

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 25, 1873.

Female telegraph operators have got as far south as Louisville.

Charlotte Thompson will play in "Jane Eyre" at the Mobile Theatre next Monday evening.

It is reported that Collector Casey will leave Washington, for New Orleans, this evening.

A Pennsylvania school got up a club recently to punnle the schoolmaster. It was of the woodpile order.

The valuation of Atlanta, Georgia, which two years ago was estimated at \$5,000,000, now exceeds \$14,000,000.

The Ohio Falls Car Company is said to make a profit of \$100 on every freight car turned out of the works.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, accepted the protectorate of the Hospice to be built near Jerusalem by the Knights of Malta.

Hon. Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell parish, was among the passengers who came in yesterday on the holiday train of the Jackson railroad.

The Day St. Louis Republican says that not only oranges, but all other kinds of fruit look well, and promise to bear abundantly this year.

The Stokes case will again loom up before the attention of the public. Another hearing of this oft-told story will be given on the twenty-second of April.

Sir Charles Dilke, the English radical, is only thirty years of age, has an elegant house at the West End, gives the best dinners to the clever of both sexes, and is the proprietor of the Athenaeum.

Judge Wade H. Hoogh, of the Concordia judicial district court, favored us with a visit yesterday. Recent severe illness resulted in the entire loss of sight in one eye, but his mind is as vigorous as ever.

Mr. William B. Cavanaugh, whose variety and specialty comic company commenced an engagement at the Academy of Music last evening, was among the visitors to the REPUBLICAN editorial rooms yesterday.

Lawrence Barrett, with Frederic Robinson and the whole New Orleans Varieties Theatre company, will begin an engagement at the Mobile Theatre on Monday evening, April 1, for five nights only.

Mr. Chase, of the Waco, Texas, Register, is in the city and will remain here several days. Mr. Chase is postmaster at Waco. During his stay he will be an occasional visitor to the REPUBLICAN editorial rooms.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 29 at Chicago. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 80 at Shreveport, when it was 79 at Vicksburg, 75 at New Orleans, and 71 at Indianapolis.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the contents of store No. 71 Camp street, between Gravier and Natchez, First District of this city, consisting of lamps, coal oil, &c.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from our esteemed fellow-citizen, Colonel Cathbert Bullitt, who has been residing for a few months in his native Kentucky, but has now returned to us. He appears to be in excellent health.

The editor of the Vermilionville Courier has seen in that town a small peach tree, which was budded in June last, and the fruit which grew during the balance of the summer, only nine months from the bud, is now bearing fruit.

The Galveston Times states that Jefferson Davis, who is traveling in the interest of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company of Memphis, has engaged rooms at the Exchange Hotel in that city, and will arrive there about the first of April.

Colonel H. S. McComb, president of the Jackson and Mississippi Central railroads, is in the city. He is one of the enterprising, far-seeing and energetic capitalists who have conferred a benefit to New Orleans only to reap ten fold advantages in return.

We learn from the Savannah Republican that Major Hardee, the State engineer of Mississippi, will soon make an examination of the mouth of Pearl river, and an official report on the same, similar to the reports he has made on Pascagoula and Jordan rivers.

Mr. Emerson Bentley, of the Attakapas region, is in the city. He represents that the tax resistors are without influence or numbers in St. Mary parish, and that the appointment of Mr. Hine, of the firm of Price, Hine & Taylor, of this city as tax collector, effectively crushes out the opposition to the Kellogg government there.

Mr. Parsons, deputy United States surveyor, lately passed through Vermilionville for Calcasieu, where he will resume his work of surveying that parish. He has recommended a survey of all the Attakapas and Opelousas parishes, as the marks of the previous survey have nearly or quite all been obliterated.

The Galveston News notes the fact that ten bales of cotton were lately shipped from Jefferson, Texas, via New Orleans to Galveston. A good many times ten bales will be shipped direct from Texas to New Orleans when we get direct railroad connection with Houston, and then Galveston will be a deserted city.

Mr. Rogers, the chief engineer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, lately visited Vermilionville and passed over the graded line west of that place for a distance of twenty miles. Mr. Rice, the contractor who built that twenty miles of the road, has gone to New York to look after his interests among the new directors.

