

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

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 24, 1873.

The Crescent City Sentinels to-night at Stenwall Jackson Hall.

Mr. Homann inaugurates his summer night festival at Magnolia Garden Saturday night, May 31.

A model entertainment is that to be given to-day at the Delachaise grounds—a basket picnic under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance.

A watering place fashion stealer writes that "dresses will not be worn any longer for summer." And are gentlemen to go in their shirt sleeves!

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 11 A. M., on the premises, No. 57 Carondelet street, First District, one iron safe.

Reviews, cotton, trunks, etc., by order of the Metropolitan Police Board, to be sold this day by Messrs. Montgomery, at eleven o'clock, at No. 27 Natchez street.

The Saturday Review, in speaking of Walt Whitman's last poem, says it has at least one recommendation, as compared to some of its predecessors—"there is very much less of it."

The heavy purchases of gold in New York yesterday, as announced in our dispatches, is portentous of some startling event about to occur. Is it to be a war with Mexico!

Why did the *Picayune* suppress a portion of the interview between Senator Carpenter and the McHenry committee last night? There were some points that ought not to be omitted.

Quite a large number of the ladies of this city called at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday to pay their respects to the wives and daughters of the members of the Congressional party now visiting this city.

General Badger, Superintendent of Police, is on a temporary leave of absence, making a peaceful trip to Mississippi. General Bailey, vice president of the board is acting superintendent during the time.

Parties visiting New York this season would do well to call at No. 3 West Third street, near Fifth avenue, before going to a public hotel. The house is first class in every respect. See advertisement.

Robert Collyer, the Chicago blacksmith, has achieved the distinction of having one of his sermons preached by another minister with plausibility and marked effect. Mr. Collyer's iron is good material for stealing.

By a notice in another column our readers will observe that on and after the twenty-fifth instant the express train on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad will leave at five o'clock, instead of a quarter past five, as heretofore, and will stop only at regular stations.

Alexander Clarke, a carpenter of 631 City, addicted to evil ways, tried to scare his wife the other night by pretending to commit suicide. In the play the revolver did not go off, and Clark received a ball in the abdomen, from the effects of which he will probably die. Clarke is reputed as feeling quite mortified over the accident.

Oakey Hall, in his defense of Bleakley, pronounced Tennyson's "Come into the garden, Maud," to be the same song that Satan sang into the ears of Eve in the Garden of Eden. So Tennyson stands a convicted plagiarist. We know an Irishman who named his pig Maud, because it was always coming into the garden.

By a number of lady correspondents we have been requested to publish "Pearl Rivers," a beautiful poem entitled "Coral Stalks," appearing in her new volume of "Lyrics." We would willingly comply with the request if the poem were not too long for our columns. As it is, we must decline the pleasure of reprinting it.

Our enterprising fellow townsman, L. Placide Canonge, will leave this city tomorrow for Europe on a trip of pleasure, with which he will combine business connected with his management of the Opera House next season. He will complete his combination of arts, and entertain us with a company worthy of the famed musical taste of New Orleans. We wish him success.

The Bowling Green Tanyard Company has suspended. After putting down one vat and exhausting their surplus funds, they bought a yearling's hide on time. A fellow came along with a new process, which he warranted to take off the hair in one night. They let him have the hide, and sure enough he took off the hair, but the hide went with it. They are begging the indulgence of their creditors.

The town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, holds its charter on the condition of giving the Governor of the State a peck of potatoes every year, and pays the penalty of its corporate existence regularly. It is an old custom derived from the mother country, and though perhaps "more honored in the breach than in the observance," is kept up as if the welfare of the town and the Governor's family depended on it.

A man named Simpson publicly whipped his wife in Winona recently. The fact is mentioned as disgraceful to Simpson; but it strikes us that it is far more disgraceful to the people who failed to prevent the outrage. It is bad enough for a woman to be publicly whipped by anybody, and to be treated that way by a man named Simpson is an insult as well as an injury. The lady must have been one of the gentlest of creatures, else after the first blow Simpson would not have possessed vision enough to go on with the performance.

