New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 10, 1873.

The daily *Herald* appears as an liberated paper.

James Brooks' estate amounts to nearly a million and a half.

Bismarck was born on the first of April, yet he is nobody's fool.

Erle, the Fat Contributor, arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

Ossian Phipper is the classic name of the new colored West Point cadet. He is an octoroon and has blue eyes.

A German friend whose wife takes in washing for their sustenance, claims that he earns his living by the sweat of his brow.

When a woman gets a letter she carries it in her hand, but a couple of pounds of sausage she manages to squeeze in her pocket.

A West street man says the longest funeral he ever heard of took place a week ago. His hired girl went to it and hasn't got back yet.

Mr. Philip Werlein, Nos. 80, 78 and 90 Baronne street, has placed before us the famous Austrian hymn, arranged for the piano by W. Kuhe.

Several arrests have already been made of parties for breaking into the gun stores on Monday night, and affidavits have been made against others, who will be brought in as fast as they can be found.

Count Von Moltke, at Minister Bancroft's banquet, shocked a sensitive American badly by drawing a red silk handkerchief and giving a sneeze that might have awakened the seven sleepers.

A Boston journal mentions the advent of the first robin, adding the by no means original comment, "one robin doesn't make a spring." "Try him with a bug—and see!" screams a captious contemporary.

Susie M. Johnson, trance speaker, who interested large audiences on the subject of spiritualism last November, has returned to our city from St. Louis, and is delivering a second course of lectures at Minerva Hall.

"Thy Prayer is Heard," a pretty little song in answer to "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," words by Thomas Jessup and music by Ben Owen, may be had of Grunewald's, No. 127 Canal street.

The sudden death of a citizen of Slawson, on Tuesday, made a deep impression upon one of his neighbors. The day he was buried was the day he was going to show this neighbor a good spot for sassafras.

Troy, New York, has a weeping willow which has grown to be a large tree from a twig cut by Commodore Wilkes from a tree overhanging the tomb of Bonaparte on St. Helena, and the fact is just made public.

A Danbury man imagined himself a hen, and while under the influence of the conceit sat down on a dozen eggs, and hatched out an Italian sunset and a circus poster. His wife removed the debris with the ball end of a broom.

C. C. Haley, the newsdealer of Commercial place, has our thanks for the favor of the illustrated papers of last week. His news table will have on it to-day every periodical which can be desired for Sunday or week day reading.

Said Governor Warmoth to a crowd on a street corner yesterday: "Well, Kellogg has things his own way in this fight. But, after all, it was my old boys who did it for him. It was the most fortunate thing in the world for Colonel DeBlanc that he didn't attack Badger. If he had done so, he would have been most beautifully flaxed."

It is rumored in London that James Gordon Bennett is making preparations to establish a new daily in that city, which is said to have been a favorite project of his father's, who held that a London daily conducted on American principles, and with American enterprise, must reach an enormous success.

The Truckee *Republican* says that there is a rumor to the effect that Captain Jack has divided his army of fifty men into three divisions; the first, under the captain, is to capture and hold California; the second is to sweep northward and subdue Oregon, while the third forces its way over the mountains and sagebrush and devastates Nevada and Utah.

The *Yale Record* relates that once, when a party of students had inveigled Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, into a small, close room, which they were vigorously filling with tobacco smoke, he stopped a moment in his discussion of the "Specialties of all specialties," or something of that sort, and in his mild way remarked, "Gentlemen, your speaker ain't a game."

Services at the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Carondelet and St. Charles streets, will be conducted in the morning by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, presiding elder, New Orleans district, and in the evening by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Special sermon in the evening. Subject—"Justification by Faith." Hours of service 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers and citizens are heartily welcomed.

Under the recent act of Congress retiring officers at the age of sixty-two years, four Rear-Admirals will be retired this year, namely: George F. Emmons, in August; Charles Steedman, in September; William Rogers Taylor, in November, and Thornton A. Jenkins, in December. The retirement of these officers will promote Commoderes John J. Almy, James H. Strong, F. G. Parrott and William Reynolds.

