New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 3, 1873.

A man is obliged to keep his word when nobody will take it.

Captain William B. Braxton, of the Ninth Cavalry, has resigned.

"Innocents Abroad." Mark Twain and Aimee sailed on the same steamer.

The Beecher-Tilton-Bowen scandal is breaking out again in the New York papers with renewed virulence.

A young lady studying French, and finding that "belle" meant "fine," told some one in a letter that "we had a great deal of belle weather lately."

Another murder in Franklin parish. Dick Fuller shot and killed a man named Trait, on Big Tree Creek, Monday week. Fuller was not arrested.

The Delhi *Chronicle*, published in Franklin parish, advises the colored people to keep out of secret meetings if they know when they are well off.

Mr. J. Ansell Burbank has been appointed postmaster in the parish of St. Charles and according to the *Herald*, of that parish gives great satisfaction to the people.

According to the Methodist statistics, the increase of their denomination in the United States for twenty years has been fifty per cent greater than the increase of population.

A leave of absence for six months on a surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully and Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, of the Nineteenth Infantry.

The first good use we have heard of a postal card being put to was when a thief wrote to Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, the other day, telling him how to recover a coat which he, the thief, had stolen from the famous divine.

A Des Moines paper thinks it is a very curious state of affairs that the Iowa farmer must sell two bushels of ripe corn to get money enough to buy a can of sweet corn put up green, and holding less than one quart.

We are informed that some gentlemen, apprehending the use that will doubtless be made of postal cards, when received, have called on Postmaster Ringgold to forbid the sending of these missives to their private residences.

A will is registered in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, which contains the following remarkable clause: "I also give to my beloved wife one red cow, one three-year old colt, and the remainder of the kitchen and household furniture."

According to the New York *Graphic* postal cards have already been voted a nuisance in England, where the people have given them a three years' trial, and a proposition forbidding their use is already being discussed.

Mr. R. J. Gould, of Newark, New Jersey, the manufacturer of the well known Gould steam fire engine lately introduced into this city with such perfect satisfaction, has been in this city some days and leaves for Galveston this morning.

A Mexican paper, in a laudatory article on Jose Maria Iglesias, the new Chief Justice of Mexico, and his behavior during the war with the United States in 1847, says: "He abandoned the dear soil of his native country rather than to see it profaned by the invader."

A young man living near Detroit inquired of the city officials if they were going to celebrate the fourth of July. "Because," said he, "if you are going to sling powder and have a whooping old time, I want to get a red woolen shirt and a new pair of boots, and come in with Sarah."

Milwaukee has long been celebrated as having the finest lager beer made in this country. It has now a new school board composed of the following gentlemen: Hundhausen, Kuenzle, Wasweiler, Zeigler, Schnurstein, Freitag, Koetting, Meinecke, Kasche, Ostermann and Trunk.

Colonel Mackenzie, of the Fourth cavalry, who recently administered so severe a whipping to the Kickapoo Indians on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, is a son of the late Commodore Alexander Slidell (Mackenzie) of the navy, and a nephew of the late John Slidell, of New Orleans.

A grand musical and dramatic entertainment is to be given at the Varieties Theatre this evening in aid of our Master Mark Kaiser, who is reported to have made great progress in his musical studies in Paris. We bespeak a good house for the New Orleans boy, who bids fair to become a famous violinist.

Yesterday was a harvest for State bond holders. Over $50,000 worth of over due coupons were redeemed. A whole crowd stood in line waiting their turn for the greenbacks. Enough money is on hand to pay all the January and February coupons, and place the State on its financial feet again. This is a glorious triumph.

Major William B. Hughes, quartermaster United States army, who has been relieved from duty in this department by Colonel H. C. Ransom, is soon to leave us for San Francisco, California. The Major is fortunate in his new assignment to duty, as it takes him where his family resides. He is a modest and unassuming gentleman, and an efficient officer in his department of the army.

Mr. Thomas Mason, of the well known New Orleans branch of the mercantile firm of North, Brush & Mason, left our city last evening by rail for the West. This firm has transferred its business from here to St. Louis. By our loss in this change that city has gained two able and upright merchants in the persons of G. W. Brush and Thomas Mason.

Joaquin Miller, in addition to his other high moral antecedents, was—so the Oregon papers say—fifteen years ago the head chief of the Modoc tribe, as well as the husband of one of its fairest squaws. He lost caste among his followers, however, by organizing a raid on the white settlement of Yreka, and afterward backing out. The tribe subsequently repudiated him, and drove him out of their camp. Society took him up when the savages abandoned him.

