

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 4, 1873.

Macready, the actor, who has just died, was eighty years old.

A young lady in St. Louis has been keeping Lent so strictly that her life is despaired of.

Indianapolis fathers are to be commended. They hunt their big sons out of saloons with horse whips.

More than a third of the population of New England is now of European birth or European descent in the first generation.

A petition has been sent to Congress asking that a body of \$10,000 reward to the person who finds a sure cure for small-pox.

Dr. McCrean has got tired of editing a Democratic paper in Ouachita parish, and advertises his office, the Telegraph, for sale.

Certain Congressmen are credited with saying that they will pay their debts with their backs, thus placing it where it will do the most good.

London has forty-six regular theatres and one now in course of erection. This is exclusive of music halls, concert rooms and entertainment galleries, which number over one hundred.

A pet parrot was so disgusted with the tumult of moving day at Harrisburg that he signalled his passage through the streets on the top of the furniture wagon by the most shocking profanity.

Lucy writes from Brooklyn to say that she don't object to a good-looking gentleman gazing square in her face, but that it does make her awful mad when she looks back to see him staring back too.

London has a salvage corps, supported by fire insurance companies, which aids the fire brigade in extinguishing fires, guards property in burnt buildings and looks after the interests of the insurers generally.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction tomorrow, at 3 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, furniture and movable effects.

The news from the birthplace of our Saviour that a bloody fight had occurred between parties of Latin and Greek monks, in Bethlehem, Judea, in which several were seriously injured, sounds strangely in this nineteenth century.

An affectionate husband down town kissed his homely servant girl the other night as she opened the door for him, under the impression, of course, that it was his wife. He has to carry water and split kindling now himself.

General Frank Gardner, who was the Confederate commander of Fort Hudson, at the time of its surrender to General Banks, died in Vermillion last Wednesday. He was an officer in the regular army before the late rebellion.

The bridge sale of the Metropolitan Road and Bridge Co. will be continued on Monday at eleven o'clock at the Camp street, by Messrs. Montgomery. This being the closing sale, the public and the trade should not fail to attend.

Major Steve Power has published a pocket companion and guide for the use of planters, merchants and travelers, which contains a large amount of useful information, tables, statistics, etc., carefully compiled, and may be relied on for their accuracy.

The Cardinal Alexis Billot, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose death was announced yesterday morning, was the oldest man in the College of Cardinals. He was ninety years of age. He became a cardinal in 1867. There are now twenty-seven empty slots there to fill.

A new gentleman's newspaper, the Professional and Sporting World, published in Philadelphia by Robert B. Cavely, has made its appearance. Its typography is excellent, and a portrait of a New Orleans favorite, Barton Hill, adds to its attraction to patrons of this city.

A petition was filed with Governor Kellogg yesterday for the pardon of Timothy Hays, who was recently convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to one day's imprisonment by Judge Allen. The petition is signed by Mayor White, Dr. Denis and several other well-known citizens.

The services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calhoun streets will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Special sermon in the evening subject, "The New Birth." Hours of services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

There was a rise in all classes of State and city securities yesterday. State warrants are worth forty-six cents, school certificates at sixty-eight, cents appropriation certificates at sixty-eight cents, and Metropolitan bonds at ninety-two cents.

Assessment No. 132, 133 and 134—see special notice elsewhere. Deaths of K. K. K. Numa Anguine and John Dell, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association, No. 19 Camp street. Amount paid out since organization, August, 1868, \$322,250.

The address to the people, on the subject of the Colfax massacre, prepared by T. Maria Chester, Esq., and adopted at the meeting of colored people at St. James chapel on the twenty-second of April, has been translated into French, and is for sale by Simon, corner of Exchange alley and St. Louis street.

Commodore Vanderbilt and A. T. Stewart each lack but two years of four score. George Law is more than three score and ten, but he attends faithfully to his immense interests, including the Dry Dock Bank and the Eighth Avenue railway. Moses Taylor is nearly seventy-five, and is reputed to be worth \$10,000,000.

Much interest being manifested by all sorts of people, particularly the old members of the bar, in the first appearance of a colored lawyer in our Criminal Court, we have devoted some space to Mr. Chester's argument before Judge Grant last week, in defense of West, Jambon and Brown, the alleged murderers of Isaac Walker. The argument was ably prepared and well delivered, and will elicit comment.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PARTIES.

