New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 8, 1873.

Philadelphia now publishes four penny papers daily.

Grief at the death of General Canby has driven his brother insane.

Captain Jack has a sister Mary. She has no little lamb for a brother.

Ernest Longfellow, the poet's second son, is making quite a reputation as a landscape artist.

Miss Emerson, for appropriating poetry not her own, is called a pirate on the "high seas."

"Died a-fighting Bill Jones," was the verdict of a coroner's jury over an Indian Territory man.

A fine showing is presented by the directors of the Louisiana National Bank in the report published in another column.

Kentucky wants one more portrait of Daniel Boone. The last artist put a paper collar on Daniel, which wasn't right.

"I live in my love's eyes," said languishing Jones. "I believe you, my boy," said rude Brown, "for she's got a sty in it."

An exchange speaks of a town that has turned out eighteen ministers since the war. It doesn't state what they were turned out for.

A Pennsylvania robin has been robbing a lady of several pieces of valuable lace left on the grass to whiten. It was found woven into the bird's nest.

The ladies fair for the benefit of the German Catholic Mater Dolorosa Church and school commences at Carrollton this afternoon at three o'clock.

The Mormons have a hymn, "We are not ashamed to own our Lord." Very good; but the question is, whether the Lord is not ashamed to own them.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston lately celebrated their two hundred and thirty sixth anniversary. None of the original members were present.

The "ton" of Maine society is represented by a family consisting of father, mother and eight children, whose collective weight is just 2210 pounds.

Ben DeBar, after a long fight in the St. Louis courts, has been finally placed in possession of the Grand Opera House in that city, by order of Judge Knight.

An editor in Michigan, talking of corn, professes to have a couple of ears fifteen inches long. His rival says some folks are remarkable for the length of their ears.

If creditors of the Crescent City National Bank desire an early dividend it is important that they prove their claims before the receiver and get his certificate without delay.

Stokes' Hotel, at Bay St. Louis, will open on Sunday next under the management of Abraham Green. We have no doubt the house will be liberally patronized during the coming season.

Buffon, in an article on the fecundity of fish, says that if a pair of herrings were left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years, they would yield a fish bulk equal to the globe on which we live.

From a picture belonging to Pearl Rivers—the Dream-child of Tracy Walworth's last novel—Mr. S. Anderson has struck off a number of photographs of the murdered author, which can be seen at his studio, No. 185 Canal street.

A Kentucky paper claims Captain Jack as a native of that State. Ever since the cities of the East disputed for the honor of being the birthplace of Homer, the world has yielded to a similarly envious spirit upon the slightest provocation.

Three ladies of the Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, have been elected deaconesses. The term of office is three years, and the duties are "to look after the spiritual interests of the girls, young ladies and female members of the congregation."

The members of the Variety Dramatic Club announce that their first complimentary entertainment will be given at the Varieties Theatre Wednesday evening, June 11, 1873. The plays selected are "Pride of the Market" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

At a meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club, last night, resolutions were adopted applauding the action of Governor Kellogg in appointing a committee of well-known and reliable gentlemen to examine and report upon the indebtedness of the State.

Miss Alice Johnson, an attractive young woman, started a barber shop in a Kansas town the other day. All the wives in town seemed moved by a common impulse to present their husbands with some little love-token. By a remarkable coincidence they all selected razors and brushes and mugs.

Quinn, who succeeds the celebrated Dr. Clendenin as health officer of Cincinnati, according to the *Times*, "has rendered frequent and faithful services as chairman of Democratic campaign committees in that city;" hence the change in the incumbency of the office, which had been hitherto inexplicable.

The unshirted multitude will read the advertisement of Daniel Gorren and profit by it. He has shirts enough for an army of occupation, and, best of all, his shirts are new and fresh. They are elegantly made and guaranteed to fit. No. 91 Canal street, corner of Chartres, is the great shirt depot, and those who patronize it will benefit in beauty, neatness and economy.

