

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

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 1, 1873.

They make ice cream by steam in Erie, Pennsylvania.

A bust of Fred Douglass, by Mundy, is to be placed in the new City Hall, Rochester, New York.

Internal revenue collections in this district for the month ending May 31, 1873, amounted to \$145,311 01.

Miss Susie M. Johnson lectures before the Society of Spiritualists, to-day at Minerva Hall, on Clio street, morning and evening.

The ladies of Utica rejoice in showy "Modoc" hats, and also in bonnets styled "Scar-faced Charley" and "Boston Charley."

Experts at "three card monte" are doing well on most of the Western railroads. Our exchanges give frequent instances of their skill.

"Then hast loved me and left me—for twenty-five cents," is the inscription upon some sheet music in the window of a dealer.

Hon. John Lynch of Louisiana, is in Philadelphia, in attendance upon the sessions of Central Commission, now in session in that city.

The anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, was celebrated by his countrymen and women in St. Louis on Wednesday.

"Please shut the door" is the notice posted up by a restaurant keeper, to which a wag has added, in pencil, "and don't bolt your victuals."

"How one thing brings up another," said a lady absorbed in a pleasing retrospection. "Yes," replied the practical Dibbe, "an emetic, for instance."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says "Luca mounts the diatonic ladder with the tread of a queen." Yes, but how do queens tread ladders?

R. J. Gould, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, builder of the famous Gould steam engine, is on a brief visit to the Crescent City. He is stopping at the St. Charles.

Good Doble, the driver of Goldsmith Maid, is said to have eloped with the wife of A. S. Snyder, of San Francisco. The time made by Mrs. Snyder is not given.

The concert which was to have been given at Carondelet Hall on Tuesday last for the benefit of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church, has been postponed to Friday evening next.

A young lady while engaged in a conversation with a gentleman, spoke of having resided in St. Louis. "Was St. Louis your native place?" "Well, yes, part of the time," answered the lady.

A woman in Philadelphia shot her nephew fatally because he importuned her for ten cents with which to get a drink. What a rebuke the good woman gave to an intemperate young man!

The association having in charge the German Protestant Orphan Asylum hold their seventh annual festival at Delchaise grounds to-day and to-morrow. F. Delbonio is president of the society, and George Stromeyer secretary.

The Musicians' Protective Union Benevolent Association commenced their festival at the Fair Ground to-day. To-morrow the festival will conclude. Entertainment of an unusually attractive character will be presented.

The Postmaster General is not satisfied with the progress the contractors for furnishing postal cards are making, and it may be necessary to transfer the work to New York, where greater facilities can be had, both for the printing and transportation of the cards.

The services at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calhoun streets, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Special sermon in the evening to young men; subject, "Agrippa and Paul—a contrast." Hours of service: 11 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. Seats free and a cordial welcome for strangers.

Postal cards have not yet been received by Postmaster Ringgold. They have got into general use, however, in the large cities of the North and West for playing practical jokes, which is the only purpose to which they have yet been applied. As a means of disseminating general information they will doubtless be a success in the course of time.

Next Thursday evening, June 5, the Orleans Dramatic Association will give their second complimentary entertainment, of the present series, at the Varieties Theatre. The drama entitled "Black Sheep," adapted from Edmund Yates' novel, and which has never been played here, and the farce called "The Two Buzzards," will constitute the evening's entertainment.

The young gentlemen who compose Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Jr., met their lady friends last night at Carroll Hall, for the purpose of participating in the pleasures of a grand calico and May ball—their first. There was a goodly attendance of the beauties of the Third District and the time sped most merrily, the dance being prolonged to the midnight hour.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 P. M., on the premises, Nos. 308 and 310 New Levee street, near Erato street, First District, one street car. And at 5:30 P. M., on the premises, Nos. 250, 252 and 254 Peters street, First District, double engine steam boiler, pair of cotton scales, complete, and hoisting wrench, complete. For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Colonel A. H. Ryan, general agent for the Mississippi, Onatchita and Red River, and also for the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans Railroads, who has been for some months in this city, receiving and forwarding material for the construction of these roads, took his departure for New York yesterday evening. He reports the latter named road, which is building westward, as already completed from Chicot, on the Mississippi river, to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a distance of seventy-two miles. The Colonel is the right sort of a man, genial and full of energy. He has made many warm friends here, who part from him regretfully.