And now appears a Mrs. N. S. Emerson and claims that she wrote Will M. Carleton's poem entitled "Betsey and I are Out." She embodies it in her new book called "Thanksgiving Story," from a New York publishing house. If Mrs. Emerson's front name were Betsey, and we were Carleton, name were Betsey, and we were Carleton, Betsey and I would be out to name immediately. Did any other lady or gentleman write the poem? Now is the time to speak up or forever hold their peace. We should like to hear from Akers, Perry, Shaw, Sigourney and Watson, the authors of "Beautiful Snow," and from eight or ten others who wrote "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother" and "Nothing to Wear."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. President Grant has sent a motion to the disorderly element of this State which it will be the highest wisdom in them to heed and respect. Upon a requisition from the executive of the State, made in legal form, the President has determined to lend his powerful aid to protect peaceable citizens "against domestic violence."

He carefully recites the authority under which he proceeds, which is quite ample for the purpose. None who know Grant can for a moment doubt that he will carry out any measure to sustain this State government that he thinks proper to undertake. The whole State is included in the proclamation, which vests the Governor with authority to call for United States troops for any point where he may think they are or will be needed. It should be borne in mind that the "turbulent and disorderly" only are alluded to in the proclamation. This includes all those who, "under the pretense that William P. Kellogg, the present executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities."

In order that there may be no ambiguity in the position of the President—no doubt in the mind of any one as to the especial duty he is after—we present a case in point. He means just such persons as are alluded to in the following article from the *Shreveport Times* of the twentieth instant: "As it was surmised that the Ozark, which a special dispatch to the *Times* announced had left Brashear City with Metropolitan and ten days' rations, was coming to this city under the protection of federal troops, prompt measures were taken to meet and give them a warm reception; and by Sunday evening several companies comprised of men equal to any emergency were organized, officered and armed, ready to move down the river at a moment's notice to give the Metropolitan a North Louisiana welcome. Late Sunday afternoon couriers came down from Denton with the cheering intelligence that a company of our Bossier friends had organized, there and was ready to move down and co-operate with us, and that other companies were forming in that parish, which would be in harness by Monday afternoon."

The supposition that the Ozark was bound for this locality has not, however, been confirmed, and matters have settled down to their usual quiet. It is a noticeable fact that not a particle of excitement marked the proceedings of Saturday evening and Sunday. Men assembled, collected over the measures of resistance calmly, enrolled and armed themselves with perfect calmness and deliberation, resolved to make Mr. Kellogg's hired cut-throat pay the wages of their voyage to North Louisiana.

When the people of Shreveport form themselves into armed companies for the purpose of giving a "warm reception" to the Metropolitan or any other part of the State militia the Governor of this State thinks proper to send there in the public service, they assume an attitude of turbulence and disorder. When their "friends" in Bossier, or any other parish or place, organize and prepare to move down and co-operate with the turbulent Caddoites, they are properly amenable to the same charge. The State of Louisiana must not have its officers and agents received with "a North Louisiana welcome" in any part of its territory. For this is rebellion and domestic violence, which it is the duty of the President to protect us against.

Colonel DeBlane and his St. Martinsville militia are also included in the President's proclamation; they were either turbulent and disorderly themselves, or organized to protect those who were so. Hostility to the State is hostility to the United States. No refinement of reasoning can hold them guiltless of the one if they defy and resist the other. John McHenry and the members composing the Fusion Legislature are, if not principals, at least accessories and instigators to the disturbance, and can only escape unpleasant consequences by timely submission to the law—not the law as they interpret it, but as it will be interpreted for them.

These persons whom the President characterizes as turbulent and disorderly have been playing their foolish and suicidal part quite long enough. They set themselves above the law and affect a contempt for the authority of its ministers. Their long immunity from punishment is attributable to the merciful temper of the national and State administrations; not to a want of power, authority or will to put an end to their antics. They have been playing with fire, and are now in danger of being burned. Unless they are stronger than the State and national forces combined, they will act discreetly by repairing quietly to their several abodes and staying there, at least while the degs of war are abroad.

We shall, of course, hear a deal of fuss about making war upon the people, and forcing them to "yield obedience to their oppressors," but no one will heed such nonsense except those who are guilty, either directly or indirectly, and it would be much better for them if they were capable of estimating it at its true value. Such appeals may delude those who are already gaily astray from the path of duty, but can have no possible effect upon the authorities or upon the people of Louisiana or the United States. Senator Carpenter almost desparingly intimated the other night that the Fusionists had no men in Louisiana to tell the truth, which, so far as political questions and legal propositions growing out of them are concerned, is too near the exact state of the case to be comfortable. The government, however, is not deluded by false statements and insincere professions of attachment and obedience. The truth can not be suppressed, nor even concealed long at a time, and those who attempt to do either enter upon a game that is sure to be a losing one.

