

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

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 4, 1873.

A manager is known by the company he keeps.

The way to treat a man of doubtful credit is to take a note of him.

A profane New Englander calls the Hoosier tunnel "a blasted bore."

This summer Whittier will be "Tenting on the Beach" at the Isle of Shoals.

A paper entitled "Benevolent Tidings" is sent out from Chicago. Its matter must be from foreign exchanges.

The latest miser struck a cork in the end of the bellows to save the little wind that was left in them.

A young husband calls his wife "Birdie," because, he says, she is always associated in his mind with a bill.

Heaven's sweetest music is played on the harp of kindness. Its chords may be touched by the smallest fingers.

Colonel M. V. Sheridan, a brother of the Lieutenant General, was lately married, in Chicago, to Miss Maggie Wray.

One of the best directions to follow for success in society is this: "Talk to the young ladies and listen when the old ones talk to you."

A convention of editors is proposed in the State of Pennsylvania to agree upon a provision in the new constitution relative to libels.

Young ladies who are disgusted with things in general, as many of them profess to be, are reminded that there are 300 nunneries in the United States.

When members of dramatic clubs put only the first letters of their names in a play bill, are we to suppose we witness their initial performance?

In a turkey stealing case at Norwich, the other day, a woman testified that she knew her turkeys "by their walk, their countenance, and their manner of roosting."

It is an Iowa preacher this time. He informs us that beyond a doubt the recent tornado in that State was the visitation of a special Providence to punish sinners.

"Who made you?" was asked of a small girl. She replied, "God made me that length," indicating with her hands the length of a new born infant, "I grew the rest myself."

The Bostonian, published by W. H. Scanlan, has been selected by Governor Kellogg and the printing committee to do the parochial and State printing for that parish.

A man at Macon, Georgia, recently eat potato to cure the dyspepsia. The physician who made the post-mortem examination says that not a trace of the disease remains.

A New Haven paper says a young lady there, twenty years of age, with luxuriant head of hair, has recently had it cut off and it weighed nine ounces. Rather a small head for Connecticut.

It is in Titus county, Texas, this time. A wild man, apparently about twenty-three years of age, has been captured. He is perfectly harmless. Eats nothing but raw meat and barks like a dog.

One pale, sad-looking young man whom one occasionally meets in the street are not consecutive, are not mourning the loss of a friend, and are not divinity students. They are breaking in tight boots.

A Waterbury man has christened his daughter Glycerine. He says it will be easy to prefix nitro if her temper resembles mother's. The man is living who will be blown up by that girl.

A German physiologist has discovered that tobacco smoking by boys "interferes with the molecular changes coincident with development of tissues, and makes the blood corpuscles oval and irregular at the edge." By this a boy who smokes can easily be detected.

On a recent trial in South Wales, to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the postoffice with a postage stamp on his forehead and requested to be sent by mail to a place he mentioned.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Auditor Clinton, in another column, addressed to taxpayers, which imparts valuable information to those interested. The fourteenth of June is an ominous day for delinquent taxpayers. How to avoid its evils is clearly shown by the Auditor.

The regular monthly meeting of the school board will be held this evening at the Council chamber, at the usual time. Considerable interest will attach to this session, since the committee on teachers will announce the names of the applicants for teacherships who have passed a successful examination.

