

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 12, 1873.

The young ladies say "a No. 2 given on a No. 5 foot is not conducive to piety, even in Lent."

Mayor Johnson, of Memphis, is under a cloud. He stands charged before the city council with financial irregularities.

The use of fasting, in a religious sense, probably lies in this, that it gives one a realizing sense of the "emptiness of things below."

An exchange tantalizes its readers with this alacrity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot?" "Got shot? No, how did he get shot?" "He bought them."

Oldish people are troubled about their cows. The peculiar form of the epizootic with which these animals are afflicted causes little fishes to appear in their milk.

According to Dr. Hayes the Satan of the Esquimaux is a woman. This accounts for their ability to live in the land of perpetual snow. She is able to make it hot enough for them at any time.

The store of Mr. B. C. Smith, at Franklin, St. Mary parish, was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. Loss about \$5000, and no insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A boy at North Adams has declared "Oh, I wish when the sun was low" 340 times, and expects soon to be promoted to prose, and take "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven."

The New York dailies, not satisfied with the bad name we have already got, give New Orleans the credit of the recent murder of the desperado, Helm, in Galveston, and then honor us with display heads to the paragraph.

The City of Richmond, one of the largest vessels hitherto built on the Clyde, was recently launched. She is intended for the transatlantic trade, and has a gross tonnage of 4700, with engines of 1000 horse power nominal.

A little boy was sent to a shop for some eggs. Before reaching home he dropped them. In answer to his mother who asked "Didn't you break any?" he replied, "No, I didn't break any, but she shells came off from some of them."

A second-hand furniture dealer on Michigan avenue, Detroit, hung out a card, Thursday, inscribed "Buggy For Sale" and inadvertently hung it upon a second-hand bedstead, on the sidewalk, where it attracted much attention.

The Legislature of Kentucky has enacted that married women may receive, directly from their employers the wages or compensation for labor performed by them, and that the money so earned shall be free from the debts and control of their husbands.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks Vice President Wilson's act in calling General Gordon to the chair of the Senate was a very delicate and friendly overture to the South, and says it will be received in the proper spirit and duly appreciated by the Southern people.

At a meeting of the directors of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company recently a report of the engineer was read, stating that 131 miles of the southern division have been completed, and arrangements made to commence laying the track on the western line within thirty days.

Thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars in prizes will be distributed by the Louisiana State Fair Lottery Association, April 30 next. A limited number of tickets issued. Call at the central office, No. 107 Canal street, Grover & Baker salesrooms, for your tickets.

Five of the public schools of Holyoke, Massachusetts, have been closed, and another will soon, because the Catholic population prefer to educate their children in their own way. In consequence the town's school expenses have been reduced \$1000 in the item of salaries.

Twenty young men, clerical ministers of the Methodist Church, now attending the Boston Theological Seminary, are pursuing the study of the Spanish language, under a native instructor, with a view to missionary work in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking populations on the continent.

A German printer named Conrad Lutz, now living at Burlington, Indiana, has received official information that he has been drafted into the Wurttemberg Landwehr. Inasmuch as he left Germany when two years old, a contemporary intimates that he is still remaining in the landwehr he is.

Another man has graduated at the Yale "School of Journalism." He has been a more successful than any of his predecessors. When he found that he could get no more than \$1000 a year, he went to his father's house, and got a position as clerk in a store, where his weekly stipend is ten dollars.

The statement comes from Paris that a Mr. Gifford has devised a process for the rapid production of hydrogen from water, at a cost of from fifteen to thirty cents per thousand cubic feet, so that by combustion with solid refractory substances, such as magnesium, platinum, lime, marble, etc., it may advantageously compete with coal gas for illuminating purposes.

Professor J. V. Calhoun, long a principal in our public schools, has been appointed assistant superintendent by Mr. Boothby. This is an excellent selection indeed, the Professor being universally esteemed as a courteous gentleman, as well as a thoroughly practical and highly accomplished teacher. His constant rounds of visits to the various schools can not fail to prove productive of much good.