About 130 new cadets are to report at West Point the last week of this month, of whom fifty represent the new districts created by the new apportionment of representation in Congress. It is believed that nearly one-half, and possibly more, of the whole number has been secured by competitive examination in the respective districts, according to the suggestion and plan made by the War Department to each nominating member of Congress. The superintendent of the Military Academy reports that the cadets now selected by competitive examination are distinguished for superiority over the ordinary material sent for fabrication into army officers.

IMMIGRATION AND ITS OBSTACLES.

The Cotton Exchange states that there are 20,000,000 arable acres in Louisiana, of which there was before the war 2,700,000 acres in cultivation, and that this area under tilth has been, since the war, reduced 1,000,000 acres. It adds that not one-seventh of the population is engaged in crop productions, and recommends:

Our business men and capitalists, and all who desire to see this city and State prosperous and the people of the State contented, should, by their influence and means, favor all feasible schemes of immigration which may plant permanently on the soil of Louisiana an industrious and law loving yeomanry from other States and countries, in such numbers as may double and quadruple the crops of the State, and put into cultivation a larger portion of our rich, but now idle and useless lands.

This means that the Cotton Exchange, whose members now sell on commission a million and a half bales of cotton, worth $150,000,000, recommends the culture of a greater breadth of land, and to effect this recommends the importation of more labor. In this enterprise the taxpayer, the mechanic, the merchant and the laborer on the levee are alike interested.

A son of Louisiana, who has certainly done as much and suffered as much in her service as any other, says:

Louisiana might have been spared most of her afflictions which now bear so heavily upon her but for the political dissensions and antagonisms among our own people. But there is one scheme for saving the State which involves no such antagonisms; that scheme is immigration.

Take the catalogue of inducements held out to the immigrant by Louisiana. Compare them with the most favored locality in the West, to which millions are now moving. There can be no question but that in all these elements of attraction Louisiana surpasses any rival. Yet of the column of four hundred thousand coming annually from foreign countries not four thousand pass through our port and not two thousand settle in our State. The migration from one State to another passes by or over Louisiana and carries the wealth of its labor to Arkansas or Texas. These undoubted facts must have an adequate cause, and that cause has been correctly stated by General Beauregard as "the political dissensions and antagonisms among our own people." We state this fact with no purpose to exonerate ourselves, to throw exclusive blame on others, and with no idea of catering for a compromise of any existing difficulties, for which we maintain the Republican party is not responsible. There are others far more deeply interested in this adjustment than "the fully one-third of our population" which the Cotton Exchange says are residents of the cities and towns, and are "consumers and not producers." For of these numbers there are few who could not sing with the Christian pilgrim—

"No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in this wilderness."

Few of them but could carry their capital of intellect somewhere else and realize as good dividends upon it. It is known that hundreds of mechanics have proved this by leaving New Orleans within the last year to seek employment elsewhere. The landowner, however, can not remove his plantation as if it were a stock of goods, a bank credit, or a tool chest. If the ship be robbed and scuttled the planter must stay aboard. And now, having but one acre to every ten or twelve under culture, with but one soul out of seven—the soul of an honest, hard-handed tiller of the soil—the question is, how shall the planter and his plantation be saved?

The obstacles to immigration into Louisiana are: 1. European immigrants prefer the inducements of gift lands, small holdings, with the culture of familiar staples. 2. That there is an immense extent of such lands seeking purchasers. They are rival to our own. 3. These rivals seize upon and exaggerate all natural and social objections to Louisiana, disseminate them broadcast, and rule them in specially throughout all Northern Europe. To the foreign mind Louisiana is the home of a deadly epidemic for most of the year. Whenever the population can get out of hospital they go about in mobs, seizing and plundering, shooting down the laborers in the fields, and arraying themselves in open and armed resistance to such authorities as do not award offices to suit applicants. If the negro laborers of the Eastern States leave the worn lands of the seaboard for the better wages and more abundant food of the Gulf and Mississippi river, they steer carefully around the best wages and most abundant food of Louisiana, and, as in the case of 20,000 estimated colored emigrants from Georgia, seek a location in Arkansas or Texas. These are reasons for the planter and landowner.

