New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1873.

About this time, as almanacs say, expect country papers to publish a poem called "The Blue and the Gray."

"How did the man get shot?" Why, he bought them, of course, unless he had been at Clay statue meeting, and stolen them.

Stokes says he will not accept a commutation of sentence from Governor Dix. He he hanged! The Governor will not grant it.

Part-singing having become popular of late, street serenades are quite the thing. The other part, though—howling—is not so good.

Chicago's chief of police is named Turtle, and since his appointment the force have taken ter-rappin' more vigorously than ever.

A Western reporter says a highly-trained nine of a local base ball club are labelled "poison," they are such a strict nine. He is still alive.

The Crescent City Serenaders will give their minstrel entertainment at Stonewall Jackson Hall, in the Third District, on Saturday evening.

Messrs Binney & Dick will commence the publication on Tuesday next at Summit, Mississippi, of a newspaper to be called the Summit *Sentinel*.

Professor Fay is drawing crowded houses at the St. Charles Theatre. People go there to witness the mysteries of his "dark science," and go away mystified.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says two city officials and two gentlemen recently visited the various police stations of that city. What were the officials?

Benjamin Grimme married Miss Caroline Wedover, the other day, at Yazoo City. To be wed once is sufficient, although to wed over may have been good for Benjamin.

The editor of a popular magazine in New York declares that 100,000 women are constantly sending poetry to him, the commonest subject treated being "Our Dead Baby."

A St. Louis minister is said to have incurred the serious displeasure of the women of his congregation by taking as the text of a recent sermon, "How old art thou?"

A good man, who has seen much of the world and is not tired of it, says: "The grand essentials to happiness are something to do, something to love and something to hope for."

A temperance basket picnic will be given at the Delachaise grounds, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, on Saturday, May 31. A good, social reunion may be expected.

The steamship Strasburg left New Orleans April 30, crossed the bar May 3, left Havana May 8, arrived at Southampton May 22, making the voyage in the short time of fourteen and a half days.

The keeper of an Iowa poorhouse thrashed an old man almost to death for saying that poorhouse tea was half hay, and that poorhouse sugar was half sand. Opinions differ everywhere.

Babbage, the great calculating man, finds out how the mercury stood ages ago by examining the rings on old stumps. He says the ring is thick in a warm year and thin in a cold year. Babbage's head may be right.

A chemist says the last gill of milk drawn from a cow is sixteen times richer in cream than the first portion yielded. Was Mrs. Goose's Jack, then, a New Orleans milkman, and was this the Gill he went for with a pail of water?

"A Devoted Yachtman" traces a resemblance between the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein and a yacht, instancing the first act, wherein she "gives her Bouta." It is to be hoped that he will not come Offenbach with such jests as these.

Vassar College girls explain that there is no profanity in their expressions, "by gracious," "darn it," and "mighty nice." Gracious refers to their sweet manners, and "darn it" to their hose mending industry; but what is "mighty nice" they do not say.

While a Texas man was trying to anchor his mule to a stake, the animal managed to get the rope around the man's neck, and then ran away at the top of his speed. The widow has since married, and now wants to buy a whole team of that breed of mules.

A very wealthy farmer of Titusville has this "notice" posted up in his field: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gits in there here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man, and pay my taxes, but dam a man who lets his critters run loose, say I."

The burning of the decession Church in Baltimore has been found to have been caused by the sexton's attempt to burn off a wasp nest which had been built in close proximity to the chimney. The nest was effectually destroyed, but incidentally the church went with it.

A New York fashion writer thinks that wearing lace is a distinctive sign of a refined and artistic taste. Did he ever see a fat woman adorned with a black lace shawl draped over a white dress, and bearing upon her bosom an excellent ambrotype picture of a deceased butcher husband?

A Methodist minister has been collecting tobacco statistics among the brethren. He found that eight leading members in a certain place paid in one year $195 for tobacco and $83 for the support of their pastor. Why not? Perhaps all of that preacher's sermons were not worth a chew of tobacco.