The great sale of batture squares and building lots near Louisiana avenue, Tchoupitoulas, Magazine and other leading streets, for account of the succession of the late W. T. Hepp, will take place on Saturday next, the fourteenth instant, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, on Royal street, by Messrs. E. Girardey & Co. This extensive sale being peremptory, to effect a partition, and upon such easy terms and long credit, our readers will not fail to take advantage of this perhaps the only opportunity which may be afforded during this season. Descriptive catalogues and plans may be had and seen at the Exchange. For full particulars we specially refer the rate.

THE MEETING AT PHILIPPI.

After reddening his hands with the blood of Cæsar, the wretched Brutus sat alone in his tent at the dreary hour of midnight. There it was that his cowardly conscience conjured up the phantom which he imagined said to him, "I am thy evil genius, Brutus; we shall meet again at Philippi." In giving this incident to the world, Brutus himself has left it in proof that he was self-convicted of the commission of a foul and fearful act. The retribution was terrible. He died in despair, doing execution upon himself. The bravest and best disciplined army in the world, commanded by the greatest general then alive, Marcus Antonius, a man cruel and vindictive, the friend and avenger of Cæsar, was upon the plains of Philippi. These solid legions, to be moved by such a man, constituted the array which the assassins of Cæsar were destined "to meet at Philippi." Their forces, outnumbering those of Anthony, were impotent in the conflict. Upon the first onset Cassius, with his division of their army, was overwhelmed, himself being killed in the battle. Brutus, with his command, survived for a short time only.

He was soon after utterly routed, his forces being either killed or captured. He escaped the fierce pursuit of his foes only by falling upon the point of his own sword, pitifully exclaiming that he had worshipped virtue as a real goddess, but had found that she was only the slave of fortune. His wife, also one of the conspirators, destroyed her life by swallowing burning coals. And it is a most significant fact, as far as known to us by history, that not one of the prominent persons implicated in the assassination of Julius Cæsar died a natural death. Even Cicero himself, though not participating in the conspiracy, meanly truckled to the pressure of party domination so far as to give it his sanction, and thereby sealed his own ignoble doom—that of falling by the hand of an assassin.

"The meeting at Philippi" has often been re-enacted in the course of the ages that have followed. Near our own times there was a memorable rehearsal of it during the French revolution of 1789-90. History informs us that at the same place where Louis XVI. and his accomplished queen were decapitated, the heads of Robespierre and Danton subsequently rolled beneath the guillotine—an awful example of the fate of instigators of bloody deeds. And on this very spot the allied sovereigns encamped when they made their triumphal entry into Paris, in 1814, showing that, in the ultimate effects and consequences of a revolution that was commenced and carried on by murder and outrage, a proud nation was humbled. So it has ever been and will forever be.

It is irrevocably fixed by eternal laws that the assassin, his aiders and abettors, his indorsers and apologists must in the end come to a reckoning at "Philippi." The wretch who resorts to assassination and sets up in justification of it his patriotism, love of country and devotion to liberty, is a worse man than the one who stealthily commits murder to avenge a private wrong. Disappointed ambition and baffled selfishness urge the former to any deed to glut the malicious feelings generated in his heart against a successful rival who never inflicted any injury upon him. Having no sanction in heaven or on earth, he looks in another direction and exclaims, like Juno in her insane ravings against the Trojans, "*Si ne queo flectere superos, Acheronta moveho.*" (If I can not prevail upon the gods of heaven, I will appeal to those of hell.) Can it be that we have in our midst men classed as respectable who have this fell spirit? Are there among us those having good character and standing who secretly approve assassination on any ground? Charity constrains us to think, that unless during unfortunate moments when passion rules and reason is obscured, there are not.