A positive man is one who is always looking about him for something to do. Nothing he fears so much as idleness and stagnation. He is ever on the alert for improvement in all the relations of life: in mechanics, religion, morals, physics, politics, everything. Rather than sit down and do nothing at all, he often rushes into risky speculations, which result disastrously to his interests. But he bears his losses like a man and endeavors to repair them by renewed exertions in the field of community in which he lives. Present invention. He is the life and soul of the at every town meeting, foremost in every enterprise that promises to promote the common good, ever ready to make suggestions and to listen patiently to others, the positive man fills a place in the world from which he can not well be spared. He does not expect any unaided good, but does not reject a measure or neglect to perform a work because some trifling accident may happen to it. He builds his house though he may reasonably expect it to burn down within the time prescribed for the conflagration in the insurance average tables. He sends ships to sea, though rocks are not unknown to him. He plants his cotton in spite of the boll worm and the apprehensive low prices of commercial writers, and raises corn, even though advised the rats and crows will come in for their share. In short, he strives to do all the good he can, and keeps the world awake by his unmitigated activity. The positive man is always a Republican, and that party represents and reflects his temperament and ideas.

The negative man is a totally different personage. He is the antipode in all things, save, perhaps, his selfishness, of his positive neighbor. The latter expects to live by labor. The former hopes to exist by chance. Like the ancient Indian king, he sits down by the side of the river expecting to cross over when the water has all run by. He will do nothing out of the ordinary way himself, his chief boast is that he is not wiser than his father. His mind runs on or teams, like boats old flintlock muskets, and the effete rubbish of the past in mechanics and in politics. He is, of course, a Democrat, because his father was one. He withholds his vote from a project to dig a canal or build a railroad because he has heard his father say the rasally contractors make money in their construction. He will have no banks, because they sometimes break. No steamboats for him, because they burn up and blow up. In short, he will do nothing but sit down and watch those whom he fears may get the advantage of him.

It is the same in aggregations of men as in individuals. There is always one party to push ahead and another to hold back; one who is willing to do all his share of the work, and more, while the other is not willing to do it. The affirmative party of the present day is the Republican. Like its great predecessor, the Whig, it shapes the policy of the country, suggests progressive laws and puts its people out of the old-fashioned groove established by the Whigs. The negative party divides its grid, putting half in one end of the bag and half in the other, thus dispensing with the use of the stone. The Democrat, hating to be thought wiser than his father, sentimentally loads his mule with the useless halibut, and jogs on his way to the mill with half a load. The Republican party is the motive power of the country, the engine that propels the train; the Democrat aspires to the position of brakes, only useful when a sudden stop is desirable. A such a stop is desirable, play a subordinate part; remain in the minority, and it should have the good sense to obey the whistle that calls for "brakes on." It is very evident the train could not be run by the brakes. Neither can the country be managed by the do-nothing party. It may have its uses, but its position is properly a secondary one, and its duties never begin until its opponents have well done their work. But the leaders, as well as the rank and file of that party, assume to themselves the credit of great talents, and the importance that they possess, because of the fact that they are the only people who found themselves running a little to fast, and slow. Given the signal for slow, they are calling the Democracy into activity, they are looking hopefully for another opportunity. But their last engagement under Buchanan brought them into such deep disgrace that they have not since been called upon to exert any functions in the affairs of the nation.

We need more a disposition on the part of some of the Democratic leaders, to accept the position thus assigned their party and to glory in their own inertness and inactivity. They had fault with the Republican party without suggesting a substitute. They condemn what they believe to be defective without taking into account that which is useful, and ascribe to their negative policy all the astonishing successes which the nation has achieved. It is said to be much easier to find fault with a work than to perform it. Hence, the Democracy, unable as it has been to initiate and perfect any measure of public policy, have been content for years to let the crumbs that fall from the official tables of their more sagacious and enterprising rival. We are content that they should follow the policy adopted by their fathers. We yield our consent to their venerating all that is most grown and worn out. But we ask for Young America a chance in the Republican party, where improvements are constantly evolved and the wisdom of to-day is founded on the experience of the past. It is to the statement of that party that the country looks for the initiative in every work of progress, and while it occupies this leading position it is idle for the Democracy to hope to outstrip it by pointing to its own record that has negation and inactivity stamped upon every page.

D. W. Shaw, the sheriff of Grant parish at the time of the Colfax massacre, was a cousin of Marat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PREACHING.