Does a man disarm himself in order to get the advantage of an armed opponent in a fight for life, or does a swimmer tie a stone around his neck when about to swim a swollen river? Something quite as wise is the proposal to form a new party in Louisiana by a fusion of the old citizen element and the conservative colored element based upon negro equality and opposition to carpet-bagging, regardless of color. The strength and the only strength of the old-citizen party heretofore has been its pandering to the prejudice against what they call "negro equality." That source of power once abandoned they stand stultified, self-disarmed, without a flag, or a standard, and for a battle-cry they have to adopt the exclusive, unprogressive, un-republican slogan "Down with carpet-baggers, black or white!" If this is to be regarded as a political experiment it does not require much acumen to predict its complete failure. In the first place any proposal of alliance coming from the defunct Democratic, anti-civil-rights, star-car party to the colored element, must naturally be regarded by the latter with sharp distrust. The most ignorant plantation hand that ever afforded by his dullness and gaily under the chains of slavery an argument against emancipation, has mental power enough to appreciate the adage "you can't teach an old dog new tricks." Now, the trick of allowing to negroes absolute civil equality with their former masters, entrance to the dress circle at theatres, the privilege of drinking at the bar of first class saloons or hotels in company with our "old-est and best," the right to hire the front pews in the middle aisle of our fashionable churches, or to occupy the reserved seats at the races or other public gatherings; in short the right to do in public just as the white folks do—private social relations being a private matter—these things, these old masters can not learn. Yet on the faith that they are about to practice them, they invite the help and cooperation of the colored men against the party whose success has made such a state of affairs in any degree possible. Besides this attempt to cajole the blacks to their support by promises whose performances is so unlikely, the new "old mass" party, proposes with the aid of its dusky recruits, to effect the exclusion of "carpet-baggers, white and black," in other words of immigrants intending to claim and exercise all the rights of citizenship, political as well as civil. But this means the exclusion of all classes of emigrants, inasmuch as it is impossible to know beforehand who will adopt politics as a profession and who will not; who will run for an office as soon as the law qualifies him for holding one, or who will "stick to his last." Considering that the greatest need of this State just now is an influx of capital and labor, this attempt to revive the old Know-Nothing party as a local organization seems not exactly the course of wisdom. Neither is it in keeping with the efforts which all of our citizens, including distinguished members of the "old-mass" party, have been recently making to invite immigration.

ASSASSINATION.

As a means of righting wrong, vindicating character or securing political reform, assassination is the resort of a coward, a fool or a madman. As a general thing, the assassination of private individuals has been instigated by disappointed passion of an amatory nature or by some pecuniary quarrel, while those of public individuals have been the offspring of religious or political fanaticism or morbid ambition. The history of assassinations, dealing with mankind in its worst aspect, from the beginning of authentic history to the present day, would be a revolting, humiliating, but most instructive work. Its tendency would be to show that in every case on record the resort to this means of obtaining revenge (often mis-called redress), or of changing a dynasty, has been not only a crime, but a blunder. The "honorable men" who plunged their daggers into the defenseless body of Caesar to protect the liberties of Rome, by that very act only placed her under the bloody tyranny of the second triumvirate. They struck to preserve the republic; they blow opened the way for the empire. It did more—it established such a precedent that, during the period of Rome's decline, assassination, as a method of getting rid of unpopular or troublesome emperors, was so common as to take rank among the ordinary causes of death. Nor has the influence of that deed altogether ceased even yet, for have not, in our own day, the words that announced the death of Caesar been used as a motto to justify the taking off of as good and noble a ruler as ever nation was blessed with to make room for one of the meanest? In the rash of instances which this thought, the impotency of assassination affords relief from political grievances, brings to mind, the assassination of Henry III., of France, stands out prominently. His death was brought about through the influence of the Catholic party, because he was thought too favorable to the Protestants. True he had been implicated in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but his subsequent course showed that it was weakness of character not fanaticism nor policy which had then influenced him. But what was gained to Catholic fanaticism by the murder? The dagger of Clement had made room on the throne for Henry IV., a Protestant to the core of his heart, and who made use of the power he had obtained by his personal abandonment of Protestantism, to grant by the Edict of Nantes such liberty to Protestants as they had never before enjoyed in a Catholic country. Another assassination in French history here comes to mind, as illustrative of the futility of murder as a political agent—the killing of the infamous Marat by the devoted Charlotte Corday. Vain sacrifice of a heroic life to destroy a base one!