NO NEED OF A NEW PARTY.

In an admirable essay upon the evil of parties attributed to one of the wisest English statesman is found this passage:

It is time, therefore, that all who desire to be esteemed good men, and to procure the peace, the strength and the glory of their own country, by the only means by which they can be procured effectually should join their efforts to heal our *national dissions*, and to change the narrow spirit of party into a diffusive spirit of public benevolence.

A century of experience and experiment since the ministry of Walpole, have proved the wisdom of this advice, and the spirit of party, with the corruptions of party, no longer obstruct the peace of the English people.

Here in America now, as in England formerly, men who rejoice in keeping alive and in exasperating party divisions—not divisions on principle, for they will sink these in any casual bargain for gain—but to maintain a state of social combat, in which they may either aspire to a command or a contract. In the language of another period: "Since those parties which subsisted formerly are quite extinguished, notwithstanding all the wicked endeavors of some men who can have no merit but party merit, nor safety but in faction to revive them."

Present parties have quarreled themselves out of breath. The "sham Democracy"—as Mr. Greeley always called them—have exhausted every alias, and have played the confidence game entirely out. It is now proposed to renew this strife by christening parties anew, and forming again for the conflict which has so distracted the country. We do not know that these malcontents in the South will be satisfied with any form of adjustment. It is a piece of authentic but unwritten history that just after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln an informal meeting of prominent men, among whom were General Winfield Scott, Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, was held to confer upon the probable course of the sectional conflict then about to open. Mr. Seward held his well known opinion that the war would be short. General Scott maintained that it would be a bloody and long war, extending certainly for three years. "But, then," said Mr. Seward, "it will be over and peace will be restored." "No," said General Scott, "you will then have a longer war with the *non combatants*."

Another new party is a new campaign of the non combatants; nor shall we have peace until they shall be in office or in their coffins. Why do we need a new party? Is not the Republican party wide enough, true enough, strong enough to contain every citizen of the Union? Is there a citizen of the South ashamed to bear the same name with Jefferson and Henry and Madison and Monroe and Clay and Crawford? Read the Republican form of government laid down in the constitution. Free religion, free speech, free press, free assemblage and free petition. The right to bear arms, security against unreasonable search and seizure, speedy trial by jury, moderate bail. These are some personal rights guaranteed, notoriously at the instance of Southern republicans. It was upon this platform that Southern republicans fought monarchists and federalists. The late amendments of the constitution only admit the colored people to the enjoyment of these rights of all mankind. Will the Southern republicans abandon the benefits of these guarantees because they have been extended to others? It would be unreasonable to suppose such insanity. From Magna Charta—through the despotic Stuarts and the stolid Guelphs, through the blood of two great revolutions the same race has steadily followed his purpose of human freedom. It culminated in the American bill of personal rights, the highest and holiest of charters. It struck out those fancy divisions of king, lords, clergy, commons, which cumbered the old system and made those cups and balls called "checks and balances" necessary. It substituted the direct relations between the people and their agents. These republican reformers framed a dome under which all the oppressed rushed for shelter. Because the black people have acquired this common protection will the descendants of those who founded the structure be the first to abandon it? And where will they go? Back to the rotten and fraudulent sway of priests and kings led by priests. Into the lawless rule of a numerical rout. We have no such apprehensions. Human spite can wreak no such vengeance upon itself.

Why should not, then, the Southern people accept anew the doctrine inscribed almost as a decalogue by their great law givers? Many of them did not regard the colored man as entitled to these common rights. Perhaps he was not while recognized as a slave. He is now free. He has now the same rights with others. Why, then, object to the principles of our government because some of its constituents may not be acceptable? Many a person has come to America ignorant, bigoted, incapable of speaking a common language, and even devoted to the worship of pagan idols. These men have been made welcome. They have been invited into the South, and even sent for into the South. If, then, these men of all despotisms and of all heresies may worship in this temple of human freedom without defiling its altars, why should our people abandon the fane and even the religion built and bequeathed them by their fathers? Every principle of the Republican party has been accepted. Nothing save prejudice or a love of faction can prevent a union under its banners. Large, liberal, comprehensive as it is, what is the use of any new party? If there be any defects in the party administration, any discrepancy between the old and the new dispensation, reform and reconcile the variance. As members of the Republican persuasion you will have a right to discuss and amend the application of deeds to doctrines. As snarling outsiders intent only on decrying and destroying the republic, disaffected men are impotent for good as they are even incapable of doing serious mischief to any except themselves.