The gist of the proclamation is the imperative command of the President that the turbulent and disorderly persons shall "hereafter submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of the State." This means that the present rebellion against Governor Kellogg's administration must come to an end before twenty days, or force will be used. Are the turbulent and disorderly element ready for this conflict? Are they prepared to go into the field again to fight not only the United States but their own State government? Gentlemen, holding in order, who speaks first?

Such a political alliance would once have seemed perfectly incredible. But this is the day for the fusion of antipodes, for enacted paradoxes and personified incredibilities. The speculations of the *Times* show that it does not comprehend such "personified incredibilities" as Carlyle would have said. It attributes the position of Mr. Wise to a disposition to make many more "such martyrs as John Brown," and in its perplexity to account for the supposed co-creation of General Grant, asks: "Where is the point of sympathy between the two men? What sentiment do they hold in common? We can conceive of none unless it be a common abhorrence for such treason and revolution as John Brown represented and tried to accomplish."

We can offer a better solution of motive. It is based on the nature of men, and especially of a man so remarkable for his power over men as Henry A. Wise. There are two men in the South who never asked permission of a party to act. There are two men in the South who have from their power of genius and integrity taken their positions in despite of party and in contempt of party, and have never been beaten before the people. Right or wrong in the abstract, wise or otherwise in the event, it mattered not. Henry A. Wise and Robert Toombs always had the confidence of people enough to make them respected and obeyed. They were natural Tribunes of the people, and the small tribunes of party, after a futile effort to resist, followed tamely at their heels. Henry A. Wise and Robert Toombs were both friends of Jackson. They were both Whigs, and when they believed that the Whig party was rather for measures than doctrine, they both renounced and denounced the Whig party, were accepted into, led and controlled the Democratic party. Both these men were Union and compromise men of 1850; both fought and whipped the fire-eaters of that period; both regarded the election of a Republican President or the invasion of the South an overt act, a *casus belli*, and each fell into and fought through the war of secession.

Henry A. Wise is not a common man, and therefore not readily comprehended. The leading feature of his character is unimpeachable integrity. This would be a quality of no value with a politician, but with the people it is a moral tower. It is a tower which the politicians can no more pull down than they could erect.

Henry A. Wise once made a canvass against the Know-Nothings. He opposed secrecy; he opposed oath-bound organizations; he denounced the inhospitality and the folly of hounding off white people with money in their pockets, musle in their arms and a love of freedom in their hearts. The clans shrank and withered under his philippic. His administration as Governor was as pure as ice. It was an active and honorable advocacy of popular education, internal improvement and social morality. It was during that period that the sentence of the law was executed upon John Brown. The *Times* is not historically accurate in saying: "It is to be remembered that the desperate old fanatic, in capturing Harper's Ferry, made war upon the United States and defied its military power, in addition to invading Virginia."

John Brown did not "make war upon the United States." He invaded Virginia, and upon requisition, the federal executive suppressed this invasion, as he was bound to do. Brown was arrested, tried, defended, adjudged to death, and hanged. Governor Wise refused to pardon, but he did not "hang John Brown, the just martyr," etc. That was done by the law, which John Brown had knowingly and resolutely violated. He took his life in his hand, and never flinched from the penalty. No doubt old Wise, if attacked on this point in the canvass, will say, "I could not vote for Horace Greeley. He was the innocent embodiment of all the evil doctrines which culminated in the war. He was the adviser and advocate of John Brown. When this resolute fanatic applied to his abolition friends in Boston and New York, as has been recently published, for means to invade Virginia, he received the aid desired, but postponed movement for one year. Then it fell like an avalanche upon the astonished people. Horace Greeley was the friend, the adviser, the trumpet of that fanatic and his purposes. Why did not the  *Tribune* utter a note of warning? Horace Greeley was necessary to the invasion, and by the Eternal, I had rather have seen the striking incendiary saving than the brave, honest, indomitable old fanatic who but executed the wishes and gave effect to the doctrines of the New York  *Tribune*. Some of you, gentlemen, voted for the real criminal. I would rather shed a tear over the fate of his misguided victim." With such a speech as this, which we like Theoclydes or Tacitus, have put into the mouth of Mr. Wise, we apprehend no one who had forgiven Greeley could reproach him for supporting Grant.