THE NEW PARTY SCHEME.

Since it has become apparent that the Fusionists have no longer a ghost of a chance to come into the coveted offices, there has been a rapid disintegration of its component elements. The Liberals blame the Last Ditchers for their defeat, while the latter retort upon their accusers, and both join heartily in laying a good share of the blame upon the Reformers. There is no longer amity and brotherly love in the Democratic hive. Some of the more active of the leaders of the late Fusion party openly propose a new organization. They profess to discover an absolute necessity for a new party. In laying down the programme for this change in the political community, they have offered something in the way of compromise. They propose to organize on the basis of a division of the honors. They are willing to draw their principles from the Republicans, provided the officers are selected from the other side. Evidently they desire to have all that is best of both parties in the new departure business they expect to establish. Shrewd politicians are aware that the formation of a new party that can succeed is too big a contract for a minority to undertake. That unless they can break up the majority, it will make little difference by what name the opposition is known. Hence, we see an attempt to cultivate and educate Republicans up to the notion. If three or four prominent leaders of our party meet together in a chance way, and exchange a few words by way of courtesy, the circumstance is at once seized upon to prove that "things are working." For instance, the Herald, which is conceded to be the leader in this new party business, learned on Friday that a number of Republicans were seen together in one room, at the Customhouse, and straightway seized on that occasion to prove that they were at work on a new structure.

In the office of Thomas Ong, assessor at the Customhouse, were to-day assembled this ominous crowd. Kellogg, Sheldon, Snyder, Longstreet, Southworth, Dillingham, Ong et al. of this number, it is believed the coming men are Representative Sheldon for Governor and James Ingraham for his Assistant.

Some of the gentlemen mentioned were truly in the office of Mr. Ong; but nothing was said and probably nothing thought about the Herald's new grand idea. If any of the gentlemen had been asked what they thought about the proposition for a new party, the answer would probably have been that the Republican party suited them well enough. The movement is fatally defective in this, that it does not originate with the majority party at all, but comes from a segment of the minority, anxious to get out of a losing business.

A new party now is simply another name for a new election. The disorganized followers of the Fusion banners are not without hope that they can imbue our people with the same spirit of discontent that afflicts them. A change in the administration is the great object. Any change, they argue, will be for the better so far as they are concerned, for doubtless in the next contest they would skillfully manage to be found on the winning side. But the real object of the move is concealed, and a profession of faith put forward instead. The manifesto was officially announced in the Herald of Friday. We gladly copied the whole thing as good Republican doctrine. We might have gone further and claimed the sentiments, the ideas, and to some extent the language as our personal property, for we have taught this doctrine since 1867; we have beaten the Democracy on many fields because they opposed it, and have recently had the satisfaction of seeing a Republican State administration that was pledged to stand upon such a platform elected by the people. As the new party men have borrowed so liberally from us, they ought not to stop from motives of modesty. They have appropriated our principles, let them accept our candidates. As these are already elected to hand, the expenses, worry, excitement and labor attendant upon a new election may be put off for three years. We shall welcome the accession of the limited number of Democrats who want a new party into our ranks. If they conduct themselves as good citizens until the proper time comes for a new distribution of offices, we will ask our friends to let them come in for such a share of the benefits as their zeal and services shall seem to entitle them to. Our new allies in Republicanism can in the meantime make themselves very useful and render good service to the cause by upholding the hands of Governor Kellogg and the other State officials, and thus aid in giving effect at once, without the delay necessary for a new election, to those kindly sentiments toward all men, regardless of color, which it is the proclaimed purpose of the new party to uphold. Naturally, when the time comes to hold another convention to nominate officers, our new converts will be permitted to come in and vote; but for the present, we see no reason to disturb the verdict of seventy thousand voters merely because there has been a number of cases of decided change of heart. Any little suggestions from them looking to that end before the next election will have to be ruled out of order. And we adhere to the opinion that the proper time to hold this election will be such as is prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana.