WHAT MAKES AN OFFICER.

The editorial columns of the REPUBLICAN, some weeks since, defined the authority of an officer in discussing the Colfax affair.

A correspondent takes up the subject and affirms that, so far as the appointing power is concerned, the nomination of an officer can not be revoked by the appointing power, because, having exercised the power, being divested itself of the power to designate, the act is complete so far as the appointing power is concerned. Thus: the executive nominates a collector of customs, and the appointment is confirmed and accepted. Very well. The officer is appointed so far as depends on the appointing power. Now, can this certificate of nomination and confirmation called a commission be vacated unless by positive act of removal or deprivation. Thus far our correspondent and the REPUBLICAN agree, but there is something else requisite to consummate the authority of an officer. There are others interested besides the executive and Senate. It is the public, among whom are ourselves. This official authority is to be exercised. The law passed by the popular representatives in part provides that before this nominee thus commissioned can perform an official act he shall take an oath of allegiance. He shall be free from any legal impediment, of felony, or, in some cases, of political opinions. The law requires in regard to many officers still more than this. The person commissioned to exercise an office must give bond and security, conditioned that he will perform his official trust and account for moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office. This oath and this bond must be given, not before the executive nor the Senate, but before the judiciary, an independent and substantive constituent of the appointing power in such cases.

No man, then, who may have been designated and commissioned an officer has consummated his office until he shall have complied with the law under which the executive shall have nominated and the Senate confirmed him. Let us test the reasons of this practice by an argument drawn, if you will, from the inconvenience of disregarding it.

An executive nominates, and a Senate confirms to office an alien, a felon, or an insolvent person. Such an accident may be supposed to happen from ignorance or false representations. The alien could not take the oaths required by law. The felon would be *ipso facto* incapable to take office. The insolvent could give no sufficient surety. Would it be reasonable to say each of these men is an officer, because he has been commissioned by the executive? Then what is the use of requiring an oath or a bond of office? If a man holding this commission is an officer *de jure*, then is he independent of the law, and then might an executive qualify whom he pleased by his own signature alone. The REPUBLICAN controverted the legal authority of Mr. Nash, styling himself sheriff of Grant parish, because, even if he had been nominated and confirmed as published, and commissioned as sheriff, he had not yet complied with certain conditions indispensable to the consummation of his office. He had never been sworn in court, nor given bond with surety approved by the court, and so was no officer. The executive could not have reclaimed his power of appointment in this case until the commission should have been avoided by failure of the nominee to comply with the law or by regular amotion from office. There are, then, three essentials to official authority: 1. Nomination. 2. Confirmation, both signified by certificate or commission. 3. Qualification. Any one of these conditions omitted, the person claiming office is without legal authority, and his acts are void for intrusion into office.

THE AX AT THE ROOT.

The *Picayune* says:

As elections are now usually managed a perfectly competent but poor man stands no chance against a wealthy opponent of inferior ability and character. Candidates are assessed from twenty thousand dollars for Congress, down to ten dollars for a doorkeeper, and if they can not or will not pay, are threatened—a threat often executed—with having their names taken off the ticket. This ticket being the manufacture of a set of "political dead beats" and committee-room "hangers-on," who attend primary meetings, pack the delegations and manage, by noise and clamor, to push their men through the nominating conventions.

And adds:

Until the public opinion of the political parties of the country unites in a change for the better, our elections can only be a struggle for office as a place for plunder, and any one who at this time will read the papers of the day and their disclosures will be satisfied that our whole system of elections and appointments is rapidly becoming rotten from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot.

Here is published evidence that nominations are sold by political dead-beats and bought by those rich enough to pay for them. There follows a proposal in which we cheerfully unite—for a modification if not an entire stoppage, of the present method of making pecuniary assessments from candidates for office, avowedly to pay election expenses."

This is a reform that the taxpayers should inaugurate and insist on, for it is the root of all dishonest debt and excessive taxation.

Let us trace this system as we know it to operate: 1. There are bands each under the lead of an expert, who contracts for the support of such nominee as will pay best. 2. The nominee will pay in money and promises of office.