In semi-barbarous countries, like Russia and Turkey, the privilege of assassination has become intolerable, is reckoned by some historians as the only limit to the absolute nature of their power; and in some portions of Southern Europe this dastardly method of avenging injuries is an acknowledged institution—the vendetta. In this country there has always been expressed, and in general, we believe, felt, a deep horror of this cowardly method of punishing real or supposed wrongs; and even among the most unscrupulous, where blood is demanded as the only deterrent for injured honor, custom requires that a quarrel shall be first picked, "a difficulty" brought about, as a plea, or at least a notice given that the doomed individual may expect to be shot whenever and wherever he may be met. This picking a quarrel, or formal notification of an intention to kill at sight, though it does not come up to the Christian doctrine in regard to injuries, is supposed to invest manslaughter with a degree of fairness which saves the "honor" of the homicide and gives him a legal chance to escape. No, we Americans are not prone to assassination, to our credit be it said; at least, we have not been so. Recent occurrences in our midst, as the attack on Governor Kellogg, and its implied justification in the columns of the Herald, and the attempt since made upon one of the editors of that paper, might lead the prejudiced or the hasty to fear that a tendency in that direction was making its appearance, but the generally expressed horror of the majority of our citizens at these enormities, and the recent radical change of the Herald itself, give assurance that prompt punishment awaits the guilty individuals, in case of their crime being brought home to them, and that, under no circumstances, will assassination be held excusable in this community, or those concerned in it be let escape condign punishment.

IS IT A "TRICK?"

Does a man disarm himself in order to get the advantage of an armed opponent in a fight for life, or does a swimmer tie a stone around his neck when about to swim a swollen river? Something quite as wise is the proposal to form a new party in Louisiana by a fusion of the old citizen element and the conservative colored element based upon negro equality and opposition to carpet-bagging, regardless of color. The strength and the only strength of the old-citizen party heretofore has been its pandering to the prejudice against what they call "negro equality." That source of power once abandoned they stand stultified, self-disarmed, without a flag, or a standard, and for a battle-cry they have to adopt the exclusive, unprogressive, un-republican slogan "Down with carpet-baggers, black or white!" If this is to be regarded as a political experiment it does not require much acumen to predict its complete failure. In the first place any proposal of alliance coming from the defunct Democratic, anti-civil-rights, star-car party to the colored element, must naturally be regarded by the latter with sharp distrust. The most ignorant plantation hand that ever afforded by his dullness and gaily under the chains of slavery an argument against emancipation, has mental power enough to appreciate

THE CARROLLTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is several weeks now since the city Council took action in the case of this company. The Council ordered the grade of the railroad to be reduced to a common level with the banquets. We believe General Beauregard, president of the company, was officially notified of the action of the Council, and we believe he acknowledged receipt of the communication. Since that time nothing has been done. Meantime, there is a general feeling of indignation among the residents all along the line of this road, at this continued slighting of their wishes in this regard. We call the attention of the city Council again to this matter, hoping that action will be promptly taken by the Administration and the City Attorney to protect the rights of the people against the outrageous neglect of the corporation in question.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

In order that delinquent taxpayers may not be misled by the misrepresentations of persons hostile to the State government, and in order that no tenable excuse may remain, when the enforcement of the amount of taxes so delinquent together with the penalties attached thereto, is begun, I make the following full statement of the law and the course which must be pursued by all revenue officers of the State: The close of each year lists of all unpaid taxes due in that year are as required by law, recorded by the various parish recorders and by the recorder of mortgages in the city of New Orleans. Every person whose name is on those lists is a "delinquent" from the date of such recordation, and must pay a penalty of ten per cent. on the amount of taxes so recorded against him for every year during which such taxes remain unpaid. These are the "penalties" referred to by Act No. 66, approved March 14, 1873, and which are remitted by that act in all cases where such delinquency is the non-payment of such delinquent taxes prior to the fourth of June, the delinquent will be compelled to pay these penalties, together with the accrued costs and charges incident to the collection by agents appointed by the State.