The world is over preached to—we mean the Protestant Christian world, especially in this country. It needs more praying and less sermonizing. Sermons are too frequent and too long. The spirit is gorged, not nourished, by such an overplus of food, which makes religion consist in a passive reception of doctrine or precept instead of an active exercise in well-doing. Not only are the frequency and length of the sermons which in most of Christian denominations form the chief part of the service, a cause of complaint, but very often the matter tends more, as some old writer has said, to "dedication than to edification." It does not always follow that a man, in some respects fitted for the ministerial functions, as in piety and zeal for the promulgation of Christianity, is therefore endowed with the necessary qualifications for a preacher. He may even possess in addition to his piety and zeal, great learning and good sense, and yet be wanting in the ability to arrange and express his thoughts well, either in a written discourse or extemporaneously. He may lack the power to fix the attention or reach the hearts of his hearers, which case all his talents are unavailing as far as his hearers are concerned. They will find their minds wandering on mundane matters, while his discourse is expatiating through the heavens and earth. Such men, no matter how strong their inclinations to the clerical profession, are out of place in it. Those who are most in need of the help to be derived from sermons will not be helped by them, but rather injured, and on those who are not, will pick some grains of spiritual food from their unsavory discourses, while the saintly Herbert, who says:

Judge not the preacher for he is the judge. If thou wilt see him do thy duty, do not call him preaching folly. Do not grudge to pick out treasures from an earthen pot. The worst speak something good. If all men had a test and a great patience. But there are very few persons in so Christian a frame of mind as to be willing to go to church Sunday after Sunday in order to take lessons in patience—a virtue for which most persons find sufficient occasions of exercise in their ordinary weekly avocations.

There was once a time in England—never in this country, that we know of, when a system permitted a pastor conscientiously capable of preparing a good sermon to enter the pulpit, book in hand, and read there from an able discourse. That custom has fallen into desuetude, and now, there as here, the minister, whether competent or not, must deliver a sermon compiled at least, if not composed by himself. If he is incompetent, his preaching is more apt to be a hindrance of salvation than a help toward it; for in his struggles after originality he is more likely to entangle plain texts than to unravel knotty ones. Flash positions are sometimes taken by such preachers, and unusual arguments advanced on momentary questions. These things, though they may be regarded by the ignorant and unthinking as great and noble, are really the worst of evils, and will in the end do more to injure the cause of God than to benefit it. In our country, where the people are so much less than in England, and where the pulpit is so much more important, it is more difficult to find a man who is not unimpaired to the ordinary mind, they are not altogether harmless. They are not harmless if they are left to be tedious; if they truly enlighten the understanding, a child that begins there may extend to the vital religion.

The remedy, one of these evils, is to preach more frequently and more judiciously. It seems to be to make the other services, now regarded as merely supplementary, more important and more soul-satisfying. As it is, an observer has but to notice the peculiar settling of themselves by the congregations in evangelical and liberal churches, just before the sermon begins, to see that, good or bad, it is the principal feature of the service—the piece de resistance, if the comparison is permissible, of the spiritual banquet serving. As for an effectual cure for poor or indifferent preaching, we presume, remains what it ever was, and that is, the talent, which is all that the Lord seeks for the pulpit as a field of exercise. The Lord does not give talents to the ignorant, nor does he give the enthusiastic devotion displayed toward their pastor, and what is quite as important, the large salaries awarded them, by congregations that are blessed with such a gift at the same time good preachers.

"THOU SHALT" VS. "THOU SHALT NOT." The Piousness, criticizing an article in the Nation on the Democratic party, attributes to it a "policy of negation and pronouncement." "Free government," says this sagacious exponent of constitutional law, "is nothing but negative power." We presume these negative powers are the powers of the Democratic party. A government established to maintain negative rights, undoubtedly stand well, but how can it do anything but call for a "policy of negation and pronouncement," necessary; but when the ship is afloat, a help on our ship of State, a little over a decade past, all hands go to work to pitch not only ballast but cargo overboard. Everything on our ship is "negative." In our country, we must be sacrificed to safety. We must be sacrificed to the safety of our neighbor, for it is his, because the significance of a thing is the right of the people, all pretensions to a right beyond the limits of the constitution are pronounced as "negations."