The sale at auction by Hoffman, Marks & Co., of the stock of musical publications and musical instruments and material of the late establishment of A. E. Blackmar, No. 201 Canal street, affords the best opportunity that can be offered for some time for those who have musical taste to gratify it on the most favorable terms. Blackmar's establishment was one of the largest and best supplied musical establishments in the South.

BLOODY INSTRUCTIONS.

The doctrines systematically taught by our Fusion leaders and organs have been: 1. That the manipulation of poll booths and ballot boxes are pardonable if employed on the Fusion side. 2. That the decisions of State courts, if against the Fusion side, are the result of perjury and bribery. 3. That taxes not to be disbursed by Fusion magistrates are illegal and should not be paid. 4. That the utterances of members of a Federal representative committee, not embodied into law, are paramount to State law, and justify disobedience to State authority. 5. That where the Fusion party is in local force sufficient to slay or expel its opponents, it should, if permitted to do so by the Federal authorities, proceed to "clean out" the minority in twenty-four hours. These doctrines have been so constantly taught as to have produced a strong and intolerant sentiment in their favor. It is only on the last item of doctrine as above stated that we propose at present to comment. The Republican has contended that a people is bound to obey the State administration so long as it is conducted in accordance with the usages established by the federal and State administrations. Many Republicans under John Adams believed he was a monarchist; many Federalists under Thomas Jefferson regarded him as the type of Anti-Christ, and apprehended all manner of abominations from his rule. Thousands of people believed that Henry Clay, by "bargain and corruption," installed J. Quincy Adams in office. History has disproved all these suspicions. Yet no one at that period took the ground boldly argued by the Fusion and its followers, that the personal conviction of the citizen must regulate his obedience and he justify his resistance to the authorities constituted according to the constitutional form of government. It has been a few weeks since the Fusion party, believing Governor Kellogg illegally in office, organized an armed force to displace his government. This effort failed because the people of New Orleans could not be enlisted in a movement so revolutionary. The effort was quelled by the ordinary police force of the city. Very recently an intrusion into office in the parish of Grant was deemed by that population illegal. The majority of that people were freedmen. It is not claimed for them that they have the same experience or political intelligence of the Fusion leaders in New Orleans. Perhaps they may have a less clear perception of the appellate equity of public opinion. Not improbably they may be inclined to seek redress by direct violence. But one thing seems apparent: the local majority of Grant were prepared to "clean out" the local minority in Grant, in twenty-four hours or less, if not interfered with. We should deplore this violence. We regret this alienation of the laborers from the interests of the employer; the derangement of the revenue; the interruption of the courts; the arrest of immigration, and the decline of productions come upon our mind like successive blows of misfortune. Information, deemed by us reliable, assures us that there was entire harmony between the races in Grant parish. That a great many colored people were cropping with the whites on shares, and that all promised a prospering crop and a peaceful season. The invasion of the Fusion nominees alarmed these people, and brought on an armed collision, which, we are thankful to believe, has been adjusted. But if the colored Republicans of Grant had resorted to the remedies incited by the Fusion organ and orators, how difficult to have convicted them of wrong before an impartial tribunal believing in the Fusion doctrines. It would only be necessary to compare their acts with those of their example. Compare Colfax with Jackson square--the fight for Fusion office and the resistance to Fusion rule. Can any impartial mind see a difference between them? Are they not both the same deadly poison, brewed from the same ingredients and poured from the same poisoned chalice? No impartial mind can fail to see the identity of the acts in both cases with the instructions of the teachers. We were triumphantly pointed to the superior warlike forces of the Fusionists here. Long lines of handsome and stalwart young men filed through our streets in civic processions who would, when armed, make a formidable army. In Grant parish, it seems there is a local majority of colored men not only trained in actual warfare, but armed with the most approved weapons. This local majority in Grant is more supreme over the local minority in Grant than the Fusion majority here. Suppose the Fusion majority here should arm and march on these colored men in Grant? They may apprehend that a far stronger power than both would arrest any conflict between them. And that may see proper to denounce the government and laws simply because the government of the State is not in their hands. We believe Governor Kellogg has too much manhood and self-respect to either trifle with this people or delude them by petty concessions as the Times insinuates he is doing. And we are sure that that same manhood and self-respect will keep him from being influenced from a strict course of public duty by the threats of either political friends or foes. He will not doubt be most happy to know that all classes of the people will, under his administration, enjoy all the privileges of self-government that are consistent with the constitution and laws of both State and national governments. And this happiness, we believe, will be increased beyond measure if he should prove the fortunate instrument for restoring this people to that condition of harmony and good will that is so necessary for the prosperity of the State. In that case we might hope to have no more outrages to report, springing purely from political causes, perpetrated by either Ku-Klux or negroes. The people in the country parishes would then be left in the full enjoyment of peace, and they could add to the cup of bliss by raising good