MODERATION.

This is emphatically a fast age, not in the slang sense of the word, but in sober earnestness. Everything and everybody moves more rapidly than of yore. The earth, they say, is getting nearer to the sun, and all its inhabitants are on the qui vive. It appears as if life had imbibed steam as the element of life—had become inspired by the spirit of telegraphy and inflamed by that of gunpowder. Certainly our daily life is so influenced by these potent agencies that the old slow and sure methods of our ancestors have become in all things intolerable to us. Who nowadays, after having passed the season of early youth, which owns such a wealth of time that it begets not to waste it in indolent enjoyment; who now-a-days would think of taking a journey afoot as a

pleasure trip, to be spent in loitering beside shady streams, putting up by night in lonely farmhouses, and observing among the simple country folk the manners and characteristics of unsophisticated rusticity? Unsophisticated rusticity—is there yet such a thing? Has the progress of the age left a single village in the land unvisited by new patent improvements, a single hamlet so small, so contented, as not to look forward to a time in the "immediate future" when its main street shall be intersected by a railroad, and its rank among rival townlets be raised by the dingy dignity of a depot?

It is, with few exceptions, only the very prosaic whose minds can not follow the race of improvement, and the very poetic, whose imaginations soar above and beyond material progress, that are not carried away by the rage for novelty, especially that form of novelty which promises speed in the attainment of one's object. Business plans are formed on a gigantic scale. The nimble penny of the proverb is disdained, not for the slow pound—even pounds must now be nimble—but for gains as rapid as those bestowed by the genie of an Arabian tale. Hence the stupendous schemes of public plunder in which so many men of high standing have not scrupled to engage. It is not so much the power or the luxury afforded by the possession of wealth as the intense excitement accompanying its acquisition and obtainable by its means which leads men to risk for its sake everything which honor holds dear—self-respect, reputation, the society of the good, even personal liberty. Yes, for in the eager rush of this haste to be rich many who started out, intending to use only honest means, have gone so far as to perform deeds whose legal consequences should be a felon's cell.

But it is not in business alone that the prevailing thirst for excitement is seen. It has invaded almost every department of human affairs. Even the old poetical adage, "art is long," seems in danger of being falsified. Not art in the highest sense, of course—that can not be hastened. A great painting or statue or epic poem takes as long to finish now as when the genius of Michael Angelo, Raphael or Leonardo da Vinci illuminated the halls and galleries and cathedrals of Rome and Florence with their unfading works; when Phidias, Myron or Praxiteles turned stone and bronze to life; when Dante's immortal lines first thrilled with enthusiasm an admiring world. Art, then, in the highest acceptance of the term, is still long; but there is a cheap form of art that amply satisfies the requirements of the time for rapidity of execution. The sun-scratched photograph has to a great extent supplanted the elaborate portrait in oil or the delicately finished miniature on ivory. The gaudy chromo is substituted for the fine engravings, by means of which persons of taste obtained in slower times a comparatively accurate notion of the famous pictures of antiquity. These lastard arts are well enough for those whose means will afford no better; but every one who is able would do well not to rest content with their cheap abundance, but occasionally look upon works of real excellence, if he can not own any; works whose performance cost time, labor and genius.

In literature, likewise, the prevailing desire for startling effects has produced a modification of public taste, which now demands stronger lights and shades than were approved by our more moderate forefathers. The polished periods of Addison, which charmed the wits of Queen Anne's day, and have charmed many since, are now regarded as tame; and even the genial humour of our own Irving is voted "slow," out of date. The intellectual palate of our day—among the refined—demands the broad caricature of a Dickens or the pungent satire of a Thackeray; while among the grosser nothing will satisfy the appetite for stirring emotions but that class of writing called "sensational." On the stage the same symptoms of morbid craving for excitement are visible. Shakespeare, indeed, holds his own, but all inferior caterers for public amusement in the theatrical line are driven from the boards by that same demand for sensation which rules in literature. Tableaux which strike the eye with their artificially posed figures, and their blue, gold and crimson lights, lascivious ballets in which grace is utterly sacrificed to impure suggestion, opera bouffe wherein iniquity, flouts unveiled, realistic melodramas whose chief attraction consists in the introduction of "a real pump and wash-tub"—these are the kinds of dramatic performance that "draw." They attract full houses; they keep people's eyes open (very wide, sometimes), whereas your genteel comedy, representing fine shades of character and incidents resembling those of real life, invites scant audiences and unfiled cash boxes.