An exchange, in a spirit of bitterness, says that "if Maud Muller had her life to live over again, and meet the Judge in this year of grace, 1873, she whould sue him for breach of promise, and obtain sufficient damages to make her family happy, or else shoot him, become a lecturer, and die rich and respected by all."

An artist who had painted a portrait of a gentleman noted for his frequent libations, invited the gentleman's friends to see it. One of them, who was rather near-sighted, approaching it too closely, the artist, in alarm, exclaimed, "Don't touch it; it isn't dry." "No use looking at it, then," replied the gentleman; "it can't be my friend."

JUDGE EDWARD H. DURELL.

This distinguished jurist has now occupied the bench of the United States District Court of Louisiana for nearly ten years, during a part of which time he has served also as circuit judge. Since his incumbency to this position the amount of business which has come before him and the nature of much of that business have been such as to tax to the utmost every quality demanded of a judge—legal lore, judicial talent, patience, firmness, impartiality, uprightness and that nice discrimination of points of equity which quickly comes to the kernel in new and involved cases. During the earlier part of his judicial career these qualities were often tested by cases arising from circumstances connected with the war, which had no proper parallel and for which there was consequently no precedent. Yet, acting in accordance with the general principles of law and equity, he rendered decisions so wise and just that in very few cases have any of them been reversed by the Supreme Court. To say that he has been a just judge is to say that he has been the object of censure and misrepresentation; for what judge could maintain his integrity in such troublous times as he has passed through and escape it. But there is a trial more severe even than the severest censure, a trial which every man of social nature and human sympathies might well pray to be spared—the enervating influences of seeming appreciation offered by those of high social standing and culture, skilled to conceal by specious language the corrupt nature of the expected equivalent; the disingenuous praise which suggests as certain to be that which it would have, but dares not plainly ask. Such blandishments were as futile to move him as were the undeserved reproaches of the rougher sort. In his hands the scales of justice have not corruptly turned "were it but in the estimation of a hair," but evenly balanced have dealt equity to all.

Nor is it only in his judicial capacity that Judge Durell has won honorable distinction in this community. Years ago, when the urban genius of Samuel J. Peters was devising plans to raise our city to that condition of prosperity to which her position and commercial facilities entitle her, he was aided by the advice and suggestions of a young lawyer from New Hampshire whose zeal for his chosen profession, and fondness for the higher walks of literature, did not dull his perceptions in practical matters. That young lawyer was E. H. Durell; and so highly were his advice and suggestions valued by our citizens at that day—more than a quarter of a century ago—that his was the pen which drafted the city charter under which New Orleans flourished for many years afterward. Associated with the same Samuel J. Peters and other public-spirited men of that time, Mr. Durell assisted in re-organizing the public school system, and took a creditable part in various other municipal improvements. His natural tendencies, however, being for a retired and studious life, Judge Durell never sought public office nor mingled much in political affairs; but when the storm arose which preceded the rebellion, he took that side which patriotism pointed out. His denunciation of the celebrated inflammatory speech of Yancey, and his subsequent consistently patriotic course made him an object of suspicion and ill-will among the adherents of the secession movement and of the Confederate cause; but so commended him to the esteem of Union men that upon the restoration of the city to the authority of the national government, he was immediately recognized as prominent among the few who were fit and ready to aid in the reorganization of civil government. He was accordingly intrusted with the administration of the city affairs, and so well did he acquit himself that that sensitive meter of public confidence, the city credit, instantly rose to testify to his success. The city debts were promptly paid; public works resumed; and the city notes were taken in preference to greenbacks. While occupied in these administrative duties he found time to participate in the labor of reorganizing the fundamental law of the State, so as to bring it into harmony with the new order of things produced by the war. He was chosen president of the assembly called by federal authority for that purpose, and filled the position with firmness, dignity and impartiality.