Captain Atkins, the lighthouse keeper at Half Moon Shoals, says the Galveston Times, discovered last Friday what he supposed to be the wreck of a vessel, and getting to his boat made it, and found that it was an old named the Mary Ann had been captured. He also found upon the bottom of the vessel her captain and owner, Andrew Flood, whom he took to the lighthouse. Captain Flood was almost exhausted, having been many hours in his perilous position.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWO HUNDRED.

These gentlemen post up their services to date, and turn over their authority with a document too long for these columns. It is a purely ex parte recital of events fresh within the memory of all. Nor does it contain anything calculated to change the position of those who support the settlement whether they consider it a government of *de jure* or *de facto*. The report, of course, lays no blame upon the organized friends of the last election. It says nothing of the appointment of partisan election officers, of breech-loading ballot boxes, or of such cases as were testified to by Senator Flanagan, where a conductor of a fraudulent election in Louisiana fled into Texas to escape responsibility for his misdeeds. The report says nothing of the reorganization of the State board of canvassers by the removal of a Secretary of State in favor of Republican rule and the appointment of another in favor of Fusion rule; nor is any mention made of a bill regulating elections which a Governor came at a break-neck speed, on a special and express train, to prevent being signed by the Lieutenant Governor, which bill he afterward made a law. Still less will there be any notice of the summons of the State Senate as last constituted, and the filling of official vacancies in the board of canvassers before the Senate had even appointed an original incumbent. Indeed, the name of Warmoth is not, upon a cursory examination of the report, to be found in it at all. And such is fame! A ruler of the people during the entire term of the past four years, most active in the past canvass, thought to wield with his influence a force equal to twenty thousand voters, voted for the highest office by the very men who have been his most bitter opponents—testifying in favor of the Committee of Two Hundred, and afterward aiding to conduct their case—is not mentioned at all in a report of the contest? But for the complimentary testimonials to his precocious capacity for intrigue, furnished by Senators Carpenter and Flanagan, and some contemporaneous compliments in the same line from the public press of the country, and by the report of a congressional committee, the reign of this statesman might have set like a star in eternity. This ungrateful Committee of Two Hundred ignore his name and agency entirely. The report is like any other bill filed. It exaggerates the rights and injuries of the plaintiff. It leaves the defendant to provide his own testimony. This has been and will be done. In the language of the courts, the case is to be "continued," and is expected to turn up for trial in December next. The report is not intended for home use, but for the United States at large. It is to renew the intervention of others, on the ground that what is alleged to have happened here may happen to others elsewhere. We looked with some interest to see whether the late combination to resist by force of arms or to resist the collection of taxes was justified. On the contrary, there is no notice of these troubles, nor is the contract of certain citizens to pay a gunsmith for arms used in the late street fight, published among the numerous documents cited. The committee recommends the collection of testimony to be used on some subsequent trial; an appeal to legislatures and committees of judiciary and administrative reforms; an organization to accomplish reform in our State government; that the colored population be protected, encouraged and assisted, and what is most significant of all—

We recommend the preservation of a temperate, moderate and sedate deportment on the part of our people.

New this is encouraging counsel. This committee does not unite in the advice to "agitate" nor to take "action" by cleaning out the shops of gunsmiths; still less does it say one word in favor of the nonpayment of taxes for support of the city and State governments. They do not even sustain the card of Mr. McEnery calling a mass meeting. The report has been published within a few days past. It respects and reflects the existing sentiment of business and property. A deduction from the statements, reasoning and temper of the body of the report would have been a call to arms, and an exhortation to regulate all taxation. Other and wiser counsels have, we are glad to observe, come over the spirit of these gentlemen. Their chairman is an eminent and venerable taker of risks by fire. May it not have been suggested by Northern stockholders, more interested in dividends than politics, that an administration tending to set houses on fire was not precisely as conservative as they would prefer? Chicago and Paris are fresh in the memories of these underwriters. Another, we believe, is a banker, whose stockholders may presume would prefer the regular course of trade to midnight riots. The rest are eminent attorneys who are required by their profession to make the best showing for a client. Either of them would to-day make an able and zealous defense for any offender, or against any title in the city. This is right; justice requires that the most favorable fact, ingenuity and the testimony can furnish, should be put upon any case. These legal gentlemen in signing an ex parte statement, have but performed a professional duty. It is true the most eminent among them is supposed to have taken a liberal fee for his time and talent expertly justified upon the principle stated. These eminent attorneys may have incidentally rendered the public a service by advising their clients against violent and illegal acts. For your honest attorney can do more good by *keeping* a client out of trouble than by *getting* him out of it after he is in. These counsel, learned in the law, have therefore no doubt explained how the city government stands on the same title with the State government, and how the one can not be legally overthrown unless the other topples to the same fall. And lastly the people of this city with the streets lighted and cleaned; the paupers, the insane, and otherwise infirm, cared for; the criminals tried and punished, and the children taught. Now, the