This prevailing hunger for excitement and rapid living is telling on our physical condition; so say the medical men. Its results may be seen in the great increase of apoplexy and heart disease, both produced by overtaxing the brain and overworking the emotional nature.

How is it to end? Are we to go on so wearing out by over-friction this mortal machine, made to run so short a time even with good usage; hurrying through this life as if with contempt; treading all its simple pleasures under our feet as we rush onward after unknown joys; or shall we pause, and, calling to mind that the past is gone, the future is uncertain, the present alone is ours, begin to enjoy that present with a moderation which shall entail no mortgage on the future?

POLITICS AND LABOR.

Immediately after the war the "sham Democracy" of the North began to gather the reins of government. Had they not paid the taxes? Had they not aided to extinguish the folly of State rights? Were they not war Democrats? Would they not acquire popularity by persuading the people to resist the redemption of the currency? As for their Southern supporters, paw! They would obey through their head men, as they had always done.

Blair began it, even before the close of the war, by effecting a surreptitious admission into the Confederate camp and councils. He told their leaders to surrender, and the Democratic party would reinstate them in their former positions. So these commandments at the North instructed their lieutenants at the South to evade or resist the government and laws. These lieutenants, too old and too cunning to be either progressive or wise, issued their orders, and for more than four years there was a conflict between the inevitable authority of the federal government and the ill-advised and ineffectual resistance of a disarmed people. At last this people began to see that the "sham Democracy" of the North wanted their power to make a Tammany Hall of Congress, while the disarmed politicians who obeyed their orders wished to be reinstated in their seats in Congress and foreign missions. With that instinctive wisdom which spreads through a whole people like a beneficent epidemic, the Southern people saw the game playing at their expense. Soldiers, they had vindicated their courage. Toilers and taxpayers, they saw that this agitation to overthrow the federal administration enhanced their labor, depreciated their property, and terrified the laborer in their fields. So these followers halted and stood fast. They refused obedience to those who wished to use their interests as a scaffold to rebuild their own political fortunes. Virginia led the way by thrusting out these fallacious advisers. She elected a federal General Governor. So she has peace, order, immigration. She has increased her State debt a dollar. She commands the confidence of the whole North. Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Mississippi and Alabama followed this lead in irregular succession. The last stand of the sham Democracy was in Louisiana. Here the dead beats of other States rallied—here, tramping over our commerce and agriculture, they made their last fight. All the tactics of Tammany have been tried—a candidate who had opposed the sham Democracy all his life—an entangling alliance with their opponents—riots, violence and a sullen submission to the powers they had provoked. At last Louisiana seems convinced that her people and prospects have been used for no other purpose than to replace Tammany and its Southern satellites in office. The people refuse to follow further. Tammany has found Tweed and Greeley a lead too heavy to bear from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Louisiana follows as the last Southern State in social and industrial reconstruction. We will give a proof of the manner in which party politics and business are connected. As Tammany takes charge of Southern politics, so the New York Bulletin assumes the guardianship of our cotton crop. True, the Bulletin is conducted in the interest of the consumer, but our people have scarcely begun to rely upon the collected facts of our own Cotton Exchange. From the Bulletin's report we make the following comparative summary of the state of cotton industry in the several Southern States:

As to the increase or decrease of acreage planted in cotton in each State this year as compared with last:

North Carolina increases five to ten per cent, say average seven and a half per cent. South Carolina increases ten per cent. Tennessee increases five to twenty per cent, say average twelve and a half per cent. Georgia increases five to ten per cent, say average seven and a half per cent. Alabama increases about two and a half per cent. Mississippi increases ten per cent. Texas increases fifteen per cent. From every State except Louisiana an increase of acreage is reported.

COMPARISON OF LABOR METEY.