There is another interest especially concerned in removing these obstacles to immigration and increased production. It is that of the banker, the merchant and the mechanic. New Orleans should sell goods and advance money to the vast area of which she is the commercial centre. But with the uncertainties which cloud the crop of the country, how can a capitalist foresee whom to trust? He may loan to a planter of known integrity and skill. Some sheriff or clerk may conceive himself wrongfully excluded or evicted from office, two bands of *posse comitatus* may decide the dispute, and in doing so may demoralize and destroy the labor of a parish. The merchant in like manner, who has laid in his goods, will find customers deterred by drummer correspondents of Eastern and Western cities. These acute drummers, intent on turning our customers from New Orleans, will co-operate with our land rivals of the Northwest in proving that Louisiana is always in a state of active political eruption, that the earth is shaken by the perpetual tramp of soldiery, and the atmosphere hot with malignant imprecations. These are the interests far more concerned than the politicians and place hunters. It is with the fortunes and lives of these great interests that the politician and place hunter puts up his stake and makes his selfish game. The obstacles to immigration are such as we have stated, and it is with these great interests to decide whether they will stake the political gambler, who has little to lose except time, which no one would willingly hire, or a life dedicated to disturbances. We are prepared to do our part for the encouragement of immigration. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN is regarded as truthful authority by the government, by the people of the North, by the colored people everywhere, and by the foreign peoples who come to the United States to become Republicans and nothing else. We tender to the great interests of land and labor, of enterprise and industry, an agency which can be performed by no other journal in this city. Whenever order shall be restored on the basis of law, whenever a difference in political opinion or of local origin shall cease to be a cause of reproach and ostracism in Louisiana, we will say so. Every Republican in Louisiana will say so. It will be believed by the laborer at home and by the immigrant abroad. It remains to be seen whether this tender of a useful agency will be secured and accepted, or whether "the political dissensions and antagonisms among our own people" shall continue, and with them the exodus of our own people and the refusal of the immigrant to fill their places.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Since Congressman Elihu Washburn's action to induce our government to take possession of the telegraph lines in this country, the subject has been allowed to slumber, but it is said that a powerful and vigorous movement is now progressing in order to prepare the way for the passage of a law to that effect by the next Congress. The arguments in favor of such a law were uncontroverted and deemed incontrovertible; they showed that under the fostering care of the government the interests of the whole people would be augmented, and that while public convenience would be greatly enhanced by the establishment in every town of five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, throughout the country, of telegraph offices where now none exist, a lower tariff of rates than those now charged, would bring increased revenue and divert to the Postoffice Department the vast profits at present accruing to the several great lines. It was and is yet argued that it is as much the duty of the postoffice to send our telegraphic messages as to take control of the transfer of our epistolary correspondence, and the principle involved in the latter ought also to prevail with equal force in the former case.

It appeared, however, that, in 1870, Mr. Washburn's plan was considered premature, chiefly, perhaps, on account of the condition of the public finances, and, perhaps, also, that Congress desired to watch the success or failure of a similar measure which had recently been inaugurated by the British government. It was shown that in so enterprising and commercial a nation as our own there was at least an equal necessity for extending facilities for communication as in any other country, and at the lowest possible charges, and our postoffice system has in a great degree been modeled after that of Great Britain.

Those, also, who were interested in preserving the *status quo* brought forward accumulated proof that the appropriation of the various lines by the British government had proved a perfect failure. On February 5, 1870, the transfer was completed, and it appeared that the new arrangements, elaborated at leisure by the Postoffice, had completely broken down. Telegraphic communication had practically ceased throughout the United Kingdom, but six stations answering London. Commercial and private messages were everywhere detained. The brokers complained through the London press that in their business, done by telegraph with provinces, their messages formerly brought a reply in an hour and a half, but it then took four hours, and sometimes they were not received till next day, and hence they were threatened with the utter collapse and ruin of their business, and but one wire was working to Dublin and one to Scotland. The cause of the breakdown was explained by the miserable mismanagement of the government in closing five offices out of six, with a mistaken view to economy, and with a reckless disregard of the public requirements.

We have been thus frank and explicit in relating the failure of the British government, because, on that account, Messrs. Washburn, Hubbard, Ramsay and other advocates of the transfer to our government, were the recipients of much undeserved censure at the time, and their measure was defeated, and also because, had it become a law, our government would have had the benefit of the experience of our transatlantic cousins, and we are confident that no such grievous catastrophe could by any possibility have occurred in this country. The telegraphic business in England is now managed by the government to the perfect satisfaction of all classes of the people, both in regard to secresy, dispatch and charges, while it is a source of large and rapidly increasing revenue to the government.

While Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, secretary of the British Postoffice confirms entirely the last paragraph, and states that they have achieved a solid success since the transfer to government of the telegraph lines, it may not be inappropriate here to give some details connected with the transaction referred to.

On the Marquis of Hartington introducing his money bill in the House of Commons for completing the purchase of telegraphs, he explained the steps taken by the postoffice authorities to ascertain the profits of the lines and the value of the stocks to be taken over. The chief results of these had been to reduce the claims of the telegraph companies from £7,035,977 to £5,715,017, an abatement of £1,320,960, and of this £5,220,100 would be for the purchase of profits and £494,908 for other items. The purchase of the rights of the railway companies he put at £700,000, the expenses of extensions at £300,000, and including compensation to small companies necessitated by the monopoly clause which the bill would contain he calculated the whole cost of the transfer at £6,750,000, or in round numbers, say $40,500,000. It is unnecessary at present to enter minutely into further statistics or estimates of revenue or expenditure, yet what is above stated may serve as a guide in calculating what will be our expense in purchasing the transfer. Suffice it to say that the experiment, if it may be so termed, has been eminently successful, and has fully justified the Marquis and other advocates of the measure before the country.

That our administration will not be behind-hand in a matter that is of so vast importance to our people, we earnestly believe, and we further believe that the gentlemen before mentioned as being the leading advocates of the measure three years ago, will ere long receive the grateful thanks of this nation, as do now their confreres across the Atlantic.

HOW POLITICIANS GULL THE PEOPLE.

The modern mode of getting into the treasury completely upsets the old theory that "parties are necessary to watch one another." A "ring" is made by appointments from both opposing parties. Then neither party can reproach or peach upon the other. The most stupendous steal may be put up and carried out without suspicion, since neither party will confess its own shame or forfeit its own share of the plunder. To render the plan "more binding," the party press of each side is, if possible, roped in and spiked. Thus the conspiracy against the treasury is so complete that no exposure can take place; success and impunity are assured, and no corporator in the ring has anything to apprehend except the twinges of his own conscience, if he has one. Tweed and his colleagues were masters of arts in this sort of circular work. They secured efficient men from each party. They bound each to silence, secrecy and support by a sense of interest or a fear of exposure.

After the ventilation of the Credit Mobilier the friends of each politician implicated made the best vindication possible. Some were received with complimentary processions, and the applause of such of their constituents as attended. The successful "getting away" with, and domestic investments of, such handsome sums of public money, was celebrated with the same parade as when the British government had the silver, captured from the Spanish galleons, hauled in open carts along the crowded streets of London.

But there was much opinion unspoken, nor could any of the prosperous Congressmen conceal from themselves or their families that they had made a most unworthy use of a public trust.

Mr. James Brooks had fallen into the trap set by the crafty organizers of the scheme for accessible Democrats. He published the most conclusive demonstration that he had done no wrong. The New York *Times*, however, places this wreath of bitter herbs on his tomb:

For some years before his death he was one of the ablest Democrats in Congress, and took broad views of public affairs. His unfortunate connection with, or the association of his name with, the Credit Mobilier disclosures clouded the close of his political life, and, no doubt, was a matter of deep regret to him. He probably drifted into that affair at a period when everything was loose and extravagance and demoralization were rampant, without having any evil design or thinking of the consequences.

The published will of Mr. Brooks shows some suspicious items among the assets. He bequeathes to his family one hundred thousand dollars in land grant bonds of the Union Pacific railroad; thirty-two one thousand dollar income bonds of the Union Pacific railroad; also, thirty-five one thousand dollar first mortgage bonds of the same road; five Eastern Division Kansas bonds of one thousand dollars each, and three thousand five hundred dollars in the St. Louis, Chillicothe and Omaha railroad bonds; also, twenty one thousand dollar first mortgage Union Pacific railroad bonds to Charles H. Neilson, on condition he defends all his other property against suits instituted by the United States or other parties.