policy pursued by the law resistors and their organs would have dissolved our credit, city government, suspended its credit, and abandoned all these public duties. These have been the secret, though the real influences, which have prevented the Committee of Two Hundred from recommending measures of violence. They deserve the approval of their constituents for their prudence. It is to be supposed the report of the special committee will be received, and the committee discharged.

WEALTH. It is not money, but the inordinate love of it for selfish uses that is the root of all evil; the desire to obtain it without giving an equivalent. Such a desire leads to gambling, jobbing, speculation, political prostitution, "Credit Mobilier" enterprises, whereas wealth honestly acquired and wisely, liberally used, is a blessing, not only to its possessor, but to the community in which he lives. Only saints, philosophers or fools can sincerely despise it, and the canting twaddle heard every day about the inferiority of "mere wealth," as a source of social distinction, is usually the offspring of envious inequity. For what is "mere wealth?" Except in the case of a miser there is no such thing. Wealth almost always represents something more than itself, frequently something higher and better. If accumulated by its possessor, it indicates the possession of brain and energy; perseverance in industry rendered available by business capacity; broad and comprehensive plans skillfully worked out; a correct understanding of the drift of public events; an enlightened foresight seizing upon opportunities which a duller vision recognizes only after they have passed. If inherited, wealth is usually accompanied by a certain grace and refinement, the natural effect of elegant surroundings from youth upward. It consequently testifies that good will and social welcome always accorded to those advantages, especially when it is generously dispensed, and to complain of this is simply to find fault with human nature. More wealth, however, without the good qualities properly accompanying it, as in the case of the miser or the dishonest upstart, does not command social distinction, but only contempt.

The accumulation of wealth and the consequent leisure arising therefrom, form the first steps in the progress of civilization, until people have more than a bare sufficiency for their bodily wants, they have neither time nor inclination to think of mental or spiritual ones. It is so with nations, and it is so with individuals.

"Can I read the Bible?" said an habitually under-fed Irishman to a female home missionary, who was zealously striving to diffuse evangelical Christianity among the poor.

"It is easy to be grateful on a full stomach," retorted another of the same class to an officious sermonizer. Not that absolute wealth is necessary as a preliminary to religion or culture. There have been many instances of poverty voluntarily assumed from religious or philosophical motives; but these, numerous though they may be, are still exceptional, and do not affect the rule.

Raised above absolute want, men immediately begin the accumulation of riches in its primitive form; that, namely, of securing more than is demanded for immediate use; laying by something for a rainy day; storing their barns and cellars with summer fruits for winter use. Foresight like this is among the first advances from barbarism to civilization, and with civilization comes multiplied wants, the gratification of which from a luxury soon becomes a necessity. Thus riches are comparative, and what would be counted such by some persons or at some times, by others or by the same persons at a subsequent period would be regarded as poverty.

"We are well off now," says the fortunate merchant, whose income for some years has considerably exceeded his expenses, "and I can afford that trip to Europe, wife, which you have so long been wishing for." "Only half a million after all these years?" sighs the covetous money hoarder; "when my capital is doubled I shall be rich." "We are rich now, children," exclaims the poor widow, who has unexpectedly won a paltry law suit, "and you shall all have new clothes." And thus it goes, riches meaning something quite different, as regards the amount accumulated, from different standpoints. Whatever that amount may be, in whatever view it may be regarded, whether as wealth or "competence," the desire of its acquisition affords the most powerful stimulus that exists to industry, economy and enterprise. This spirit, whatever it may be called—thrift, worldliness, love of money—makes the steady stealer and the adventurous more daring; inspires the most cautious steps and the wildest risks; sends forth ships into the unknown ocean and men into the profoundest secrets of nature, plunders the intricacies of science, achieves the loftiest triumphs of art; rivals in its potency the desire of fame itself. Let, not then, the spirit of thrift, so beneficial in its tendencies upon individuals and upon society be confounded with the mere "thirst of gold, the beggar's vice;" let not man's thirst of rebellion waste their influence in vain efforts to deny it, but rather let them seek to direct and purify it, teaching that the possession of wealth entails a responsibility commensurate with its power; that no man's money is wholly his own, but that a portion of it belongs to his fellow men; that wealth, as it constantly increases, should likewise be constantly diffused, giving as well as receiving tribute, tending at the same time that though a good it is not the chief good; that it may be purchased too dear, that it is so purchased when property, justice, honor is sacrificed in its attainment.