South Carolina, supply about the same as last year, but results better, owing to capital and labor working more in harmony. Tennessee, supply sufficient. Georgia, some sections scarce, owing to emigration to Mississippi and Arkansas (not to Louisiana). Alabama, about the same as last year. Louisiana, "supply adequate to demand." It is added:

In some instances, we find better results from the same hands, owing to more harmonious relations having been established between the planting and laboring classes. Our reports also pretty generally indicate that the negroes are being less diverted from work than formerly by their devotion to politics.

That is, as the colored people find more kindness at the hands of their employers, they cease to take that interest in politics which they deemed essential to their safety.

THE BUMMERS AND BOMB-PROOF COURTMARTIAL THE SOLDIER.

It is not merely in religion that teachers assume a dictatorial tone toward those who profess their creed. This arrogance creeps into politics also. Men who in the social circle are not esteemed as authority, so soon as they grasp an editorial pen between their fingers begin to order folks around as if with the authority of a cardinal and the very least.

The Missouri Republican (Democrat) is performing this part of political pastor. It is now berating that part of its political flock that would not vote for Greeley, and that would vote for Grant. Taking as its text the recent appointment of Colonel George Williamson as minister to Central America, it says:

We furiously resented the fusion of Democrats and Republicans upon another ticket, and when Horace Greeley was nominated at Baltimore he took his stand with those ultra Democrats, Henry A. Wise, Charles O'Connor and A. H. Stephens. High bids are made for prominent Confederates, not as recruits for the Republican party, but as personal adherents of President Grant, and as the nucleus of a new power in the South.

Why, Thomas-Arbecket himself never manifested a more arrogant control over the action of others than does this petty political priestling. There is another phase of unsurpassed arrogance in these quoted paragraphs. During the war be-

tween the sections there was at the West and North a nondescript class calling themselves "State rights Democrats." Many of them enjoyed wealth and influence to keep personally out of the fight, but Herod was nowhere in the race of military achievement of these "war Democrats" as they were self-christened. After the fight they resumed their positions as the leaders of the South, and counseled a resort to agitation, and a servile obedience to the rescripts of Tammany Hall. This right to Southern obedience has extended West, and the Missouri Republican, as a deputy whipper-in for Tammany, is cracking its small whip over men, any one of whom, from the chief of a corps d'armee down to the humblest private, stands immeasurably above the sub-Tammany scribbler on the roll of honor. And as for the scribe who executes orders to defame warriors and gentlemen, who is he? Did he or his employer fire a gun for the Confederate cause? Did either of them stand with Williamson, or Wise, or Longstreet? Was either of them with Longstreet at any of the hundred battlefields in which he illustrated his fidelity to the cause he had chosen? Was either present when he laid down his sword with Lee, and gave his parole with Lee, and kept his parole with Lee?

Yet these men who fought must go to these men who were safe under the immunities of federal protection and ask leave to take any political step whatever.

Just see what an aristocracy of opinion we have among us. This Republican, pretending to be free trade, supported a high protectionist, claiming to be Democratic, voted for a candidate who despised the "sham Democracy." This Democrat took a radical, abolition, high tariff, John Brown Republican. Of course, from its superior and supreme authority, it could take any course it chose. It was infallible. When, however, men of honor and courage decided to support another Republican for the same office, these men are denounced as suspicious. We may suppose that when there was any fighting to be done, if Longstreet or Williamson had been seeking recruits in St. Louis, these dictatorial Tammanyites would have been found snugly fixed up with exemptions. It is only when the fighting ceased these fellows began for the first time to get real mad. When Longstreet and Williamson had ceased a gallant and glorious defense in the field, and accepted the federal amnesty, these bomb-proof warriors come out of their holes, and question the motives of those who fought. They court-martial Longstreet, Williamson and Wise, sentence them to degradation, and order them to report to the Missouri Republican and its war-skulkers for a thorough or regular discharge!