Here seems a large amount of these very railroad securities about which such scandal has been raised, with an apparent uneasiness about their title; and a preparation to defend it against the claims of the government of which he was a member. We do not doubt that there are thousands who would be glad to take the money with the obloquy, but the people should remember that roguish partisans will set them by the ears, and then band together to rob the treasury. While such results will not make the politicians more honest it may make the people more moderate and more cautious.

"THE PUBLIC"

Of all the vague terms which abound in every-day talk, and puzzle the readers of the daily papers, there is none more vague than this—the public. Regarded as an ideal being, it is a monster every fractional part of which, separated from the rest, has yet a life and individuality of its own, and assumes to itself the powers, privileges and prerogatives of the whole, as belonging to it virtually, potentially and indefeasibly. Nay, every individual who deems himself a constituent member of the said public arrogates them also, and when he professes to be acting *pro bono publico*, means very often no more than all the good he can get for himself. The public may be not inaptly compared to that celebrated circle whose centre was everywhere, with this exception: that its circumference is well defined. It is bounded by language, and has many intercircles intersecting each other and continually in motion; every man being the centre of some circle, and yet involved in others. There are publics of all sizes and of all capacities, from the great, general, universal public whom the whole country is not large enough to hold, to that little public which does its own thinking and is not officially represented in any newspaper. There is the fashionable public, intent on dress and etiquette; the religious public, anxious to spread itself and to convert the world, as far as that enterprise is consistent with its other business; the play-going public, gradually lowering its standard of requirements, yet inexorable within the prescribed limits; the sporting public, a class to themselves; the commercial public, with a code of morals for week days and a family pew for Sundays; the literary public—very small in this locality—deciding the fate of each new book that falls from the press. Besides Heaven knows how many more publics too insignificant to mention, we have here in New Orleans the taxpaying public, which is daily increasing, and the tax-resisting public, which is daily diminishing; and—let it not be omitted from an enumeration which pretends to exactness—we have the "public" which is represented by the *Picayune*.

Each one of these publics has a code of its own; and though no wise man pretends to stand well with each or all of them, yet many are vain enough to attempt to stand well with more than one; and the man that goes quietly about his business, doing his best for himself, his family and the community, without studying to please any one of them, is a *rara avis*, who deserves to be well thought of by all, but seldom is.

From the above enumeration of the various kinds of publics, whether existing in large cities, in more restricted localities, or in the country at large, it will be seen that the man who desires to "keep himself before the public" must be a many-sided individual, and a nimble one likewise. As an occupation, this of keeping one's self "before the public" is apt to be more troublesome than remunerative; and if persistently followed up without the requisite talent, frequently ends in the undesirable vocation of the "dead beat." The public, here we mean the political or literary public, has a habit of turning its eyes away from disagreeable objects, and giving its attention voluntarily, not on compulsion. All attempts, therefore, to compel that attention, either by flooding the papers with letters "to the public," getting one's self serenaded, or invited "to make a few remarks," or interviewed, giving lectures which nobody desires to hear, or any of the other tricks to acquire notoriety which are daily performing by would-be public men, are apt to be futile. The public, great or small, will select its own public men.

THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC.

The New York *Herald*, in placing a merited responsibility upon the captain who recently ran his vessel upon the rock-bound shores of the Northern ocean, declares that the passage between Liverpool and New York, by way of Halifax, was one of the most tempestuous in the world. It was shown that during the winter months short passages were extremely rare, and it is well known that many steamships have been lost with great distress to both sides of the Atlantic. But there comes a confirmation of this unfavorable report in a communication, read by Mr. Fry, of Quebec, before the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade. He states that, during the season of 1872, no less than sixty-two large ships and nine iron ships, all engaged in the lumber and grain trades between the river St. Lawrence and Great Britain had been totally lost; that the value of those vessels, their cargoes and freights, amounts to more than four millions of dollars, and above all, over two hundred and fifty valuable lives have been lost. Of these sixty-two ships only thirteen were wrecked on the outward passage; forty-nine were homeward bound. Two steamers were outward and seven inward bound. Most of the outward bound ships were lost by ice or fog. These vessels were chiefly lost in the terrific gales of the eighth, sixteenth and twenty-eighth of November, 1872. Of the seven steamships lost during the fall of 1872, one ran ashore in a fog, another capsized; the other five have never been heard of, but are believed to have perished in the same way, and that every soul on board perished. All these steamers were heavily loaded with grain in bulk. They were boats of small power but great carrying capacity. The grain being in bulk and loaded very rapidly by elevators, naturally settled at sea, and with a heavy roll it would shift and cause the ship to capsize. This we believe to have been the uniform cause of the loss of six out of the seven.