It is the duty of all men to guard against the promptings of the dark passions and especially against the disposition to avenge wrongs real or imaginary. No evil disposition of the mind is more intractable, and not one that so stubbornly resists both the injunctions of philosophy and the precepts of religion. Hence the danger we are in continually of bringing down upon our head the abundant woes that await a dereliction of duty in that direction. Reason, common sense, philosophy, religion, all exclaim against it. Near four centuries before the advent of the Son of God, Thales and Chrysippus, and other philosophers of the Academy and the Porch, at Athens, taught the doctrine of the non-resentment of injuries. Socrates in a later age gave it his approval, and acted upon it to the admiration of the world. It was afterwards authoritatively confirmed and established by the infallible teacher of Nazareth.

A RAILROAD IN AFRICA.

An eminent federal general and civil engineer recently urged upon our Chamber of Commerce to "go for" a trade with nearly ten million people, within from two to three and a half days' distance. He demonstrated the value of this commerce, and the entire practicability of its development. It was true. Within six days of New Orleans lie the richest silver mines in the world. Around and beyond these mines is a soil producing sugar, coffee and delightful fruit. The government of this country, although poor, has provided the means of communication, and has granted franchises for opening up these precious revenues. The proposal to open commerce with Mexico was received with applause, but no movement was made to secure the means necessary to its consummation.

The Viceroy of Europe has invited John Fowler, Esq., civil engineer, of England—not his Highness the Duke de Fowler, Grand Knight of the Royal and Sacred Order, etc."—but plain, sturdy, practical John Fowler—to visit Egypt for a great purpose. It is to open a commerce with the interior continent of Africa. He proposes to "go for" the "gold and ivory and peacocks and apes," which were brought in long voyages by ships of Tarshish. This invasion of interior Africa is to be made on the line of the Egyptian Mississippi—the Nile. The outport cities of Alexandria and Cairo will employ the river for some four or five hundred miles, as from New Orleans to our Cairo. Then will come a ship incline at the first cataract or falls of the Nile. Vessels are to be drawn in water cradles by engines of four hundred horse power up a water slope. Then comes the second falls of the Nile, and from this point a railroad seven hundred and fifty miles will extend into that fabulous country, the Soudan, so productive of tropical values. It will confirm the judgment of the American engineer Rosecrans to know that the English engineer Fowler proposes to develop Africa by exactly the same means as he does Mexico—by narrow gauge railroads. Let us see what this enlightened Viceroy of Egypt proposes to "go for:"

RESOURCES OF SOUDAN.

Two productive States, each larger than France.

Two hundred million acres of cotton, sugar and grain lands.

A semi-civilized population of 6,000,000 souls.

A semi-civilized population variedly estimated at from 12,000,000 to 30,000,000 souls.

A climate unequaled during eight months of the year.

Blasting the cataracts already begun.

A telegraph line to Cairo in working order.

One million five hundred thousand camels.

Six million beeves, and sheep without number.

Ten steamers.

Four hundred barks.

A navy yard at Arbah island, 12° north latitude.

Six thousand soldiers, infantry; 2500 cavalry.

All the trades and industries represented by foreign mechanics.

The port of Suakin, and camel routes delivering by the Nile and Red sea.

Two million acres already under cultivation by durrah, corn, melons, etc.

It is claimed that in this territory will be produced several million bales of cotton. We commend this example to our merchants, and beg them to remember that the present products of Mexico are far more valuable. Her territory is four times that of the Soudan, and the wants of her people are those of civilization. If, then, the effete and played out despotisms of the old world will "go for" the development of the Soudan, should not the energetic and intelligent merchants of New Orleans "go for" the far more valuable commerce of Mexico? Are we in deeper darkness than Egypt? Is there less of enterprise and intelligence among us than with the Pacha and fellahs of the Nile?

CHARACTER ACTING.