A writer in a New York journal seriously advocates a return by ladies to the ancient Greek sandals, as being far more comfortable, having a handsome appearance, and less likely to injure the feet.

TOWING AND DREDGING.

There was for some days a fleet of seventeen vessels lying on and off the bar owing to the obstruction of a vessel stranded across the channel. This seems to have caused some recrimination between the dredgeboat officers and the Towboat Association. The latter interest is defended by a communication in the *Pioneer*, which claims that thirty-five vessels were towed over the bar by the towboats between the sixteenth and twenty-first instant. Upon these facts some observations are proper. There is no doubt the officers of the dredgeboat have performed their duty as well as it can be done, but, in truth, the dredge is a feeble instrument to control the navigation of this outlet. The conflict of tide and current makes, and always will make, the bar. Whenever the tide is strengthened by a storm, it arrests the current, and the deposit is swept into and chokes the channel. This has heretofore been done in one night. Here, then, is one consequence of the non-action of Congress upon the material interests of New Orleans. A canal cut across the narrow delta would flank these passes, protect shipping from the cornocrats who infest them, and give the harbor of New Orleans the reputation abroad of being perfectly accessible at all times. It is a great advantage that this should be doubtful among shipowners. The triumph of the Towboat Association attracts public attention to another drawback to our port. Let us suppose these thirty-five vessels to be towed up and down at the usual rates, and assume that they averaged seven hundred and fifty tons burden each. This would amount to something like thirty thousand dollars towage collected within a comparatively short time. These were not all self vessels, and we may have overrated the receipts from this gold mine which the tow ring holds at the mouth of the river. Still these are charges to which all craft are not subjected when they go for cargoes elsewhere. This wrecking business is as natural here as at Key West. It is as natural that the ring should abate the dredge officers as that the honest wreckers of Cornwall should denounce lighthouses as an unwarrantable interference with their legitimate plunder. Let the people and press of New Orleans score upon this blocked cotton fleet as a proof that a ship canal is necessary. Let it be pressed upon Congress by the whole valley of the Mississippi, and we can avoid the great obstruction. From the tow ring we see no relief except in the substitution of steam for sail. Steamships and a ship canal will flank the passes and relieve New Orleans from both the dredge and the tow boat. This will place her in advance of all other ports for the importation of merchandise, and the exportation of cotton and corn.

A CAREER-BAGGER'S VIEWS. Many of our citizens will recollect Mr. B. Rush Plumley, who settled in New Orleans after General Butler took possession of it. He was connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and was noted for the energy and skill he displayed in organizing a school system for the education of the emancipated slaves of Louisiana. At that early day Mr. Plumley proved himself a real friend of the South by advocating the dissemination of intelligence among all classes of the people. Since that time he has become a citizen of Texas and has made himself equally useful there by advocating a liberal and progressive course both by the government and people of that great young State, which bids fair to become one of the brightest of the stars that represent the States of the American Union.

Mr. Plumley settled in Galveston and became president of a railroad company, and was elected a member of the Legislature, and now, in addition to his other duties, becomes editor of the daily *Times*, a newspaper recently established in Galveston by the Times Publishing Company. He is an able and earnest speaker and writer, and with a practical and useful man, as the following article taken from the Galveston *Times* of March 16, and evidently the product of his brain, clearly demonstrates:

THE SOUTH. The "accursed South" was not in itself an evil. The mistake was that the sectionalism which was the result of the slavery system, which, in all time, is against universal freedom and equal rights. The South has a right to be sectional—to work for itself and for its own interests, but not to forget other sections, their rights and duties, and our relations to them.