We vindicate these soldiers from the unworthy insinuation that they are the dupes of "high bids." We apprehend it would have taken a "high bid" and several yoke of oxen to have drawn the publisher of this insinuation to Gettysburg, or to any other battle-field in which Longstreet led his division for no bid or pay at all. We vindicate these soldiers because they are striving to make peace, and restore prosperity; because they are aiding the federal soldier in renewing the relations which once existed between the sections. These who impute mercenary motives to gallant men belong to a class of insects whose stench is far worse than their sting, yet we feel an impulse to crush them wherever we see them crawling over a character with no other instinct than to irritate or pollute it.

OUR SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

This staple has become an article of prime necessity, and has passed from the category of luxuries into that of essentials. The consumption of sugar by the people of the United States is estimated at forty pounds a head. The whole amount imported is nearly six hundred thousand tons. The New York report says: "With the rapid strides this country has made in the consumption of sugar, the crop of Louisiana, in the reduced yield of the past few years, has ceased to have any important bearing upon our market prospects." This should attract the attention of those who fancy the consumers of the United States dependent on us for their supply. One fact is, however, surprising. Our foreign supply; New Orleans only imported last year about two and a half per cent of that supply—not one-sixth as much as Boston or Baltimore, and not one-fourth as much as Philadelphia. The disparity of molasses imported in 1872 is still more striking. Of 13,167,398 gallons, New York received fifteen and one-third millions, Boston five and a half millions, Philadelphia fourteen and a half millions, Baltimore nearly three millions, and New Orleans less than one million, or about two and one half per cent. Yet New Orleans is the gateway on the most direct route to the whole interior West. Suppose there are in this region twenty million consumers, then New Orleans should import for her 250,000 tons of sugar. Why does it seek the ports of the East? Why prefer the coasters and railroads of the East to the steamships, boats and railroads of the West? Take the freights on these tons, and they would give more than three millions of dollars to our shipping and factors. This singular avoidance of the best port and the best route can alone be attributed to the omission on the part of our merchants to organize this valuable commerce.

New York has gained in her sugar importations, and says:

For no inconsiderable portion of this gain we believe that we are indebted to the recent release of our commerce from the burdensome tolls exacted in former years by the quarantine authorities. We congratulate the mercantile classes upon their deliverance from the odious and onerous thrall which they have been subjected to for so long a period by political favorites, and hope the reform will be a permanent one.

New Orleans has suffered great interruption of her tropical trade by the restrictions of quarantine. It is to be hoped New Orleans will regain her position as

an importer of all tropical products consumed in the West.

RATHER COMPLIMENTARY.

Were it not for the special request to publish, which accompanied the following characteristic letter from our friend Blackburn, it would have been laid carefully away among our private papers:

ROMER, La., May 25, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I must drop you a word of good cheer for your continued and increasing good work in a good cause. If there were no such paper as the REPUBLICAN published in New Orleans the prospects of the Republican party would indeed be dark in this State. I venture to say that nowhere in the United States is there any other paper upon which so much depends as yours—so much in the cause of truth and justice and good government. I say this not flatteringly, but encouragingly, if you please, because it is true and because the good of the State demands that it should continue. Your paper has the character of being the best newspaper in the State, and the most reliable in all things, even among the most bitter of the opposition. Frequently I am asked for a copy by such men—so kind and so true, what is "going on." This was particularly so during the late "unpleasantness" in the Teche region.

Well, I trust you may "live long and prosper," to use an emphatic phrase from "Old Rip."

I wish to send my special compliments to those prominent colored men who "did the thing" so handsomely with Senator Carpenter on his recent visit to your city. And all Republicans here rejoice in the general triumph attending Carpenter's visit.

Tell "Chips" to study the life of Joseph more carefully before he again undertakes to sketch his character. It was Thackeray who dreamed that dream about the lean line. Joseph only interpreted the dream for the king.

Truly, etc.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

For the information of those who may not have time to examine the revenue laws for themselves, we state that section fifty-eight of the act of 1871 applies to all taxpayers in the State. The words "except in the parish of Orleans" do not occur in the section, as stated by a correspondent of the Picayune. The penalties that may be avoided by a compliance with act No. 46 are those incurred by delinquent taxpayers, who have been returned to the State Auditor as such. The State charges up twenty-five per cent a year against them. This penalty was suspended for ninety days. The last day of grace will be the fourteenth of June.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

78.....Camp Street.....78 Entrance, No. 4, Natchez street.