Influenced by the high reputation which Mr. Durell had deservedly acquired for legal ability, uprightness, stability and patriotism, President Lincoln offered him the judgeship which he now holds—a highly responsible position at all times; doubly so at that time, as indeed it is still. How ably he discharged its duties we have endeavored most inadequately to show. How harassing those duties have been, to one, perhaps, but he who has performed them can fully appreciate. And yet for ten years, with no intermission during term time, and but very short seasons of recreation, Judge Durell has been steadily at his post, doing an amount of brain work under the load of which any man less vigorous in mind and body could not but succumb; and it is only of late that he speaks of the need of rest. Two years ago he had the intention to resign and seek repose in retirement or recreation in foreign travel. Fortunately for Louisiana he was persuaded to defer his purpose, but it was not abandoned. Should he now, at the close of his ten years' service, act upon that deferred intention, and resign the ermine upon which he has conferred additional lustre, it is to be hoped that the government may still retain him in its employ, and at the same time afford a suitable recognition of his worth by conferring on him some diplomatic appointment of importance commensurate with his distinguished talents and high character.

ALLEGED EDIFYING FACTS.

The communication in another column, under the head of "Facts for General Edification," was handed to us by a gentleman well known to us as a sincere believer in all the statements, deductions and opinions therein expressed. It is what may be considered an honest expression of the sentiments of one who looks at our political affairs from that peculiar standpoint which is sometimes called Southern and occasionally something else. We make these remarks in order that no one will suppose that we wrote the communication or procured it to be written in order that we might answer it. We shall merely glance at it seriatim.

Senator Carpenter may have said, at some time or another, that Jeff Davis would be listened to respectfully by a Northern audience; but as we never heard him say so, J. L. W. cannot prove this point by us. What we heard Senator Carpenter say was, that if Davis or Stephens would go to Milwaukee with capital and go into business, the people there would never ask them what their politics are. The inference is that the Milwaukeeans hold that they have political wisdom enough already, but have no objection to a few more good business men. The chances are decidedly against a Northern audience wasting its time in listening to an oration on effete statesmanship.

If it be true, as our correspondent assures us, that five colored men are killed by men of their own race, to one murdered by the whites, he simply shows that there is an inequality in the distribution of such favors. Perhaps he is not prepared to insist upon the right of white Southern men to kill as many negroes as there are negroes killed by each other. Two wrongs do not make a right, and the killing of one man simply because he is black, and a Republican, can not be in any manner excused by showing that the colored people occasionally quarrel and kill each other from jealousy, selfishness, or any other of the bad passions incident to the human race. The "superior race" ought to try and reform their black neighbors, and not plead their weakness as a license for making a general war upon all of that color. It is nothing new that there are quarrelsome persons in both races; that the assaults and batteries for other than political purposes are the more numerous all over the world, and that personal conflicts are not so liable as political disturbances to embroil others. The theory of our government is that political and religious opinion shall be free, and that no man has sufficient interest in the conscience of another, or such control over his action, as to resort to violence to convert him or influence his vote. Therefore, one violation of this fundamental principle will excite more public concern than a dozen conflicts arising from business difficulties, or from the various disputes engendered by human passion. This will continue to be the case until the blessed millennium shall arrive.

It is true, as J. L. W. intimates, that the fifteenth amendment and the enforcement acts do not extend to any cases except those arising under them. They were framed to enforce the rights of the colored man, leaving the settlement of all other disputes to the State authorities. Unless a party aggrieved can show by evidence that his wrongs have been inflicted upon him on account of his color, or that of his agents, he can not invoke the federal law. If our correspondent desires to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, that is another matter, and one that is properly debatable. It can only be done in one way, however—by amending the constitution. That this has not been done before is certainly not the fault of the federal officers.

When our correspondent ceases to divide the State into two classes, calling one the "Southern people" and the other "carpet-baggers," he will begin to talk and perhaps feel like a true American citizen should. There is so little difference between what may be called by one party or the other carpet-baggers, and those who constitute the controlling element in the South, that it is hardly worth while to go into a comparison. No practical good can come out of it. It is the rule here to designate Republicans alone by this term, though it is notorious that our party does not by any means enjoy a monopoly of the characteristics attributed to the class.

A COMMON CARRIER AT SEA.