Our neighbor of the *Times* picks a phrase from its context to show that we have censured the people improperly. He quoted some such expression as the following: "Who, a year ago, could have anticipated the frauds—the corruptions—the usurpations—and military despotism of the government of the United States, in the South?" as evidence of a consistent purpose to revive the sectional controversies which prevailed before the war. It was added that it ill became those who were applicants for large aid from the federal government so to denounce it. These charges were made against such agitators as were quoted, not against the people who are disposed to conciliation. Our merchants have spent thousands to make a favorable impression upon cabinet ministers and members of Congress who have visited New Orleans. We do not wish the fruits of this courtesy to be thrown away because of violent phrases used by a discontented few.

The *Times* thinks that Louisiana is entitled to all she asks, because of her "contributions" to the government. Our principal contributions to the revenues consist in the collections on import duties entered at this port; but this, though considerable, is the contribution of the consumers of these goods, white and black, distributed throughout many States, our own among others. No one questions that Louisiana is entitled to the protection of the government, not for her "contributions," but because it is the written obligation of the government to do so. Louisiana, however, is an applicant for large sums, which Congress may give, or withhold, at its pleasure. The pay of judges, members of Congress, collectors, etc., will go on of course, but if the federal government is daily denounced as corrupt and tyrannical, such language does not tend to make a favorable impression on those whose vote it asks for a levee or dredge, or a canal.

The work done by the federal government on the river passes is such, and is indispensable, as we stated. It may be withdrawn or suspended, if, as the *Times* and the tugboats intimate, it is unnecessary. But we repeat, the commerce of New Orleans has been conducted and is conducted through the Southwest Pass and Pass-a-l'Outre, at an annual cost to the government of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Though the *Times* and the Tugboat Association may deem this work inefficient, the owners of stranded cargoes think and say otherwise.

We, however, pardon these little disingenuities of our neighbor. It has a hard part to sustain. It must act the role of a Southern blood, the subordinate character of a defender of law and order *de facto*, and by a trick drop appear in the sober garb of a compromiser. This rapid and radical range from Mackenzie to the peace commission would test any dramatic wardrobe, or any powers of facial expression. Indeed, as was said on the handbills of a similar performer last winter, these changes are made "by means unknown to the profession."

This rapid change of costume is attended with difficulties. Sometimes the nether garment of the tax fighter is observed beneath the broad brim and skirts of the peacemaker. These inconsistencies disgust the judicious. So when the *Times* wishes to reinstate itself as an organ of Fusion it sails into the REPUBLICAN, which is always deemed certain to bring down the house. To vary the figure our neighbor pursues the policy of some hotels under the Maine liquor law. To judge by the ordinances placarded in the office, it would be inferred that the proprietor was one of the most zealous abstinents. Not uncommonly, however, there might be found within convenient access of the guests a side door, at which an obliging young man would mix any drink in the catalogue of bibulous indulgences. So with all the zealous advocacy of State rights and Southern oppression prominent in one part of the *Times*, there is a side door and a side show, kept under the same roof and license by a handyman under the *auspices* of Roustabout. At this counter those who may not like the stringent doctrine of the leader may solace themselves with the milder preparations in nonpareil of "Kellogg *de facto*," or a "communion with the colored," or any milder variety of the political compounds that it may please them to taste. Any beverage, then, from bust-head down to gingerpop, may be found somewhere on the premises of the *Times*, and its erroneous version of the REPUBLICAN is merely to stimulate suspicious customers.

TRAVELING.