Now it can not be denied that the limits of the constitution have been violated by the effect of that very progress which our contemporaries call "negation." Does it mean to enslave that instrument as it was or as it is? The Republican party has and always has had as strong a respect for the constitution as the Democratic, but it has not regarded that instrument as a fetish to be jealously worshipped, but as a provision representing the highest wisdom of the time in which it was formed, to be used while it

continues to represent the wishes of the majority of the people, to be modified when it ceases so to do. It has been so modified, and this is the sore point.

The Piousness asserts that "no difference has existed in the United States concerning the express grants in the constitution. They have all arisen from constructions," etc. Now, it must be remembered that the constitution is a human instrument, expressed in mere human language, and therefore necessarily liable to different constructions. True, the language is as plain and simple as possible, and the ideas as clearly conveyed. Nevertheless the greatest legal lights of the country have not thought it needless to elucidate it; and volumes are filled with explanations of it. To talk, then, about disputes in its construction as something objectionable is idle; and to say that the particular constructions which it characterizes as "virtually abolishing the constitution," is simply another way of saying that such constructions were not gloss maintained by its own party.

Our neighbor so carried away by his enthusiasm for negatives that he claims for them divine sanction, exclaiming "Their will" that is the will of the Democratic party was that of some of the ten commandments. "Thou shalt not." Has this bold assumer of heavenly sanction forgotten the simple Bible lessons of his childhood, wherein he learned that such prohibitory commands, those thou shalt not's, were issued to a childish and unenlightened people; and that the injunctions of the dispensation under which we live, the Gospel, are not negative but positive. It is no longer "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not murder," "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," but "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The Christian is not governed by negation. We make the point not that it is a negative application to the theory of government, although it ought to have, but to correct an error which we are surprised to see in so careful a sheet. We would, therefore, suggest to our neighbor that a scrupulous respect of both the New Testament and the constitution of the United States would perhaps reveal more positive provisions than negative ones, more than shalt, than thou shalt not's.

STILL DISSATISFIED.

The opposition party is not much better pleased with the vigorous and effective measures adopted by Governor Kellogg to enforce the laws and restrain the riotous than they were with the more peaceable suggestions of the early part of his administration. Then the pretense was set up that the United States troops stood in the way of the people, which, but for the presence of that threatening force, would rise in their wrath and send all the negroes to work on the plantations on such terms as the planters might dictate, and drive their carpet-bag and sealwag allies back to their Northern snows and slens. During those days of blustering and hallooing the Governor's chief duty was to be the most effective that could be held before a high-toned community, consisting of men who have been reared in the belief that physical force and brute courage are positive virtues. To propose a party of being disinclined to decide every disputed question either by a wager or a fight was thought to brand him as a poltroon, only fit for the society of old women and old men. Therefore, it was given out that the Republican party could not stand before the Democracy for five minutes in a fair stand up fight. It is not saying much to the credit of the rank and file of the President's, when we call attention to the fact that such arguments, thus addressed to them, led to a great extent, the desired effect, not only in this city, but throughout the country parishes. Insurrection sprung up all around. Tax-resisting organizations, on paper, at least, were formed, and the announcement was gleefully put forth that the Kellogg government was not only about to be whipped on its knees, but to be some time. But the energetic measures adopted to change the climate have led to the desire to change some of our conversation. We observe with somewhat strong criticism for the residents, rather despondently, the other day that it seemed to him the radicals did not seem to have a word to say.

The tide is now ebbing. The late excellent opposition leader has begun to utter plaintive comments that they are to change, or being trampled under the feet of the armed millions of the people. The "negative" measures adopted to change the climate have led to the desire to change some of our conversation. We observe with somewhat strong criticism for the residents, rather despondently, the other day that it seemed to him the radicals did not seem to have a word to say.

The moral we derive from this surrender is that brave and spiteful words do not strengthen a weak cause, and that those who boast the loudest are often the first to fall. We gather, when we hear our anxious neighbor proclaim from the house tops and the market places his intention to defy the laws of this State, that he is doing so as a candidate for the stool of repentance. Our neighbor is not without company in defeat, but we earnestly hope it will prove to be the last to enter the lists in the municipal contest. And now, having practically withdrawn from the tax-resisting association, it will be a sound financial measure to dispatch its collector after the gentlemen who have for several months been offering their services through its advertising columns to help taxpayers, and the very hole into which the money has fallen. They may not be altogether blind leaders of the blind, but they appear to be unable to keep their pants out of the ditch.

THE OCCUPATION GOES.