The case of Mr. Tristam Tupper is quite as knotty as that of George Francis Train, whom the New York officials have been trying for several months to get out of the Tombs on almost any terms short of downright force. Mr. Tupper is a common carrier, and, as it appears from one of his proclamations, has a constituency somewhere on the Teche, whom he styles "my people." His obligations as a common carrier are paramount to his authority as a representative. Nay, he is a common carrier, under a contract of mail service to the federal government. He has contracted to carry the mails between Brashear and New Iberia by steamboat, daily, which implies no intention on his part to tie up his boat as soon as some one against whom his "people" entertains a prejudice approaches and demands a passage, thus assuming the character of an intermittent carrier. Mr. Tristam Tupper is bound as a common carrier to take all persons and commodities upon the tender to him of adequate compensation, and can not plead his own or the whims of his "people" as a valid reason for refusing. He must be ready to do this at such times and places as he may have advertised to do. But he imposed a condition upon certain passengers who demanded compliance with his published contract of transportation that they should not let another passenger who made a similar application come upon his swift-steaming and copper-fastened boat at all. Mr. Tupper is, therefore, impleaded in this, to wit: that he has refused compliance with his contract as a carrier of the mail by steam, and, again, that he has violated his contract as a public carrier in this, that he has imposed as a condition upon one set of passengers that they shall exclude another. There is undoubtedly another count against him for obstructing federal officers in executing the process under the Ku-Klux act. Perhaps his legal advisers have not read anything about what is done with those who attempt such "little games," as the *Times* jocularly calls them. Perhaps he is not aware that Uncle Sam does not believe in jokes. We apprehend that Deputy Marshal DeKlyne's well-known good nature and kindly disposition can have little effect as a plea in mitigation of the offense of delaying important business of the United States government for twenty-four hours. Perhaps, were it a joke intended to affect no one but the gallant DeKlyne, it might pass off very well as such; but there are those who were interested in that "little game" who are so very obtuse that they can not see it.

We can appreciate the difficulties of Mr Tupper's position. He was placed between two opposing forces; his duty on the one hand, and the active prejudices of "his people" on the other; and in his choice he chose to disoblige the party who would probably prove the more merciful. He doubtless reasoned something in this wise: "If I take this deputy marshall on the Iberia, 'my people' will doubtless destroy my boats and withdraw their business from the line, and give it to the opposition boat that is waiting for a chance; if I decline to comply with my duties as a mail carrier and a common carrier, I shall probably only be fined." This consideration decided the point, and as the Iberia was approaching under full headway, he waved his lantern and she put back, and met with many vexatious accidents such as losing a throttle valve, which was afterwards found; and the "little game" began. We hope if his case ever comes before a jury they will be as merciful as possible, and keep in mind the fact that a wholesome fear of his "people" on the Teche drove him to pursue this bad course.

THEY HAVE IT.

These gentlemen who were so anxious to have Senator Carpenter's opinion on our political condition have it now, expressed in very plain language. We hope they will profit by it. Understanding that he favored a new election, the disturbers of the public, instigators of riots, pillage and assassination, foolishly expected that he would take their part, if not altogether, at least to the extent of upholding them in their resistance to the established government. They were not prepared to hear from him, as they did in the plainest terms, that resistance to this government, supported as it is by that of the United States, is virtually resistance to the United States; that the *de facto* government is the legal government, and must be obeyed as such; that their misrepresentations about the Grant parish massacre have deceived none, it being manifest to every one acquainted with the state of society here, that no such butchery could have occurred had both parties been composed of whites; and that the course of wisdom for the McEnery tax-resisting never submit party, is to go quietly about their business, obeying the laws, paying their taxes, and behaving in all respects as if satisfied with the result of the recent election—in one word, reserving their fire until the meeting of Congress. Then he significantly says, *if their evidence is the same that it was* a new election may be ordered.

Let us hope this judicious advice will be followed, and that our "oldest and best" will not act like those foolish people who ask advice only to be confirmed in their previously formed decision.

WELL FEIGNED SURPRISE.

