just obligations to the State; and

Whereas, The delinquent tax lists of the State, as shown by the Auditor's books, amount to the enormous sum of $2,331,321 60—the proportion of the city of New Orleans alone being $1,472,225 95—said taxes having accrued and fallen due under the late administration, and the greater portion of them being due from those best able to pay; and

Whereas, It is but just and right that the burden of supporting the State government should fall as equitably as possible, under the law, upon all classes of the population, and that no one class should be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other illegal means or pretenses; and

Whereas, It is made my imperative duty to see that the taxes are duly and promptly collected, and that all persons who conspire in any way to injure the State credit, whether by passive or active resistance, shall be prevented from such unlawful acts,

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, being desirous of avoiding, if possible, the prosecution of any citizen, and being anxious to restore the public credit, and to inaugurate an administration of retrenchment and reform in the financial affairs of the State and city, and being determined, as far as is in my power, to suppress all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purposes hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby direct the tax collectors in every part of the State to proceed forthwith with the collection of the taxes due the State, and to use all legal measures to insure obedience to this order; and to the end that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed internal improvements be prosecuted, and the burden of supporting the government be more equitably distributed than heretofore, and the present heavy taxation be reduced, I do hereby warn all citizens to desist from taking part in any combination, association or conspiracy having for its object the resistance, passive or otherwise, of the collection of the taxes due the State and request them to comply with the law and with their duty, by the prompt payment of their taxes; and I do hereby direct the Attorney General and the district and parish attorneys throughout the State to prosecute without delay, civilly, criminally and to the fullest extent of the law, all delinquent tax collectors who are reported as such, after the publication of this proclamation.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. mh13 2t

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STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
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mh16 1m No. 73 Camp street.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE
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Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed. oct 6m 2p

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ja19 1y