Fusion operator in grapevine dispatches complains because Governor Kellogg has sent the Metropolitan militia up the Teche, where they have the telegraph line. "So long as they went out into the back woods, I could drive a nail into the hill, but now they are here, and I have a contradiction for a day or two. I will follow. He ought to be some one out to cut the wires." There can be no doubt that the heavy burden of our taxation is due largely to failure to tax our assessor's property and to under valuation. The State government has taken steps to reduce valuations which have been over-estimated, but there does not seem to be equal activity shown in cases of under-valuation. For instance, we see advertised among the assets of a land, ten thousand dollars worth of furniture, and we are informed that no tax is levied upon the said furniture because the assessor exempted the national banking act. This is a case for another Clinton, or the assessor, or the collector, to investigate. Is there any law for such exemption? If not, how many years' taxes are due in this and similar cases, and what means should be

adopted for the collection of what may be found due.

We have previously called attention to the small capital in trade some of our tax resistors are assessed upon. We are anxious to know if the authorities mean to enforce, in justice to those who are fully assessed, the full intent of the law.

MARRIED.

CHASE—CLARK—On Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Father Neill at the residence of Charles H. Chase, Esq., KATH LOUIS CLARK, of New Orleans, and JOHN KEAR CLARK, of Frankfort, Kentucky. No cards. Liverpool, England, papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

Not lost, but gone before. Departed this life on Thursday, May 1, 1873, at 11 P. M., suddenly, FREDERICK BOUGHTON, son of E. V. and Mary E. Fitch, aged about three years. This brave and devoted parent has been bereaved by a visitation of Providence of a lovely and interesting child, who, at so tender an age, gave promise of amiable qualities calculated to endear him to parents and friends. We sympathize with the bereaved mother, and the little angel because the household hearth is silent, the little bed unoccupied, its little clothes, mementoes of the past, and the smile that was wont to play upon its lips, the eyes that sparkled are closed forever in earth. Fearful as it is, the bereaved mother has been spared the pain of seeing her child when spirit goes to spirit and the party of the child is merged into the glory of God. For the truth said, "But in the children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Rest has been little, Freddy's mother here, and early has he been sipped in the bed. By the death of this little one the great amount of grief given, "Be ye all prepared, for in the midst of life we are in death." Quick was the transit from dust to dust, but then, God's whose dispensations are unsearchable to the wisdom of man. Thus we can teach us submission to Thy will, and those who can smile the afflictions of kindred and friends. And while we deplore the untimely end of this little one who hath gone to a better home, we can only exclaim, with hearty amen, "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away." We shall miss the little one's sweet smile.

- One who look from the tree of life, death, thou hast gathered in. We're rippin' waves of passion's state, have left his barren bow. He peeped through my window pane, he peeped away his morning mist, or shadows and at even—his home is where bright angels tread, the sapphire paths of heaven.

A CARD.

BRASHER, LA., May 1, 1873. Editor, Republican: In the Brashear News of the twenty-sixth inst. under the heading "A Family Quarrel," the editor makes an attempt to embody a latent slur at the race of people called by polite persons "brashers." It is the intention of the editor to enter such a slur, then we say that the effort is entirely unavailing. We are a public man, and we are not to be trifled with for the public good and to improve the people among whom it is published. But perhaps this is not the policy of the sheet mentioned. We are at a loss to form an opinion upon this question, since we do not see anything in the paper mentioned which would justify such a course. If it worked for the public good, if it is in its policy, it is a minority more latent than the malicious slur at which we speak and only who could dive deep into the infernal waters and "drag up drowned honors by the locks," could discern that it was the wish of this editor to send out a letter, which would do credit to an little rising village, or dispense light to those who walk vaguely but disappointingly to receive it. And, further more, we are of the opinion that, if this small sheet, administered by a man of this race, in a very particular manner, is to do any good to the community whose misfortune it is to have to do with among them, it should have only been miserable allusion, instead of promoting peace and harmony, and of ameliorating the condition of those who do most to support it. It seems to me that a shipped slur at a certain interest and policy, and to take the dishonorable course of wounding feelings without cause or pretext. There are many brashers in the town of Brashear, and they are not all unrespectable, and they are not unrepresented in the Brashear News. Now, we do not wish to nurse a slur to sting to death, and we wish the worthy editor to let this paper to rise to explain.

ANOTHER PRIZE BROUGHT IN.