The South that we are laboring to establish is a South based on industry and intelligence, a South with an increasing population, an enlarging production and a growing commerce, a South with more cotton, more sugar, more wool, more wheat and more corn, and with a more diversified industry instead of the primitive, with thrift instead of waste, with youth and vigor for a future, and with a more intelligent and more energetic character of its productions, which make the pursuits of its people, will modify and secularize its habits.

The men of New Hampshire, or of England, or Germany, or Ireland, or of any other country, who come to dwell in the South, will soon or late, be molded into the pursuits of the people, which influence, like the pressure of atmosphere, are irresistible, although unseen. Such a South will assert itself, and be freely and lawfully recognized as a constituent of the nation—not a subject, but a peer.

These are undeniably the views of B. Rush Plumley, who stands among the first on the list of carpet-baggers that have settled in the South since the dawn of the era of freedom and true progress. When the South is filled up with just such carpet-baggers she will indeed flourish.

A LULL. One of our most important political papers gratifies us with the following confession: The assiduity with which the politicians of this sorely afflicted Commonwealth have sought, in a partisan sense, to out each other's political rivals, has so completely monopolized their attention, and to a very great and proportionately equal extent, the cause of our public journals, that the Charity Hospital is suffering for want of funds.

From this we infer that it will turn over a new leaf, and allow other journals to devote their columns to something more useful than the demonstration that a rejected committee report is not of superior authority to the decrees of the highest court. Possibly we may now have a lull.

IN THE TYPE-PHON WHICH HAS BEEN HOWLING THROUGH OUR RIGGING FOR ABOUT EIGHT MONTHS PAST.

TELEGRAPHIC TRUTH. Since the rear guard of the Fusionists have evacuated Washington, the telegraph has not devoted itself so exclusively to Louisiana affairs, as for some weeks previous to the evacuation. Its last sensation was the news that the nomination of Mr. Casey was very doubtful, even after the confirmation of Mr. Packard, heretofore alleged to have been the head of offense in Louisiana. How much must the believers in telegraphic truth have been astonished to learn from the same authority that had predicted doubt as to the confirmation of Casey that it was caused without difficulty, and even that Democrats had, upon some visible point of policy, withheld their opposition.

SCARCELY COURTEOUS. Mr. Thomas A. Adams, as chairman of the Committee of Two Hundred, has, no doubt, as was his duty, prepared the elaborate and ingenious report to which his name is appended. It displays not only an intimate acquaintance with one side of the great question discussed, but shows also a thorough knowledge of the Plautagnets, as also of the metaphysics of force and right. But, because Mr. Thomas A. Adams has had such advantages of education as to have written this document to which he affixes his name, it is not at all courteous to say of another:

C. C. Antoine, a colored person, and not the suspect of capital crime, has been arrested on suspicion of having prepared a certain production which has been prepared in his name.

The Lake (Carroll parish) Republican compliments the appointment by Governor Kellogg of R. K. Anderson as tax collector of that parish.

DIED. LAWSON—March 21, at 2:30 P. M., ELIZA S. widow of the late Hon. P. Beach, Esq., New York, and wife of C. T. Lawson, Esq., of this city, aged 73 years. New York papers please copy.

LINEN SHIRTS. We have just received per steamship Vandalia, a full and complete assortment of Gentlemen's SHIRTS from the manufacturers of CHARLEVET, PARIS.

D. H. HOLMES, 101 1/2 Canal St. No. 114 Canal and 11 Bourbon streets.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1873, AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS. A GRAND LOTTERY, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION, ATTACHED BY THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR, WHEN A GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF \$303 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, \$5,000. 2. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 3. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 4. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 5. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 6. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 7. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 8. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 9. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 10. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 11. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 12. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 13. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 14. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 15. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 16. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 17. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 18. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 19. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 20. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 21. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 22. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 23. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 24. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 25. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 26. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 27. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 28. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 29. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 30. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 31. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 32. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 33. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 34. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 35. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 36. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 37. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 38. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 39. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 40. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 41. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 42. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 43. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 44. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 45. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 46. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 47. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 48. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 49. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 50. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 51. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 52. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 53. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 54. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 55. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 56. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 57. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 58. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 59. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 60. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 61. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 62. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 63. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 64. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 65. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 66. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 67. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 68. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 69. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 70. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 71. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 72. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 73. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 74. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 75. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 76. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 77. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 78. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 79. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 80. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 81. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 82. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 83. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 84. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 85. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 86. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 87. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 88. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 89. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 90. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 91. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 92. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 93. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 94. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 95. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 96. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 97. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 98. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 99. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100. 100. prize of one hundred dollars in gold, \$100.