THE STRIFE IN GRANT PARISH. According to the latest accounts from the scene of strife, the difficulties in Grant parish seem to have been much more serious than was at first understood. The colored people appear to be roused to a high pitch of exasperation, and resolved to obtain redress for what wrongs they have suffered, or believe themselves to have suffered, and not to disband until they have also obtained security for the future. According to the most reliable reports they are well armed and disciplined, and confident of success. The provocation which has urged them to this violent course is not very clear; at least we have learned of none sufficient to justify it.

A strife between the two races as such is an evil too deplorable to be calmly contemplated. They are so evenly divided in point of numbers that the result would be necessarily very uncertain; or, at least, if superior skill and intelligence should give the victory ultimately to the whites, it would be a victory very dearly bought. The negroes, even plantation hands, are no longer the weak and simple creatures they were before the war. The years of freedom they have enjoyed have had their effect, as has also the training which many of them received in the United States army. The time has gone by, if it ever existed, when a handful of white men could scare a regiment of colored men. It behooves the State government, then, to take this matter promptly in hand, re-establish peace and order, no matter at what cost, and then examine fully into the cause of the trouble and punish its instigators, no matter to what party in politics or what station in society they may belong. If this is not done, and that promptly, the people of Louisiana, irrespective of party, will undoubtedly desire a restoration of military government. Peace and protection in life and property are the first needs of a people, and must be secured, no matter at what cost to pride. Dependence for these upon the general government is indeed humiliating; but anything is preferable to anarchy. If a community either through immaturity in the majority of its constituent members, decrepitude, or temporary aberration of mind, is unable to govern itself, it must be governed from without. Toward the last named predicament Louisiana seems tending; and humiliating as the confession may be, if the fact is so, it must be recognized, and the necessary steps taken. This continual calling upon our "big brother" in Washington to protect us, is getting too absurd. We had better put ourselves permanently under his protection at once, and remain there until we have strength and judgment enough to take care of ourselves.

IN A VERY BAD WAY. If addresses and proclamations would carry elections, Mr. McEnery and his associates might not unreasonably expect to soon run all the desirable offices in this and perhaps a few neighboring States. These gentlemen have a "gift" in this line that the most notable revolutionist across the Rio Grande never surpassed, either in length and strength or in breadth of imagination. Yesterday "this people" -- the Lord preserve them -- were doted with another of these oblique appeals for office, emanating from several members of the late Odd Fellows' Hall Legislature. There would be nothing especially worthy of mention either in this fact, or in the document itself, were it not that in among the usual platitudes has crept an indirect though very significant admission, and (what is not so remarkable) a stupidly barefaced untruth.