A very famous craft which has lately been cruising under the tax resistors' flag, struck its colors yesterday and hailed up in the wind for a parley with Lord High Admiral Hawkins. In plain land phrase, the New Orleans Piousness Printing Company finally concluded that its wisest policy is to pay its lawful taxes, and after a successful application to have the assessment reduced to twenty thousand dollars, tendered the money to the court. As the Superior Court is not a tax office, however, the tender was declined, and the parties were referred to Collector Folger. Doubtless the little bill has been settled, with such items of cost as have been charged up to that account.

THE INITIAL NUMBER.

ORLEANS HERALD. Published by the office of the company, No. 169 Gravier street, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1873. The Herald continues the publication of a REVIVING PAPER. With a full morning edition. THE HERALD, when delivered, will be delivered at the residence of subscribers. Subscription books now open at the office, No. 169 Gravier street. Advertising patronage solicited. SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS FOR \$9. Equal to Shirts sold elsewhere for \$2.50 each. A Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Occident UNDERWEAR for \$1. Summer DRAWERS for \$1. Six Fine Linen HANDKERCHIEFS for \$1. Ten Fine Linen SHORT COLLARS for \$1. Six Linen SHIRT BOSOMS for \$1. Six English HALF BOES for \$1. Good Linen SUSPENDERS for \$1. Lisle Thread GLOVES for \$1. All some of the bargains this week at MOODY'S and every variety of goods for a Gentleman's Toilet. Highly cheap at S. N. MOODY'S, Corner of Canal and Royal Streets. Shirts made to order in the city in three days.

THE DEDICATION.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, ALGERS. SUNDAY NEXT, MAY 4. The new Catholic Church of the Holy Name of Mary will be solemnly dedicated by the Right Reverend and Rt. Hon. Bishop of New Orleans, who will preach. The mass will be conducted by MISS THELMA CASSON, choir of St. Anne's, and the direction of Professor CURTIS. Be cordially to encourage, particularly at 10 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

Corner of Canal Street, No. 96. Every description for Ladies and Families on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best prices secured a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGIDGE. 421 1/2 P.

SHOPPING.

Orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best prices secured a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGIDGE. 421 1/2 P.

REDUCTION AT WALSH'S.

Owing to the dullness of trade, the undersigned announces a reduction in price of his regular fresh stock of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Call and see goods and note prices. B. T. WALSH, No. 110 Canal street.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 29, 1873. Whereas, official information has been received by me that on or about the thirtieth day of March, 1873, William B. McDonald, an old and worthy citizen of this State, was brutally murdered at Terrebonne, in the parish of Jackson, in this State, by a party of four men, and contiguous county, to-wit: St. Landry, Iberville, and Calcasieu. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought it to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said William B. McDonald, said reward to be paid on the certificate of the sheriff and district attorney of said parish of Jackson, that the person applying for the same furnished the information which led to the arrest and conviction of the afforsaid murderer or murderers. (Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-ninth day of April, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

THE BUZENBERG HOSPITAL.

Located by the late Legislature the BUZENBERG HOSPITAL, for the treatment of the insane, is now in the possession of the State. It is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, in the parish of Orleans, and is one of the most beautiful and commodious of any in the United States. It is now open to the public, and is under the management of the State. The Board of Directors, composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, have the honor to announce that the hospital is now open to the public, and is under the management of the State. The Board of Directors, composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, have the honor to announce that the hospital is now open to the public, and is under the management of the State.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 29, 1873. Information having been received by me that forged or fraudulent State License Blanks have been offered for sale, a large amount on the face value thereof, and that the same have been advertised. Thereby offering a reward of One Thousand Dollars for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person engaged in so defrauding the State. (Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-ninth day of April, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

- Succession of Jacob Neithyer—No. 3072. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of Emory V. Bennett—No. 3073. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of Jerome Ichante and Jerome Ichante—No. 3074. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of Jean Pierre Emery—No. 3075. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of John Henry Smith—No. 3076. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of Mary Compton, Deceased—No. 3077. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of John Kern and of Eric M. Kern—No. 3078. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of Jules P. Marchand—No. 3079. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of Lucille Vivant, Widow of Louis Vivant—No. 3080. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of Francis de Sales Numa—No. 3081. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.
- Succession of John Kern and of Eric M. Kern—No. 3082. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested in the same, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, why the account presented by the administrator should be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.