Henry A. Wise. Our neighbor of the *Times* has the eye of "old Probabilities" himself for political warfare. There is evidently a cyclone ahead which may box the political compass and knock party combinations into splinters. So our neighbor has for some time past prudently banked his fires and laid hold to the emergency. It is, we judge, rather in the *revenue* service, since she fires a shot across the bows of every political privateer that comes within hail. This time it is Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who has put to sea with letters of marque and reprisal. The *Times* can not vouch for these papers and so lets the vessel pass, meditating on the possibility "that Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is to run as administration Republican candidate for Governor of that State."

The *Times* says to itself: Such a political alliance would once have seemed perfectly incredible. But this is the day for the fusion of antipodes, for enacted paradoxes and personified incredibilities. The speculations of the *Times* show that it does not comprehend such "personified incredibilities" as Carlyle would have said. It attributes the position of Mr. Wise to a disposition to make many more "such martyrs as John Brown," and in its perplexity to account for the supposed co-creation of General Grant, asks: "Where is the point of sympathy between the two men? What sentiment do they hold in common? We can conceive of none unless it be a common abhorrence for such treason and revolution as John Brown represented and tried to accomplish."

We can offer a better solution of motive. It is based on the nature of men, and especially of a man so remarkable for his power over men as Henry A. Wise. There are two men in the South who never asked permission of a party to act. There are two men in the South who have from their power of genius and integrity taken their positions in despite of party and in contempt of party, and have never been beaten before the people. Right or wrong in the abstract, wise or otherwise in the event, it mattered not. Henry A. Wise and Robert Toombs always had the confidence of people enough to make them respected and obeyed. They were natural Tribunes of the people, and the small tribunes of party, after a futile effort to resist, followed tamely at their heels. Henry A. Wise and Robert Toombs were both friends of Jackson. They were both Whigs, and when they believed that the Whig party was rather for measures than doctrine, they both renounced and denounced the Whig party, were accepted into, led and controlled the Democratic party. Both these men were Union and compromise men of 1850; both fought and whipped the fire-eaters of that period; both regarded the election of a Republican President or the invasion of the South an overt act, a *casus belli*, and each fell into and fought through the war of secession.

Henry A. Wise is not a common man, and therefore not readily comprehended. The leading feature of his character is unimpeachable integrity. This would be a quality of no value with a politician, but with the people it is a moral tower. It is a tower which the politicians can no more pull down than they could erect.

Henry A. Wise once made a canvass against the Know-Nothings. He opposed secrecy; he opposed oath-bound organizations; he denounced the inhospitality and the folly of hounding off white people with money in their pockets, musle in their arms and a love of freedom in their hearts. The clans shrank and withered under his philippic. His administration as Governor was as pure as ice. It was an active and honorable advocacy of popular education, internal improvement and social morality. It was during that period that the sentence of the law was executed upon John Brown. The *Times* is not historically accurate in saying: "It is to be remembered that the desperate old fanatic, in capturing Harper's Ferry, made war upon the United States and defied its military power, in addition to invading Virginia."

John Brown did not "make war upon the United States." He invaded Virginia, and upon requisition, the federal executive suppressed this invasion, as he was bound to do. Brown was arrested, tried, defended, adjudged to death, and hanged. Governor Wise refused to pardon, but he did not "hang John Brown, the just martyr," etc. That was done by the law, which John Brown had knowingly and resolutely violated. He took his life in his hand, and never flinched from the penalty. No doubt old Wise, if attacked on this point in the canvass, will say, "I could not vote for Horace Greeley. He was the innocent embodiment of all the evil doctrines which culminated in the war. He was the adviser and advocate of John Brown. When this resolute fanatic applied to his abolition friends in Boston and New York, as has been recently published, for means to invade Virginia, he received the aid desired, but postponed movement for one year. Then it fell like an avalanche upon the astonished people. Horace Greeley was the friend, the adviser, the trumpet of that fanatic and his purposes. Why did not the  *Tribune* utter a note of warning? Horace Greeley was necessary to the invasion, and by the Eternal, I had rather have seen the striking incendiary saving than the brave, honest, indomitable old fanatic who but executed the wishes and gave effect to the doctrines of the New York  *Tribune*. Some of you, gentlemen, voted for the real criminal. I would rather shed a tear over the fate of his misguided victim." With such a speech as this, which we like Theoclydes or Tacitus, have put into the mouth of Mr. Wise, we apprehend no one who had forgiven Greeley could reproach him for supporting Grant.