On the whole this seems to be the most desperate attempt yet made on the part of a class of played-out politicians to get one more hold on the public text. It will not do. The instinct of self-preservation with some and the power of intelligence with others will teach the colored men to give the "old mass" party a wide berth, while the attempt to gain the negro support by promises so repugnant to their life-long prejudices will disgust those who would consider any political success as dearly bought by keeping such promises. If, however, the starters of this new party are sincere in their desire to accord to the colored men those rights to which they are entitled by law, but which they have been partially deprived, as far as the efforts of these very men could deprive them, there is a very simple way of proving their sincerity. Let them join the Republican party, by whom all the rights and privileges of citizenship have been given to the negro, and placed on an firm basis as statutory enactments can afford. Let them give all the weight of their influence to the enforcement of such laws, occupying in the meanwhile that retired position becoming in recent converts until their sincerity is fully proved. Then, and not till then, can they, with any degree of propriety, approach colored men with demands for their political support. Until such a test has been fairly applied, their new-born zeal for the rights of the colored men is liable to be regarded as a mere political trick.

Should our advice be taken, and these professed converts prove their sincerity in adopting the principles of the Republican party, we shall be among the first to offer our sincere congratulations on such conversion, and a hearty welcome into the party of justice and equal rights.

NOT THE FIRST CASE.

Mr. Hancock, who was the victim of a brutal assault on Saturday night, seems to be disposed to make the most of the occasion. His paper, the Herald, has been full of it ever since. But we have read his statements with great care, and failed to receive much information. The only points that are quite clear, however, are these: Mr. Hancock was assaulted and beaten. He expects the police to find out right off who did it, and to arrest and punish the guilty parties without delay. This implies that the Metropolitan who were not present are expected to know more about the transaction than Mr. Hancock himself, who was there and saw his assailants. We will engage that if Mr. Hancock will point out any body he wants to have arrested, the police will do their duty. But they have neither the power nor the disposition to arrest the whole city in order to sift out the miscreant. We know by long experience that outrages are occasionally perpetrated against private individuals and the perpetrators enabled to escape detection for a time. Not long ago, the Governor of this State was shot at, in open daylight, in the presence of a large crowd of people, and yet the perpetrator has not been detected. One arrest has been made, but there is abundant reason to believe the person who shot at the Governor has not been caught. About the same time other personal assaults were made, none of which were followed by arrests, and all of which, including the attempt upon the life of the Governor, did not create such a commotion in the columns of our neighbor as the single case that came nearer home. We are truly glad to know that Mr. Hancock was so scared but; but hope that he will bear in mind the fact that if the outrage committed upon him shall remain forever unavenged it will not be the first instance of the kind in the history of this city. Like the Junius Letters, his assailant is likely to remain forever *inco*, unless the victim can furnish some clue to his identity more pointed than any he yet has seen.

A policeman remarked yesterday that if Mr. Hancock had displayed as much vigor and persistence in following up and pointing out his assailant as he did in crying "murder" and belaboring the Metropolitan for not having discovered the chap who tapped him, they might have bagged the game. A man who loses his presence of mind and then his temper cuts a sorry figure.

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 owning delinquent taxes to the fact that No. 66 of the last session of the Legislature expires by its own limitation on the fourth 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. 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, 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.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, 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.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