The affectation of astonishment on the part of the *Picayune* and *Times* when they heard that slavery is not yet fully abolished in Louisiana almost resembles the real thing. "What!" exclaim these virtuous apologists for all the political errors of the day; "slavery not abolished! the domination of one race over another not done away with!" It has always been the custom in the South to have a lower strata of white society, denominated for the sake of convenience "mud-sills." We permitted them to vote, but denied them the right to have political opinions adverse to those of the dominant element. This is a time-honored custom with us—one of the oldest and most respectable. We have consented to admit the negro to a level with our mudsills, and deem that abolition of slavery is sufficient concession. To advance him any further would be to invade our rights, which no Southerner can submit to. So you see, Senator Carpenter, that when we concede to the negro the right to receive his own wages, instead of handing it over to his master or mistress, we think slavery is sufficiently abolished without filling his head with any absurd notions about rising in the world, becoming a landed proprietor, a head of a family, and transmitting his name down to posterity. The colored people are not used to any of this sort of thing, and we fear it would injure them. Of course, they are not to be regarded as slaves, only we insist upon controlling their labor, their votes, their education and their social and religious relations. That is all. They are free to work for whomsoever they will, provided they work at all, and faithfully, but the right of opinion is reserved to "the people" alone.

Therefore our "oldest and respectable citizens" will take it very hard of the Senator from Wisconsin that he should go down into their hearts and bring up their badly concealed thoughts, and tell four or five thousand people in Exposition Hall that the abolition of slavery has only reached "an intellectual conclusion," while in the hearts of the people black and white, it is not an admitted fact. If this proposition were not true, or if it were susceptible of disproof it would not be so grievous. The objection to it is that it is true, and both races feel it to be true.

Senator Burch said a good thing the other day at the reception at Lieutenant Governor Antoine's house: "Since there are so many members of Congress about to arrive here on a visit, I notice our rebel papers are giving plenty of good advice to the colored people. As soon as their backs are turned, we shall have the usual abuse of the 'nigers.'" We hope the Senator was mistaken in his last remark, but shall wait and see.

ALMOST A CREVASSE AT BONNET CARRE.

Professor Forshey returned last evening from a hasty trip to Bonnet Carre, whither he had been suddenly called by reported danger of a crevasse a short distance below where the great break occurred in April, 1871. Upon arriving at the spot, the professor found a number of men at work, putting the finishing touches upon a successful attempt to make the levee as strong as ever. From them and examination, he learned that the muskrats, or an otter or some burrowing animal, had scooped out quite a cave under the levee, causing it to fall in, so as to let the water run out over the depression. A timely discovery; and prompt and vigorous action, however, checked the rush, and prevented any serious damage. Professor Forshey informs us the Robert E. Lee took him up to Bonnet Carre from the city in three hours.

A PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

We understand that Governor Kellogg is about to designate a committee, consisting of prominent financiers of the State, to examine into the origin, nature and amount of the outstanding debt of the State of all kinds, with a view to determine the validity and binding obligation of the same upon the State, in anticipation, probably, of any action to be taken hereafter before the courts, or by the Legislature, to protect the public interest.

Not the Carpenter for the Fusionists—He who last Tuesday night furnished the following planks for a political platform:

As the President must see the laws are executed, he must under the decree of the United States courts support the Kellogg government, and you can not help yourselves.

Any resistance to this government will be resistance to the United States. All acts of *de facto* authorities are legal as to third parties. This government is the present *de facto* government, and you, as good citizens, owe allegiance to it, and it isn't the way to do to keep up a resistance to it.

Such an affair as that of Grant parish does more harm than you can imagine.

No man can tell me that this massacre would have occurred if the victims had been white. That only two white men were killed and seventy-nine blacks carries its own condemnation. In the midst of the war, when the passions of the whole country were flaming, and blood ran from ocean to ocean, no such deed as that was done.

Bear obedience to the constituted authorities. Every act of this government is valid. Taxes are legally paid to it.

WALSHE'S SHIRT STORE.

The undersigned is now ready to supply all demands with a new and large stock of

GENTLEMEN'S

FASHIONABLE SHIRTS,

OF HIS OWN MAKE,

Admirably Cut to Secure a Perfect Fit.