THE LUZEBURG HOSPITAL, Erected by the late Legislature the expense of the State, and situated on the corner of the Fifth square above Claiborne street. Indigent cases are received according to local regulations, with extra charges for the services of physicians, nurses, and other attendants. Private of nursing cases are received for \$2 per day, private rooms \$3. 101 1/2 Canal Street.

BARGAINS. CLOSING OUT. I am about retiring from the CLOTHING TRADE, and will offer the entire stock of Clothing and Furnishings, consisting of Suits, Trousers, Coats, and all the latest styles of Goods, at a very low price, for cash, commencing on Monday, the 25th inst. N. C. POLGER, 101 1/2 Canal Street.

M. SCOLEY, 105 Canal Street.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES, Fancy Gold Handed Cases, SPECIALTY. Add a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS.

LUTHER HOMES, 21 Orleans Street.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Will be held in St. James Chapel in Roman street, between Custom house and Beville streets, Tuesday Evening, March 25, at 7 P. M. Addresses will be delivered on the political situation by LEITENANT 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. 101 1/2 Canal Street.

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 unregularly 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 such assessments should be made in conformity with the burden of supporting the State government, and no more;

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 17, 1873. Whereas, certain assessments for taxes have been made, and certain duties imposed or misimposed, 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 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 to give effect to the revolutionary conduct of certain precedents to official status in this State, by the denunciation and correction of such acts 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 means; and

Whereas, Experience shows that tax resisting associations result in a complete cessation of the payment of their taxes, while poorer men are not only compelled to pay their taxes, but additional penalties and costs, and in addition there is a much heavier rate of taxation than would be required if these refractory acts were promptly met by the just obligations of the State; and

Whereas, The delinquent tax lists of the State, as shown by the Auditor's books, amount to the enormous sum of \$2,500,000 being the property of the city of New Orleans amounting to \$1,472,250, 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 not just and right that the burden of supporting the State government should fall as equally as possible, under the law, upon all classes of the population, and that no 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 legal means or pretenses; and

Whereas, It is made my imperative duty to see that the taxes due the State, and to see that all persons who engage in any way to obstruct the State credit, whether by passive or active resistance, shall be prevented from such unlawful acts.

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 desirous to see that no citizen is empowered to express all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purpose 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 see that no citizen measures to insure obedience to this order, and to see that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed aid and improvements be proceeded, and the burden of supporting the government be more equally distributed between the rich and the poor, and that no citizen be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other legal means or pretenses; and

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 desirous to see that no citizen is empowered to express all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purpose 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 see that no citizen measures to insure obedience to this order, and to see that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed aid and improvements be proceeded, and the burden of supporting the government be more equally distributed between the rich and the poor, and that no citizen be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other legal means or pretenses; and

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 desirous to see that no citizen is empowered to express all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purpose 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 see that no citizen measures to insure obedience to this order, and to see that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed aid and improvements be proceeded, and the burden of supporting the government be more equally distributed between the rich and the poor, and that no citizen be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other legal means or pretenses; and

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 desirous to see that no citizen is empowered to express all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purpose 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 see that no citizen measures to insure obedience to this order, and to see that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed aid and improvements be proceeded, and the burden of supporting the government be more equally distributed between the rich and the poor, and that no citizen be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other legal means or pretenses; and

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 desirous to see that no citizen is empowered to express all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purpose 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 see that no citizen measures to insure obedience to this order, and to see that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed aid and improvements be proceeded, and the burden of supporting the government be more equally distributed between the rich and the poor, and that no citizen be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other legal means or pretenses; and

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 desirous to see that no citizen is empowered to express all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purpose 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 see that no citizen measures to insure obedience to this order, and to see that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed aid and improvements be proceeded, and the burden of supporting the government be more equally distributed between the rich and the poor, and that no citizen be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other legal means or pretenses; and

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 ENGINERS, JOURNALS and DAY BOOK