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EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 78 Camp Street, between 78 and 79. Entrance, No. 45 Natchez street. Professor Mitchell has assumed the management of the above old and reliable institution, preparing to receive a large number of young men and women for instruction during the summer months. In Double Entry Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, and the principles of the English Language, Reading, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geography, etc., are taught in the most thorough and practical manner. The course is adapted to the needs of the business community, and is conducted in a most efficient manner. The school is located in a commodious building, and is well equipped with all the latest improvements. The tuition is moderate, and the success of the students is guaranteed.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 17, 1873. The Auditor of Public Accounts, State of Louisiana, as directed heretofore to make and publish in two or more papers of the city of New Orleans, and in the State Gazette, a quarterly statement showing: First—The total bonded debt of the State. Second—The total outstanding warrants of the State. Third—The total collections, the amount paid on the several funds, to wit: general fund, school fund, interest fund and levee fund, and the amount of warrants retired pertaining to the said funds. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached this third day of May, 1873. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Auditor.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 3, 1873. WHEREAS, much uncertainty exists in the public mind as to the origin, nature and binding effect of many of the outstanding obligations of the State, and in order to settle the same, and to make the State more fully known with a view to action in the courts or before the Legislature which may hereafter be deemed necessary, I hereby designate the following citizens, to wit: Moses Greenwood, Louis Schneider, John Phelps, Bernard Soule, J. C. Dennis, E. F. Joubert, George Bright, I. S. Marks and Jos. P. Hornor, Esqs., to constitute a committee to examine, ascertain, classify and report regarding the amount, nature, constitutionality and binding effect of all and every of the outstanding obligations of the State, and to make report thereon before the meeting of the next Legislature, or as soon as in their judgment may be expedient. The said Mr. R. P. Harrison, now employed by the executive under contract eight years and act No. 66, extra session of the Legislature, into the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, together with the Auditor and Treasurer, will afford such aid and assistance in the prosecution of this investigation as the said committee may desire. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached this third day of June, 1873. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Auditor.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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INSURANCE.

TRUONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 Gravier Street. Insures against Fire, Marine and River Risks. At the Lowest Tariff Rates. A. KIMBER BADER, President. CHAS. KNOSTFELD, Vice President. GEORGE STROMBERGER, Secretary. First Fiscal Year. Premiums received \$17,126 75. Fire, marine and river losses paid \$24,647 09. Reinsurance, rebates, expenses, etc. 49,253 05—124,001 94. Total amount of assets \$124,001 94. DECLARED: Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent. Dividend on profits paid in, eight per cent. Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent. TRUSTEES: Henry Abraham, S. Katz, Louis Schneider, W. R. Schmidt, N. A. Baumgardner, Theodore Lieblich, J. F. Delaney, Isaac Scherck, C. H. Miller, Charles Engelt, H. Rieck, H. Polkman, H. Polkman, T. Weisenbach, J. E. Wiegman, J. B. Godeaux, J. H. Godeaux.

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JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 17, 1873. The Auditor of Public Accounts, State of Louisiana, as directed heretofore to make and publish in two or more papers of the city of New Orleans, and in the State Gazette, a quarterly statement showing: First—The total bonded debt of the State. Second—The total outstanding warrants of the State. Third—The total collections, the amount paid on the several funds, to wit: general fund, school fund, interest fund and levee fund, and the amount of warrants retired pertaining to the said funds. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached this third day of May, 1873. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Auditor.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 3, 1873. WHEREAS, much uncertainty exists in the public mind as to the origin, nature and binding effect of many of the outstanding obligations of the State, and in order to settle the same, and to make the State more fully known with a view to action in the courts or before the Legislature which may hereafter be deemed necessary, I hereby designate the following citizens, to wit: Moses Greenwood, Louis Schneider, John Phelps, Bernard Soule, J. C. Dennis, E. F. Joubert, George Bright, I. S. Marks and Jos. P. Hornor, Esqs., to constitute a committee to examine, ascertain, classify and report regarding the amount, nature, constitutionality and binding effect of all and every of the outstanding obligations of the State, and to make report thereon before the meeting of the next Legislature, or as soon as in their judgment may be expedient. The said Mr. R. P. Harrison, now employed by the executive under contract eight years and act No. 66, extra session of the Legislature, into the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, together with the Auditor and Treasurer, will afford such aid and assistance in the prosecution of this investigation as the said committee may desire. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached this third day of June, 1873. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Auditor.

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