BRUTUM FULMEN. The Republican has too deep an interest in the welfare of the people of Louisiana to remain a passive spectator when they are threatened with danger, and it can not see the necessity for the Times' recent brutum fulmen against Governor Kellogg. That functionary, since invested with the gubernatorial mantle, has worked diligently to restore public confidence and promote the best interests of the State; and he has done this not with the narrow view that inspires the local politician, but with the broad view of a statesman. He has done it in the interest of the State and country at large. This must be apparent to every citizen who is not blinded by partisan prejudice. We will venture to say that Governor Kellogg has made no promise that he does not mean to keep. If the people of this State were as earnest and sincere in their efforts to agree in political matters -- we are now speaking of all parties -- as Governor Kellogg, there is no doubt but that there would soon be an end to the disgraceful political squabbles that are damaging so materially the credit and prosperity of the State. But the confusion created by the noisy clamorings of those who, pretending to be friendly, would drive the Governor to a course dictated by them, and others who, acting in open hostility, are defying the government, make it quite difficult for him to make rapid progress in the work of redeeming the commonwealth. He must go slow in order that he may gradually -- as he convinces the people that he is working in their interest -- draw them to his support. He is doubtless daily besieged by men, speaking in the name of the people, to pursue this course or that; to appoint this man or that man to office. It is very likely he finds it a most difficult task to please his party friends, for they, too, are often tempted to side with any class or clique that may see proper to denounce the government and laws simply because the government of the State is not in their hands. We believe Governor Kellogg has too much manhood and self-respect to either trifle with this people or delude them by petty concessions as the Times insinuates he is doing. And we are sure that that same manhood and self-respect will keep him from being influenced from a strict course of public duty by the threats of either political friends or foes. He will not doubt be most happy to know that all classes of the people will, under his administration, enjoy all the privileges of self-government that are consistent with the constitution and laws of both State and national governments. And this happiness, we believe, will be increased beyond measure if he should prove the fortunate instrument for restoring this people to that condition of harmony and good will that is so necessary for the prosperity of the State. In that case we might hope to have no more outrages to report, springing purely from political causes, perpetrated by either Ku-Klux or negroes. The people in the country parishes would then be left in the full enjoyment of peace, and they could add to the cup of bliss by raising good

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION. Our neighbor, the Times, has got into a bad way about the threatened destruction of our public school system, because four little innocents, with a small proportion of African blood in their veins, were admitted to the Webster School. A correspondent elsewhere takes a number of the kinks out of our contemporary's assertions. What most puzzles us in this connection is that four little darlings in Webster School should so fright the soul of our fearful contemporary, while one hundred others, containing this admixture so odious to its sensitive nerves, have for months received scholastic advantages in the Filmore School, without, apparently, shaking it in the least.

Yes, one hundred out of the six hundred pupils in Filmore School -- one of the best in the city, and whose graduating class at the close of last session outnumbered that of any other nearly two to one -- are of mixed blood. Nearly two

do the five hundred white children still live? Yes, and some of them manfully (or boyfully) acknowledge their defeat in the race for scholastic honors by colored competitors. And, to cap the climax, one of the despised class recently carried off the first honors in one of our public high schools after only four years of study. Why, neighbor, you have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and are several years behind "this people" in the march of progress. Do you even know that "star cars" have been abolished?

It is proper here to state that the new Superintendent and the new school board lately adopted a resolution which can not fail to have a beneficial effect on our schools, as it provides for their gravest necessity, viz: efficient teachers. Notice will be given at an early day to all applicants for teacherships that a competitive examination will be held. It is not intended at this time to in any way interfere with the present corps; but all vacancies in the future will be filled from the twenty candidates, who pass with highest credit through the examination, and when that number shall have been provided for, a new trial will be ordered. This system must afford great relief to the individual directors, and avert the possibility of incompetent persons getting a foothold in the schools.

"Governor" McEnery begins to realize that his appeals and proclamations have very little weight with the public. Notwithstanding his able literary efforts to convince the people of the parishes that to pay taxes is sure ruin, and that only in tax-resisting associations can peace and safety be found, he discovers that they are unconcernedly pursuing the even tenor of their way and contributing their quota toward the support of the government which protects them.