Professor Mitchell having assumed the management of the above old and reliable institution, proposes taking a limited number of young, middle-aged and old men for instruction during the summer months, in English Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, etc. At special reduced rates. FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN TO BE HAD AT ANY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN NEW ORLEANS. Pupils can attend any time of day or night, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. R. MITCHELL, Business Manager. Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. m31 3m

A CARD.

CASSIDY'S HOTEL, PASS CHRISTIAN. This newly-established and well-located Hotel will be opened to the public for the season beginning JUNE 1, 1873. It is well supplied with all that can tend to the comfort of the guests, and no pains will be spared to make the table first class in every particular. For further information apply to the proprietor, CASSIDY'S HOTEL, No. 174 Gravier street, m31 3m

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

State Officers Ordered to Military Duty. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Order. 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.

Blanks and necessary information can be obtained at the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. HENRY STREET, Adjutant General. m31 2p

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

73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. m32

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL INK WORKS.

COLLINS & JOHNSON, Proprietors and Manufacturers. We refer 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. m32 1/2 12p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

SHOPPING.

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on order 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. m32 1/2 12p

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office. NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1873.

To Mr. Tax Collector, parish: You are hereby notified to enforce immediately the collection of all overdue unpaid licenses by placing the same, not later than JUNE 15, 1873, in the hands of the Attorney General for collection. Up to and including the last day of June, pro-viso, you are authorized to receive all of the four months of the general fund, for current taxes, in Auditors warrants bearing date subsequent to January 1, 1873.

On and after July 1, 1873, you will comply with the requirements of Circular No. 5, and collect two mills of said general fund in United States currency. Very respectfully, CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. m31 2p 4p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a small boy named RUDY KAUFMAN, aged about nine and a half years, was kidnapped in the city of New Orleans about the 15th 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 I do hereby authorize upon all sheriffs and police officers to search diligently for and apprehend said boy, so as to restore him to his father.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor. P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. m31 2p

ACT NO. 46—DELINQUENT TAXES. TO THE PUBLIC.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office. NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1873.

I desire to call the attention of all citizens owing delinquent taxes to the fact that act No. 46 of the last session of the Legislature expires by its own limitation on the fourth day of June next, and that it will be impossible for them to avail themselves of its provisions remitting interest and penalties. After that day the stringent provisions of act No. 47, under the revenue law of 1871, will be applicable, and the revenue officers of the State will have no option but to enforce the law, even harsh it may be. It will be their duty to institute suit in every case, which will involve not only the payment of the tax and the heavy penalty of fifty per cent, but the costs of court, which in many cases will be greater than the penalty, and often greater than the tax.

All these results may be avoided by paying promptly the amount of delinquent tax due before the fourteenth of June, and I would respectfully urge all persons owing such taxes to avail themselves of the privileges of the law by complying with its terms.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. m31 2p 5p

MARSHAL'S SALES.

James Lusk et al. vs. Steamboat Republic. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana—By virtue of a writ of vendition exponens, now directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the residence of the plaintiff, on Canal street between Old Levee and Peters streets, in this city:

THE STEAMBOAT REPUBLIC, her tackle, etc., now lying below Canal street, right bank of the river. Terms cash—At time of adjudication. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-first day of May, 1873. R. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal. m31 2p 1/2 3p

Aristide Miltenberger vs. John F. Pollock, Administrator—No. 6105.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—By virtue of a writ of sequestration and sale in aid thereof, now directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, July 5, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the residence of the plaintiff, on Canal street between Peters and Old Levee streets, in this city:

A TRACT OF LAND, known as the MORGAN PLANTATION, immediately in the rear of the estate of P. P. Rubin and Messrs. Allen and Hamilton, about seven miles above the mouth and from the mouth of the Bayou Rouge, containing about twenty arpents tract, more or less, with the buildings thereon, together with the side line opening in the rear, bounded above by lands of J. T. and William Nolan, and Allen Rubin, and below by the lands of J. T. Rubin, and said estate of P. P. Rubin, now by those of John A. Bird, James L.