Now when we contrast the navigation of the Southern Atlantic with this tale of terror, it be seen that there has been no vessel lost between New Orleans and Liverpool by fog, iceberg, storm or casualty other than by fire. The mildness and safety of this winter voyage, then, should determine the line of corn commerce and immigration by way of New Orleans rather than by way of Quebec.

ASSASSINATION.

This is neither an English and still less an American crime. In that which we consider the greatest play that Shakespeare has ever written the horror and abhorrence of the audience is concentrated upon the midnight murder of a king that another may inherit his office, endless essays have been written to prove that this great crime was committed for ambition, or for love, but both the great perpetrators were overwhelmed with remorse. One exclaims:

"Better be with the dead
Whom we, to gain our place, have sent to peace,
Than in the torture of the mind to lie
In restless ecstacy."

The other cries in her visions:

"Out, damned spot!
All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand."

Never was such remorse; never such dread that "the assassination might not trammel up the consequences." Nothing is so rational. Nothing so unanimous in the English race as their detestation of secret and surreptitious murder, as a means of acquiring office or property. Assassination, as a remedy belongs to other ages and other nations. There has been in this vast range of American politics but one act of violence done upon the persons of high officers of State. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln shocked the whole American people, and the authorities and people of the Southern States hastened to vindicate themselves of all suspicion. "Fair play is a jewel," "Do not strike a man while he is down," "Two against one is cowardice," such are the proverbs of the English and American people, and those who under the impulse of hatred would violate this honorable rule, are either not legitimate offspring of that people or do not deserve to belong to it.

A DECIDED LETTING DOWN.

The warlike dispatches with which the New Orleans papers and people have been afflicted by the reporter or operator, or whoever may have succeeded in getting into the telegraph office at Iberia, have dwindled down to a feather edge. At first we were assured that the whole country for miles around was aroused, and General Badger and his men would be annihilated most assuredly. Then large numbers of the militia were killed hourly and more deserted. Then Colonel DeBlanc could annihilate them at a moment's notice, but had not yet let slip the dogs of war. The next intelligence informed us that Colonel DeBlanc's command and camp were safely posted on an island inaccessible, except by small boats, and that *General Badger could not get at him*. The annihilator of the Metropolitans was evidently considered safe. About the same time the wires flashed down here the information that the whole proceedings so far had been exaggerated infamously. This meant that some Fusionist up in Iberia had been bragging, as politicians of that stripe are prone to do. It is now refined down to this point:

He (Colonel DeBlanc) has evidently intended from the first to maintain a resistance to the Kellogg government, and did not desire the shedding of blood. The whole affair is virtually over.

We would like to be informed how the resistance to the State government could be maintained without shedding blood? Did Colonel DeBlanc hope to frighten General Badger and his well armed, thoroughly disciplined forces, with their fearful seventeen shooter rifles, by a display of a half thousand Acadians, armed with shotguns and mounted on mustangs. If he did his campaign has failed, for General Badger has not been in the least frightened. He is obeying his orders by regulating local affairs in St. Martinsville, and does not seem to have concerned himself much about those who kept out of reach of his guns.

We have heretofore regarded a Spaniard as the ablest romancer on the subject of hostilities; but we have people in the South who lay over anything we have yet seen from Spain.

MARRIED.

HURDLE—WASHINGTON.—In this city, on Saturday, May 10, 1873, by Rev. Campbell Fair, Mr. WILLIAM W. HURDLE, of Washington, D. C., to Mrs. REBECCA WASHINGTON, of this place.

ROBINSON—STRATON.—On Tuesday, May 6, JOHN ROBINSON, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, to MATILDA STRATON, daughter of Eliza Straton.

DIED:

ENGLAND.—On Saturday, May 10, at 7:30 A. M., RICHARD ENGLAND, aged fifty-three years, a native of England, and a resident of this city for the last thirty years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 703 Bienville street, near the corner of Dorbigny, at half past three o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Charlestown, Devonshire, Bedford county papers please copy.

SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS FOR $9.

Equal to Shirts sold elsewhere for $2 Each.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Six excellent UNDERSHIRTS for $2.
Six Summer DRAWERS for $4.
Six fine Linen HANDKERCHIEFS for $1 50.
Ten Linen-faced SHIRT COLLARS for 25c.
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Good elastic SUSPENDERS for 25c.
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Are some of the bargains this week at MOODY'S, and every variety of goods for a

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Equally cheap, at

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Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

Shirts made to order in the city in three days. may11 1t 2p

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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. MOGRIDGE,
ap27 1y3p

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Owing to the dullness of trade, the undersigned announces a reduction in price of his elegant fresh stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AND
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Call and see goods and note prices.

P. T. WALSHE,
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THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small pox and contagious complaints IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

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

Private or paying cases are received for Wards $2 per day; private rooms $5.

Apply at the hospital. m1r23 1y

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Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia22

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 24, 1873.

Information having reached me that forged or fraudulent State License Blanks have been tendered for sale, a large discount on the face value thereof being offered as an inducement to purchase I hereby offer 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 hereunto attached this twenty eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. ap29

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 21, 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 Vernon, in the parish of Jackson, in this State, by a person or persons to me unknown.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought fit 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 aforesaid murderer or murderers.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twenty-first day of April, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap22 2t

BANKS AND BANKING.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

This bank will issue TIME CERTIFICATES of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum for SIX months or longer and THREE PER CENT per annum for a shorter period not less than two months. fe23 3m

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
fe23 6m A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEETH.....TEETH.....TEETH.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$30—Gold and Platinum Sets—$30.
(Usual charge $100.)

$15—Silver, Aluminium, and other Materials—$15
(Usual charge $50.)

$3—Gold Fillings—$3.
(Usual charge $5.)

$1—Silver, Amalgam and Guillois Cement filling—$1.
(Usual charge $3.)

DR. G. A. BETANCOURT,

175.....St. Joseph Street.....175

Between Camp and St. Charles.

Offers to insert SETS OF TEETH at the above prices, with or without the extraction of the roots. Warrants the purity of all Materials, as also the fitting of Plates, stability and duration of fillings, as if paid at the highest prices.

Extractions and other operations performed by means of anesthetic agents.

Toothache cured instantaneously.

Consultation gratis. ap29 1y

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER, LANDING

AND

ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4½ M. on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompte, arriving at Alexandria at 3 P. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.

The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.

ap27 6m R. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

SODA AND MESH

FOR THE

LADIES

AT THE

Corner of Camp and Gravier Streets.

THE MOST DELICIOUS CAKES AND PASTRY AT ALL HOURS.

ap26 3m

ALDEN EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Just received direct from the factory at Alden, Illinois:

20 barrels APPLES, 200 pounds each.
40 boxes apples, 8 pounds each.

We would call the attention of the retail trade to the above FRUITS, which are equal to the best fruit when properly prepared.

J. L. DENNIS & CO.,
No. 66 Tchoupitoulas street.
ap22 1m Agents for Alden, Illinois, Factory.

MOSS.....MOSS

MACHINE PICKED AND COUNTRY MOSS.

Cash paid for Country Moss.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Factory No. 99 Peters street, above Canal.
mh4 1y

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 84 New Levee Street.

Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.

All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. mh4 3m

HIDES.....SKINS.....FURS

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,

No. 204 Peters street, near the Custom House, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Liberal advancement made on consignments. ia4 1y

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,

GUNMAKER,

DEALER IN FIREARMS,

Ammunition of Every Description

AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE

No. 130 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering guns to breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. ja26 1y

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.

H. SPILLMAN,

93.....Baronne Street.....93

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send, with stamp, for circular. m20 6m 1tp

GROCERIES.

FIRST QUALITY

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES, SUPERIOR WINES BRANDIES AND WHISKIES.

J. W. PLATT,

No. 192 Camp Street, Corner of Poydras.

Has constantly on hand a large and complete stock of goods in his line, to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Features of business:

FULL STOCK, CHOICE GOODS, LOW PRICES AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

All purchases delivered free of charge.

ap13 1m No. 192 Camp street, corner Poydras.