Take the office of sheriff, or coroner, or tax collector. The men wishing to become candidates for the principal and subordinate offices raise a purse, it may be of five or ten thousand dollars. They secure the nomination, which is in this city an election. The purchasers of these offices have no care or indeed capacity for understanding political or commercial questions. They take any political name that offers no impediment to success. We have instances in which some citizens of the oldest extraction have taken State offices under a Republican administration. Political principle constitutes no impediment to office with such persons. Now, will such incumbents who have bought the votes of other men hesitate to sell their own? Will he who may have been thus elected coroner, collector or sheriff turn to profit the favors he has purchased? Will his subordinates, partners in the purchase, refrain from speculating in the debts intrusted to them for collection, or from abusing the ignorance of the poor who fall into their official hands? The evil of a purchased seat in the Legislature is even greater. A needy member shoved into the Legislature by his creditors, or by a ring that has a use for him, sells his votes to any that will pay. Now, while a civil officer or his deputy can only cheat individuals out of larger or smaller sums, this needy legislator may sell a vote for five hundred dollars that will cost his constituents five million dollars, and mortgage them for a perpetual tax. It is said that expert railroad rings prefer not to bother themselves with the elections, but to buy the manufactured material, as the darkey stole the brooms, "ready made."

But let us suppose one of these candidates who has given a consideration in money for an office defeated at the polls or by adjudication. How impossible to satisfy him. He will agitate to overthrow the government to be installed. And his friends who have advanced their money also in the same enterprise will never submit. Usually if a competent man, pressed by his friends for an office be defeated, he will have sustained no serious loss and will be soon reconciled to his misfortune—if it be one to escape the duties and responsibilities of office. He who has bought and paid for an article which he does not get is not to be reconciled.

There seems one obvious mode to reform this evil. It is so to enforce by punishment and prosecution all violations of the law against bribery or the attempt at bribery as that no representative or official station shall be worth paying for. There is one other. Abate the party violences, and so dispense with nominating conventions. Allow every man, poor or rich, to run for office and give the office to him who, upon such competitive selection, shall have the most votes. The only strength of the bands consists in the division of parties. That division, suspended as to corporation and merely ministerial State offices, and the reform may be effected. The head men will have nothing to sell, and venal candidates will not put up money where the return is so precarious.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST RESUMED.

Holders of State bonds, on which interest has not been paid for about a year, visited the fiscal agency yesterday in sufficient force to make it lively around the Louisiana National Bank. The coupons on all old bonds were cashed as fast as presented, but there are injunctions against the redemption of others of a later date, and the holders of such are required to wait. The bonds issued to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, to the North Louisiana road, and some three or four other descriptions of issue are on the suspended list.

This may not be a proper subject for boasting, as it is generally understood that simply honest actions are duties, and what we owe. But there has been so much said to the discredit of poor Louisiana, that we feel like holding this latest effort up to the world as something that entitles her to credit. Certain it is that the payment of interest on the public debt is the death blow to the enemies of the Republican State administration.

A State that is unable, either from poverty or insubordination of its citizens, to pay its debt when due, or the interest thereon, is properly rated as contemptible throughout the world. Our enemies are well aware of this fact, and hence have made their great fight on tax resisting. If they could only starve out Governor Kellogg and his officials, the State would have fallen an easy prey into the hands of the Democracy, and we should have been favored with the most edifying homilies upon the patriotic duty of rallying to save the public credit. We should have been told that the "honor of our proud State is involved in the sacred promise to pay innocent third parties," especially such as hold Nashville railroad bonds, the levee bonds of 1866, and some of the issues of a still later date and of quite as doubtful character. The "burdens of the people," about which so much has been said, and which are heavy, as we know, would have been subordinate to the great aim of the Democracy to provide themselves with easy situations at the public expense.

Our financial difficulties occurred under a Republican administration, but the opposition are chargeable with the greater part if not all of the odium. They put their wisest heads together to devise schemes to involve the State further in debt; they used arguments which they know so well how to employ to persuade some of the least astute and least scrupulous Republican members of the Legislature to vote for some very wicked projects, and then attempted to persuade the people to repudiate the whole State debt because they knew that the potion they had assisted to create was created in fraud. But to a Republican administration is due the credit of defeating this attempt. The honest creditors of the State will get their dues, and we have reason to believe that the pretended obligations created without law to aid speculators who never expected to render any service for the money they obtained, will be separated from the debt justly and legally due and canceled by law. To this end, a very good beginning has already been made.