Mr. Wise went into the war. He was beyond the military age. Treated with deference and kept in the back ground, perhaps by Mr. Davis, ridiculed it may be by West Point, still he was always in the field and always in the fight. He had the misfortune to lose a son, as gallant and pure a gentleman as lived. Mr. Wise came out of the war as he went in, poor, but poorer by destruction of property and the loss of some dear to him.

Henry A. Wise is a native Republican

as Gracchus or Patrick Henry was. He sees nothing in Republican principles, since the supremacy of the federal government has been made a constitutional provision by every State in the South, which he can not sanction. As a *Republican* of the Patrick Henry school, he fought against the adoption of these amendments: as a *Republican* he will abide by and maintain them. His great example resisted the adoption of the federal constitution with almost superhuman fire and eloquence, but it was ratified in a Legislature of 169 members by a majority of ten. On closing the last speech he ever made in that body, Patrick Henry said: "If I shall be in the minority I shall have those painful sensations which arise from having been overpowered in a good cause. I shall therefore patiently wait in expectation of seeing that government changed so as to be compatible with the safety, liberty and happiness of the people."

What a rebuke to nullifiers and lower law men! And yet the same man came to support the federal constitution in one of its greatest dangers. He denied "the right of a State to decide upon the constitutionality of federal laws," asked "whether the county of Charlotte would have any authority to dispute an obedience to the laws of Virginia?" and, using almost the exact words attributed long afterward to Mr. Lincoln, he pronounced "Virginia to be to the Union what the county of Charlotte was to *her*." It was then that, when painting Washington at the head of an army indicting military execution, he asked: "Where are our resources to meet such a conflict? Where is the citizen of America who will dare to lift his hand against the father of his country?" A drunken man in the crowd threw up his hand and exclaimed that "he dared to do it." "No," exclaimed the orator, "you dare not do it; in such a paroxysm attempt the steel would drop from your nerveless hand."

But we are not writing the republicanism of Patrick Henry. We are showing the courage of two men who could differ with and resist the powers of the earth; who could oppose the adoption or construction of a constitution and yet have public disapproval and support the instruments they had opposed. Such men are not common in this country nor indeed in the world, and we pardon our neighbor for not understanding one of them. With such examples as Wise, Stephens, Longstreet and Mosley, there will be many others to break the shackles of party and rush to the rescue of an afflicted country.

A PLEA FOR THE JURISDICTION. It has added to our pleasure, and is esteemed by us a great privilege, to agree rally with Senator Carpenter in most of the good things he has imparted to our citizens since his arrival. There are two points, however, upon which we are decidedly at variance with the distinguished Senator. And we are as decided in this opposition as we were sincere and earnest in our approval of the sentiments which we could accept. In reply to a question propounded to him in the interview at Lieutenant Governor Antoine's house, as to the effect and the authority of the decision of our Supreme Court in the returning board controversy, he said that the difference between the authority of the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State in ordinary cases and in the case of the returning board was that the court had no jurisdiction. But may not the same ground be taken by interested parties in *every case*?

Who conferred the right on Senator Carpenter or on the Senate committee to *decide* whether or not the Supreme Courts of States or the judges of the courts of the United States had properly entertained jurisdiction in any case? He says the President did right in enforcing Dretell's decree. Of course, we quite agree with the Senator in this. But if it was binding on the President, the chief of the executive department, why was it not binding on Senator Carpenter and the other members of the Senate committee, an insignificant fraction of the legislative department? The theory has been generally believed that the judiciary was a co-ordinate department of the government, and that each department was supreme within its sphere, and independent of any other department. No doubt it was under that hypothesis that President Grant and his legal advisers, the Attorney General and the members of the Cabinet, considered it the duty of the chief executive to enforce the decree of the court. But "we have changed all this." Senator Carpenter says there was no salary given to the returning officers, and therefore the court had no jurisdiction. How did the suit get in the District Court, if there was no amount in the controversy? Unless the value of the thing claimed exceeded \$100 the District Court had no jurisdiction. But the record of the suit shows that the Legislature had appropriated a sum much larger than was necessary to give jurisdiction in the case to the Supreme Court; to pay the said officers in 1870, after their services had been rendered; and the affidavit of General Longstreet, that he expected and believed that a like compensation would be made; and Colonel Field, the appellant, swore that he was interested in the event of the suit, in an amount largely exceeding five hundred dollars.