Together with a varied stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AND

TOILET ARTICLES,

of recent importation. Besides the usual and complete assortment of

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

UNDERGARMENTS FOR ALL AGES,

from two years to manhood, both in FINE DRESS as also in SCHOOL and EVERY DAY GARMENTS.

All at Moderate Prices for Cash.

The extent of his business is the best guarantee of the superiority of his goods and moderation of his prices.

Call and see for yourselves.

B. T. WALSHE,

may25 1t 2p No. 116 Canal street.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL INK WORKS,

COLLINS & JOURDAN,

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

We offer to the trade of the Mississippi Valley PRINTING INKS of every variety and guaranteed quality at Northern prices.

Manufacturing works, Tangipahoa, Louisiana.

Business office, No 145 Gravier street, New Orleans. may15 1y 112p

LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS,

AT $15 PER DOZEN,

AT

HEBERT-MIRET & PINSARD,

may21 2p No. 149 Canal street.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73 .....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1m22

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

To Mr. —— Tax Collector, —— parish.

You are hereby required to enter immediately the collection of all one, due unpaid licenses by posting the same, not later than June 1, in the hands of the Attorney General for collection.

Up to and including the last day of June proximo, you are authorized to receive all the State taxes of the general fund, for current taxes to Auditor's warrants bearing date subsequent to January 1, 1873.

On and after July 1 next you will be expected to comply with the requirements of Circular No. 5 and collect two mills and general fund in United States currency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

may19 2p

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 thirteenth 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 WENZ,
Assistant Secretary of State. may22 2p

MEMORIAL DAY.

The steamboat BRADISH JOHNSON will leave the foot of Bienville street for Chalmette National Cemetery, on FRIDAY, May 30, 1873, at 10 A. M. and twelve o'clock M. and two and four o'clock P. M., returning from the Cemetery at eleven o'clock A. M. and at one, three, and five o'clock P. M.

Tickets for the round trip, Fifty Cents, which can be secured by applying to the members of the Post or on board the boat.

W. G. JAMES,

Commander of Post No. 1, Department of Louisiana, Grand Army of the Republic. may22d

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a small boy named EDDY KAUFMAN, aged about nine and a half years, was kidnapped in the city of New Orleans, about the sixth of May, and no tidings of his whereabouts can be obtained.

Now therefore I, W. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in conformity to the power vested in me, do by these presents offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who may arrest the person or persons who may be guilty of said offense, or give the necessary information which may lead to the arrest and punishment of the offender. And I do hereby enjoin upon all sheriffs and police officers to make diligent search and inquiry for said boy, so as to restore him to his father.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. may17

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 21, 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. may24

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. MOGRIDGE.

ad1 1y2p

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Hugh F. McKenna—No. 20,412.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, W. B. Conger has petitioned the court for letters of dative testamentary executorship on the estate of the late Hugh F. McKenna deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

may17 21 25* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of Armilda Morris, Widow of Robert Morris—No. 20,346.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Mrs. Euphemia Dieuze has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Widow Robert Morris, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

may17 21 25* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of John S. Simonds—No. 20,476.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

may23 27 29* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of Hugh McCloskey—No. 20,504.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executors of the deceased, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

may17 22 25* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Widow J. L. Rabassa—No. 20,319.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Manuel Eliott has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Widow J. L. Rabassa deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

may17 18 24* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of John B. Chopin—No. 20,158.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

may17 21 25* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of A. B. Michel, alias—No. 20,412.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor in this case should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

may17 1 25* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of James M. Finnizer—No. 20,449.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

may17 FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of Jacques Sainton—No. 20,

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, N. Cambon, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jacques Sainton, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

may17 25* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

Succession of Charles Threshie—No. 20,

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to those of the minors Joseph E. John, W. and Charles Threshie, children of the deceased, to show cause if any they have or can, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice, why Jesse Murdock, of Plymouth, county, Massachusetts, the guardian of said minors, should not be allowed personally or through his agent, John Ott, to take possession of and remove from this State all the property belonging to said minors.