A NAME WANTED.

In our nomenclature he who comes to the country with no capital save his capacity and character, is a carpet-bagger. He who becomes convinced that Republican principles are best adapted to the wants of the South, is a scallawag; but there is a class long resident which retains their party name and sectional prejudices, and yet greedily joins both scallawag and carpet-bagger in any scheme of public plunder or private advantage. Modesty has thus far declined to bestow upon this class an appellation. History tells us of "Chievres, the rapacious minister of the German Emperor Charles V.," and "his journeymen" (for so were those Spaniards called, according to Dr. Geddes, "who did not care how much their country was plundered by foreigners provided they shared the spoils." Now, we suppose these fellows were called "journeymen" because they worked by the job, as our old residents who, without asuming the politics of the dominant power accepted a share of their spoils. These were partners in *commendam* as the civil law has it; or sleeping partners in slaughterhouse, or levee, or dredge contracts. The gamblers call such men as induce their own friends to lose money against the game, which they afterward divide with the gambler, "cappers" or "ropers." As these adroit allies plunder those from whom they have formerly received protection, it might be appropriate to dub them "Kickapoos." Any of these names would complete the descriptive category of those who make gain by an abuse of the powers with which the people may have entrusted their representatives. "Carpet-baggers," "scallawags," "Kickapoos"—this comprehends them all.

A CARD FROM JUDGE GERNON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1873.

E. R. Poole, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury for the parish of Orleans:

SIR—I have been apprised through the papers of an official letter from your body in connection with the discharge of certain powers within my jurisdiction. I have given the matters referred to my most serious consideration, and can assure you that I have not been remiss in seeking and obtaining, also, information which I concluded necessary in the premises. By a careful reading of the recent act of the Legislature establishing four municipal district police courts, you will find positively laid down the extent and limit of their powers. It is their peculiar province to judicially determine and execute the various ordinances of the city of New Orleans, and to exercise, further, such jurisdiction as pertains to the justices of the peace in the parishes beyond the limits of the parish of Orleans. In other words, it is an appendage of the city government to carry into effect municipal regulations, and, as a conservator of the peace of the State, to see that accused parties are properly held to appear and answer for offenses against the laws of the State.

Understanding these positions, I have never swerved from the discharge of what I humbly considered the strict line of my duty.

The court over which I preside is supported entirely by the city of New Orleans. The only revenue derived by the State is the faithful and honorable return of the fines and dues collected. This revenue, I am informed, is not sufficient to support the tribunals organized under the present system.

As you are well aware the city of New Orleans has to organize and support, as best it can, such methods as may seem feasible to carry on the proper municipal regulations.

As far as suits the purpose of this communication we will notice the institution called the "Workhouse."

Whether the number of prisoners be great or small, comparatively, the expense to the city is the same, and, according to frequently reiterated reports, the cost per prisoner averages about twenty-thirty cents per day. It has always been contended that this institution should be self-supporting.

Your honorable body is in error when it presumes that this court has endeavored to extend its jurisdiction by condemning any one to imprisonment and hard labor. I am well aware that in such matters the accused has a right to a trial by jury, but in cases arising under the violation of municipal ordinances, shall the accused be sent to the Parish Prison, where the charges to the city amount almost in the proportion of four to one. I am fortified in my conclusion by the able opinion of the Hon. T. Wharton Collens, who for many years presided with such ability and dignity over the Second District Court of the Parish of Orleans. In the case ex rel. James Tierney vs. M. Bowen, keeper of the Workhouse, he says:

"We learn from Blackstone Bacon and other common law authorities, that vagrancy is evidence of intention to commit crime. The fact that a man lives in idleness, without having visible means to support himself, affords just cause to apprehend that a crime is intended; that to obtain subsistance the idler will commit larceny, burglary, etc.; but since no positive crime can be alleged, and only an apprehension exists, there is only a case for the admonitory or preventive justice.

"The law requires, in the cases referred to by your honorable body, that such persons, for the good of society, should suffer a penalty for the benefit of society—such as a fine or giving bond, and in default a commitment to a house such as the workhouse, where, under the orders of the city administration, they may be engaged in some useful and ordinary work. This commitment, says Judge Collens, 'is not a sentence—it is not punitive; it is only provisional and conservatory, and comes to an end as soon as the conditions are complied with.'