Does Senator Carpenter think that an article of the Code of Practice of this State authorizes a third party to take an appeal when he alleges and shows an interest? Of course it is presumptuous to question the opinion of a Senator, who, *ex cathedra*, announces that the Supreme Court of the United States has misconstrued the fourteenth amendment; that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has misunderstood its jurisdiction, and who decides that a suit filed by eminent counsel in the Circuit Court, and which, after elaborate argument, was held to have been properly instituted, was without foundation in law.

In reply to Mr. Morris Chester, he said, in substance, if A desired to make a will in favor of B, but was by fraud or force induced to make it in favor of C, in setting aside the will would the court make a will in favor of B, to whom A intended to bequeath his property? This was said to show why there should be a new election—"a new deal." Now, Senator, was that statement of the case not disingenuous? Suppose the case be put thus: A desires to make a will in favor of B, and he does execute it; but C gets hold of the will and erases B's name, and inserts D's. Would not the court give the property to B in such a case? That is a fairer statement of the Louisiana case than the Senator's.

POLITICAL ISMAELITES. Messrs. Booth, Lingan, Zacharie, Vercelles, McHenry, Forman and other prominent Fusionists succeeded in striking this spark from the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin the other night at the St. Louis Hotel: "You say that the general government is against you; your State courts are against you, and the grand jury is against you. Why, for such an intelligent set of men, you are the most helpless set I ever saw."

In pronouncing the doom of the son of Hagar the precedent idea was that his hand should be against every man, and the resulting consequence was that every man's hand should be against him. And such we learn from history, was the fate of his descendants for centuries. What effect it would have produced upon the surrounding hostile tribes if the Ismaelites had tried a friendly policy we can only suppose; certain it is they never tried it, and their name has come down to us through the ages as a synonym for unreasonable, obstinate, blind, ruinous hostility. We suspect our Fusion friends have taken them as their political exemplars, for they appear by their own showing to be surrounded by unrelenting enemies. Let them abandon the precedent condition of the Ismaelitic fate and they may hereafter avoid the corresponding consequences.

As an evidence of how formidable the opposition is to the Kellogg government among the property owners and taxpayers, we merely mention the fact that the Kellogg government has paid over \$100,000 interest which was due the Fiscal Agent upon past due coupons when Governor Kellogg came into office, and that on the first of June payment of interest on the bonded debt of the State will be resumed for January, February and March. Will our congressional visitors make a note of this?

How do our members of Congress stand on the question of a new election in this State? We hear that one of them is inclined, for some reason, to favor it. If any of our visitors wish to learn the sentiments of our colored people on the subject, they will get correct information by referring to the report of the interview between them and Senator Carpenter published in the *REPUBLICAN* last Wednesday.

And now the liquor merchants begin to complain that their business is injured by the local rebellion. A letter from a city firm to a New York house has found its way into the  *Herald*. It informs us that "now liquors are not in request." We are heartily glad to hear it, and hope the present trouble or something else will reduce our thirty millions dollar per annum liquor bills to a reasonable figure.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. A grand meeting of Republicans is hereby called to assemble in Mechanics' Institute, at 11 P. M., MONDAY, MAY 20, to submit to the country the condition of the colored people of Louisiana, and to express our confidence in and our determination to support the State and national administrations. Senators J. H. Ingraham and J. Henry Brown and T. Morris Chester will speak.