By order of the Court.

may23 1p 25* FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Agency of the celebrated Grand Point parish of St. James, Louisiana.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Has constantly on hand a large stock, for sale in lots to suit.

E. BOUROGEOIS,

ap20 1m No. 19 Conti street.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL & CO.

Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.

James J. O'Hara vs. Theodore Ryan.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans. No. 4149.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OR POSITION OF GROUND, and all its improvements and rights, situated in the Fourth District of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Phillip, Jackson, Willow and Clara streets, and is designated by the number four on a plan drawn by Louis H. Pilie, late surveyor, dated May 17, 1869, and annexed to an act of partition between Theodore Ryan and others, passed before Edward Barnett, late a notary public in this city, on June 4, 1857, which said lot or portion of ground measures one hundred and fifty feet four inches five lines front on Philip street, one hundred and fifty feet seven lines front on Clara street, one hundred and fifty feet two inches two and a half lines on the line of lot number two, and one hundred and thirteen feet eight inches one and a half lines on the line of lot number three, as per said plan. Seized in the above suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date, and special mortgage on the property sold until final payment. Said purchaser will have to deduct and pay in cash the printing, sheriff's and clerk's fees, etc., which amount to about one hundred and thirty dollars, and furthermore the State, parish and municipal taxes, the amount of which is not yet ascertained.

W. P. HARPER,

may 17 21 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

E. R. Hogan vs. W. John McCall.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 4139.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, June 24, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF INTEREST of the defendant in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Foucher, Magazine, Delaunay (or Poucher) and Calliope streets. Said portion of ground is composed of two lots and is designated by the numbers six and seven on a plan thereof in the office of Nicholas J. Rosy, auctioneer. The said lots adjoin each other, and measure each, as follows: Lot number six, thirty feet front on Foucher street, by ninety-seven feet two inches five lines in depth; lot number seven measures twenty-five feet front on Foucher street, by ninety-seven feet two inches five lines in depth; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Inherited by defendant from the sole cession of his father and mother, and he who is of said property was acquired by John O. McCall by purchase from James C. Davidson, as per act of sale passed before Hugh Madden, late a notary public in this city, on the twenty-first of March, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,

may23 1e 24 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Thomas Allen et al., P. Stelz et al., vs. Steamer Marcella—Nos. 10,115 and 10,117.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee, in this city—

THE STEAMBOAT M. BICHLER, her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., as she now lies at the Convent, Third District.

Terms—Cash in United States funds at the time of sale.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-second day of May, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,

may23 27 29 2t United States Marshal.

Alcide Albert et al. vs. Steamer Bannock City—No. 10,174.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, May 24, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee streets, in this city—

THE STEAMER BANNOCK CITY, her tackle, etc., now lying above Canal street ferry, right bank of the river.

Terms—Cash at the time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, tenth day of May, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,

may12 1d United States Marshal.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

F. W. Seiler vs. Julius Meyer—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 3366.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 103 Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, the following property, to wit—

CONTENTS OF BAR ROOM, FURNITURE, etc., as per inventory on file at my office.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

may19 18 21 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Guillaume Berbeze vs. J. M. Luenze and wife—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 1052.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the Seventh Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, June 23, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, and all the buildings and improvements thereon, in square No. 17, bounded by Berlin, Milan, Laurel and Live Oaks streets; the said lot is designated by the No. 23, in square No. 17, on a plan of 200 lots of ground, situated in said Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, dated February 15, 1869, drawn by A. S. Pilie, and deposited in the office of J. B. Beard, a notary of the city of New Orleans; the said lot measuring 30 feet 10 inches 4 lines front on Milan street, by 120 feet deep on Laurel street, all American measure, and property having been acquired by Mrs. Marie Fontaine, wife of Jean Marie Lacaze, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1869, as per act before John T. Michel, notary public, parish of Jefferson.

Terms—Cash.

may23 1 9 22 E. B. FALLS, Constable.

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. feb7 3m

THE FREEDMEN'S 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, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Open Saturday Nights for people to deposit from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

ap27 1y