"There are many points in this matter to which I could direct your attention, but feel satisfied I am submitting our views considering the abstract principles upon which I rely and for which I am supported. I call your especial attention to the condition of the city of New Orleans, of which corporation I am, in a measure, an officer. Struggling through adversity, burdened with debt, her citizens grievously taxed and her treasury virtually empty, appealing aloud to the State, can your honorable body suggest that these are the times to add even a farthing to such an incumbrance? I think not, and feel assured that your inquiries, as my services, have been exerted for the public good.

My decisions are at all times subject to review by courts of higher jurisdiction, and by them my errors can be corrected, and to their mandates I will cheerfully render obedience.

Justice, rendered impartially and economically, is demanded by society; and I know that his excellency the Governor of the State, by whose appointment I hold this office, desires that such considerations only shall influence the conduct of our city affairs and those behind the commissions under him.

Very respectfully,

M. GERNON,

Judge of First Municipal Police Court.

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ACT NO. 46—DELINQUENT TAXES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 21, 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 fourteenth of June next, after which time 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. 17, 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, however 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 very many cases will be greater than the penalty, and often greater than the tax.

All these results may be avoided by paying simply 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.

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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 employes in the several offices of the State of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, liable to military duty, forthwith enrol 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. my21 2p

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

To M., ——, Tax Collector, —— parish.

You are hereby required to enforce immediately the collection of all overdue unpaid licenses by placing the same, not later than June 6, 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 of the four mills of the general fund, for current taxes, in Auditor's warrants bearing date subsequent to January 1, 1873.

On and after July 2, 1873, you will comply strictly with the requirements of Circular No. 5, and collect two mills of said general fund in United States currency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

my17 6t 2p W

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 at office CASSIDY'S HOTEL, No. 172 Gravier street, New Orleans. my31 1m2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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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. my23 1y 1t2p

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

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NEW ORLEANS

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

78.....Camp Street.....78

Entrance, No. 45 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 Double Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geography, etc., at greatly 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 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager.

Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. my31 3m

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.

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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 on 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. my13

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

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

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

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier. fe23 6m

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, June 2, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT Pound, corner of Tricheart and Union streets—

ONE SORRELL HORSE, about twelve hands high, four white feet and white face.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on MONDAY, June 9, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.

No. 8—je1 1d

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Issues against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. RIMER BADER, President.

CHAS. KNOSTFELD, Vice President.

GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received.....$187,122 75

Fire, marine and river losses paid.....$31,647 59

Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc.....$92,253 65—123,901 24

$63,124 11

Total amount of assets.....$776,913 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,	S. Katz,
Louis Schneider,	A. Rimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. B. Schmidt,
S. J. Baumgarden,	Theodore Eilenthal
R. Step,	F. F. Del Bondio,
C. H. Siller,	Isaac Solomon,
H. Hicks,	S. L. Nasita,
J. N. Schwartz	Charles Engelke
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Rickert,
N. Weisenbach,	H. R. Gogreva,
F. Rodes,	J. R. Wilderman

oct3 1lm

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$200,000 00

Assets December 31, 1872.....722,841 24

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London.

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. Hitchcock, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Pavro,
C. T. Dugasson,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

fe14 1y

A CARD.

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 at office CASSIDY'S HOTEL, No. 172 Gravier street, New Orleans. my31 1m2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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. my23 1y 1t2p

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

AT

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

NEW ORLEANS

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

78.....Camp Street.....78

Entrance, No. 45 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 Double Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geography, etc., at greatly 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 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager.

Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. my31 3m

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.

ap2 1y2p

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 on 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. my13

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

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

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

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier. fe23 6m

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A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

fe14 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL

AND TOURNAMENT,

To be given by

Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company, No. 8,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR RELIEF FUND,

At the

FAIR GROUNDS,

On Sunday, June 15, 1873.

PROGRAMME.

Racing upon the main track to commence at 2 P. M.

PONY RACE—Not over fourteen hands high. Running one mile. Prize, $20. Entrance fee, $2 50.

PONY RACE—Not over fourteen and one half hands high. Running one mile. Prize, $25. Entrance fee, $5.

MILE TROT—Mule with buggy. Prize, $10.

HOUSEKEEPERS' RACE—One mile dash. Housekeepers to ride their own company's horse to best advantage. Prize, $10.

MILE PACING—Horse to buggy. Owners to drive. Prize, $25. Entrance fee, $5.

TROTTING RACE—Mile heats to harness. Already five entries.

MILE TROT, double teams