J. A. MASCOLO, C. C. ANTOINE, P. G. DESLOMDE, T. B. STAMPA, W. W. JOHNSON, WILLIAM WELLS, F. C. ANTOINE, PAUL V. DUNBAR, W. B. BARNETT, JOHN V. MARSON, GEORGE DEVAZAN, 1873

EXECUTIVE ORDER. State Officers Ordered to Military Duty. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. New Orleans, May 17, 1873. Under the provisions of the militia laws of the State of Louisiana, it is hereby directed that all employees in the several offices of the State of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, liable to military duty, forthwith enroll themselves in some military organization in the First Division, or immediately form military companies, to be assigned to that division.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. HENRY STREET, Adjutant General. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL INK WORKS. COLLIER & JOHNSON, Proprietors and Manufacturers. We offer to the trade of the Mississippi Valley the finest and most reliable and guaranteed quality of Southern printing. Manufacturing works, Tangipahoa, Louisiana. Business office, No. 145 Jackson street, New Orleans.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

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 the thirteenth day of March, 1873, William B. McDonald, an old and worthy citizen of this State, was brutally murdered at Vermilion, 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 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 the parish of Jackson, that the person or persons for the same furnished the information which led to the arrest and conviction of the said murderer or murderers.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. BY THE GOVERNOR: WILLIAM WELLS, Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL DAY. The steamboat BRADISH JOHNSON will leave the foot of Beaubien street for Chalmette National Cemetery, on FRIDAY, MAY 24, 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 on board the boat.

W. G. JAMES, Commander of Post No. 1, Department of Louisiana, Grand Army of the Republic.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. New Orleans, May 7, 1873. Whereas, it has been made known to me that a small boy named EDDY KAUFMAN, aged about nine and a half years, was kidnaped 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 on which may lead to the arrest and punishment of the offender. And do hereby require upon all sheriffs and police officers to make a diligent search and inquiry for and try, so to restore him to his father.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor. P. G. DESLOMDE, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. New Orleans, April 21, 1873. Information having reached me that forged or fraudulent State Lottery tickets have been offered for sale, a large amount on the face value thereof being offered as an inducement to purchase thereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person engaged in so trafficking the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. P. G. DESLOMDE, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96 Canal Street.

SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen in Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great variety to customers.

CAUTION. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. I, WILLIAM C. SEAL, of the Parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the undersigned have been appointed trustees of the Louisiana State Lottery, and do hereby require upon all sheriffs and police officers to make a diligent search and inquiry for and try, so to restore him to his father.

NOTARIES. A. HERO, JR., Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

BUSINESS CHANGES. BY THE DEATH OF MR. DANIEL. (By the firm of H. BLUM, STEIN & CO., dissolved.) The undersigned will continue the same business at the old stand, under the style of STEIN & KLOPFER, SOLOMON STEIN, DANIEL KLOPFER, WILLIAM KLOPFER, 118 1/2 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

INSURANCE. TELTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 111 Gravier Street. Marine and River Risks.

First Fiscal Year. Premiums reported \$17,125 71. Fire, marine and river losses \$4,847 42. Retained profits, rebates, etc. \$3,222 15. Total amount of assets \$24,095 18.

DECLARED. Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent. Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent. Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES. Henry Abraham, E. L. Broussard, Joseph Kiser, S. A. Baumgardner, C. H. Miller, J. S. Selwartz, F. J. Johnson, M. Frank, W. Weisenbach, J. H. W. Jerns.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. Capital, \$100,000. Assets, December 31, 1872, \$100,000 00.

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 enforce immediately the collection of all overdue unpaid taxes by placing the same, not later than June 4, in the hands of the Attorney General for collection.

MEMORIAL DAY. The steamboat BRADISH JOHNSON will leave the foot of Beaubien street for Chalmette National Cemetery, on FRIDAY, MAY 24, 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 on board the boat.

W. G. JAMES, Commander of Post No. 1, Department of Louisiana, Grand Army of the Republic.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. New Orleans, May 7, 1873. Whereas, it has been made known to me that a small boy named EDDY KAUFMAN, aged about nine and a half years, was kidnaped 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 on which may lead to the arrest and punishment of the offender. And do hereby require upon all sheriffs and police officers to make a diligent search and inquiry for and try, so to restore him to his father.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor. P. G. DESLOMDE, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. New Orleans, April 21, 1873. Information having reached me that forged or fraudulent State Lottery tickets have been offered for sale, a large amount on the face value thereof being offered as an inducement to purchase thereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person engaged in so trafficking the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the