In his desperation at this contingency, he has concluded to take a hand at tax collecting himself, and directed his collectors throughout the country to take in any loose change taxpayers may be willing to part with for the benefit of his "government." If there was the least danger of these so-called officials attempting to carry out this order from the little back room on Carondelet street, we should feel inclined to call their attention to the severe penalties imposed by statute for illegally peremptory tax collectors in Louisiana.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The members of the Louisiana Jockey Club are notified that on race days, until after the races are over, the gates connecting the club grounds and Filmore grounds will be kept open, and permitted to pass through to the Fair grounds during that time. Members and ladies accompanying them, and invited guests (non residents with badges), only admitted at the members gate on Filmore ground. All other vehicles will enter at the public gate on Filmore road. G. A. BREAU, President.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. SPRING MEETING, 1873. COMMENCING SATURDAY, APRIL 12. First Day--Saturday, April 12. FIRST RACE--One mile and three quarters for colts and fillies, two years old and up, first horse \$500, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. SECOND RACE--The Pickwick Stake, for colts and fillies, two years old and up, first horse \$200, second horse \$50, third horse \$25. THIRD RACE--Three miles, for all ages, with 100 pounds on each; three miles allowed to males and geldings, Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. Fourth Day--Thursday, April 17. FIRST RACE--Two miles, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. SECOND RACE--Selling race, one mile and a quarter, for all ages, with 100 pounds on each; 1000 allowed seven pounds, for all ages, first horse \$200, second horse \$50, third horse \$25. THIRD RACE--Mile heats, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. Fifth Day--Friday, April 18. FIRST RACE--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, for all ages, with 100 pounds on each; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. SECOND RACE--One mile, for three year old colts and fillies, with 100 pounds on each; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. THIRD RACE--Two mile heats, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. Sixth Day--Saturday, April 19. FIRST RACE--Two mile heats, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. SECOND RACE--Consolation Purse, for horses that have run and not during the meeting; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. THIRD RACE--Four mile heats, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. FOURTH RACE--One mile, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. FIFTH RACE--One mile, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. SIXTH RACE--One mile, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. SEVENTH RACE--One mile, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. EIGHTH RACE--One mile, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. NINTH RACE--One mile, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10. TENTH RACE--One mile, for all ages; Club Purse, \$500, first horse \$50, second horse \$20, third horse \$10.

JOHN W. MADDEN. STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

72 Camp street, 74

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96 Canal Street, 96

SHOPPING.

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGGIDGE.

REDDOND B. MANNON.

29 Carondelet Street, 29

Issues Traveler's Letters of Credit on Messrs. S. M. ROTHCHILD & SONS, London; Messrs. DEBETHUNE & SONS, Paris; Messrs. M. DEBETHUNE & SONS, Frankfurt; and all their correspondents.

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL, Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints in the City of New Orleans.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: War's \$2 per day. Private rooms \$5.

Apply at the hospital. m213p

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 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 assessments will be promptly corrected, as provided for by law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto 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 WRENS, Assistant Secretary of State. m1312p

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, will be drawn in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand distribution of 503 PRIZES.

Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold, Amounting to \$37,345.

111 take place under the following schedule:

1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold, \$5000

10 prizes of one thousand dollars in gold, \$10000

10 prizes of five hundred dollars in gold, \$5000

10 prizes of one hundred dollars in gold, \$10000

10 prizes of fifty dollars in gold, \$5000

10 prizes of twenty dollars in gold, \$20000

10 prizes of ten dollars in gold, \$10000

10 prizes of five dollars in gold, \$50000

10 prizes of two dollars in gold, \$20000

10 prizes of one dollar in gold, \$10000

10 prizes of fifty cents in gold, \$5000

10 prizes of twenty cents in gold, \$2000

10 prizes of ten cents in gold, \$1000

10 prizes of five cents in gold, \$500

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 17, 1873.

Whereas, Reliable information has reached me proposing to collect, or to mislead persons, 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 overreaching the said State government, and of preventing it from collecting 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 pretensions to the office of tax collector, by the delinquency of the said State government, 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 evading payment of their taxes, while poorer men are not only compelled to pay their taxes, but additional penalties and costs, and in addition, that the means for the collection of taxes, which would be required if these 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 \$2,311,724, and in addition, the said State government, by the delinquency of the said State government, 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

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NOTARIES.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports prepared with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all.

ALBERT, JR.

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports prepared with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all.

LUTHER HOMES.

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports prepared with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all.

NOTARIES.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.