It is very well for those whose business or pleasure detains them in town throughout the summer to expatiate upon the advantages of such a course as compared with the annoyances of travel; to contrast the cooling sea breezes that daily visit our favored city, and the frequent showers that modify its temperature during the hot months, with the closeness and dust of a railway car, and the delights of lolling on one's gallery in the fresh of the morning or the cool of the evening, with the cabined, cribbed, confined condition of the traveler. Nevertheless, so great is the charm attached to change of scene, so numerous are its advantages, that all who have the means and are not prevented by urgent reasons delight to indulge in it, and many who are straightened in means are so attracted by the pleasure it affords as to deprive themselves of other luxuries that they may enjoy this. And no wonder. Travel is to the young recreation and study combined; to the more advanced, those who have plunged headlong into the unceasing activity of middle life, travel affords an opportunity of rest; nay, it compels rest. The constant change of place and scene, obtained without effort, the diversities of characters encountered, the cutting off of old associations, the certainty that nothing can now be done with regard to the various occupations and interests left behind—all tend to take a man out of himself—an immense relief even to the most self-satisfied. It is just possible that a very obtuse man may carry the burden of his daily cares along with him even on a pleasure trip; that looking out from his coach window he may take no mental cognizance of the bright and changeful scene, but behold instead the absorbing details of his abandoned business. Such a man had better retrace his steps as soon as possible, unless his journey is undertaken for the benefit of others. He will gain nothing by it.

To get the good there is in travel a man must have eyes open to observe everything of interest or beauty that may present itself, his mind open to receive new impressions, his heart open to sympathize with whatever appeals to his humanity. He can not travel far without learning the necessity likewise of keeping his purse open. If unwilling to do that, he had better stay at home.

The question whether traveling is best undertaken alone or with companions is still undecided; and there is so much to be advanced for and against either plan that, as has been said by a philosopher, a man may adopt either with the chance that whichever he selects, he will wish he had done otherwise. If alone, he is frequently oppressed with a weight of unexpressed thoughts, a *besoin de parler*, which leads him to address his nearest neighbor, very likely to find himself misunderstood or repulsed, or worse still, saddled with a bore for an indefinite period. If accompanied by a party, he is restricted in a great measure by their wishes or plans. The medium course between a large company and absolute solitude is probably preferable, the companionship of one or two congenial friends.

To thoroughly enjoy traveling, a man must be willing to take things as they come; to leave his fastidiousness at home, and not expect incompatible pleasure. He can not have his cake and eat it; can not expect to find united the comforts and routine of home with the variety and novelty of travel. In fact, the encountering of the unexpected is one of the chief delights of leaving home; and as the method of modern travel greatly diminishes the chances of such unforseen diversion, it is the more necessary to be on the alert to catch each passing point of interest; to observe each new character; to extract enjoyment even from disappointments, and improvement from delays.

To the many tourists now daily leaving our city, but for the most part on pleasure, we would say look on the scenes through which you pass and the noted places which you visit with your own eyes. Don't linger in a picture gallery because "it is the thing," when you long to be out of doors in the bright sunshine, under the blue sky, looking at pictures of God's making; don't climb up the three hundred odd steps of any monument because somebody says it is worth while; don't hurry unobserved through a beautiful landscape because there is a sublime view to be reached by-and-by; don't try to "do" New York or Boston in three days.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

This august tribunal has brought the labors of the New Orleans session to a close, and adjourned to Opelousas, where that term begins on Monday, ninth instant. Judges Ludeling and Wyly left the city for the northern part of the State three or four days ago, and Taliaferro and Howell left yesterday for Opelousas. We are not advised of the movements of Judge Morgan.

Our Supreme judges are beyond question the hardest worked officers of the State government. Their duties require them to sit nearly the year round listening to the appeals of interested parties anxious to strain the law to favor their cases. It is not alone the law and the facts that occupy the attention of the court, or that are relied upon by contestants. Nor is it in court room where the more hotly contested trials are argued. Inflammatory appeals to the public are made in the newspapers over the judges' shoulders, and specious reasons, fortified by what are received in certain places as facts, are urged to warp their judgments. Those who gain their cases generally leave the court without thanking it, while those who lose often take it out in ill-natured criticism over the stereotyped signatures of "Lex," "Vindex" "Junius," etc., in the papers which are in the habit of lending their columns for such a purpose, or in assaulting the judges on the streets.

It is gratifying at the close of a session of ardous labor, during which causes have been determined which involve not only vital private interests, but in our judgment the foundation of our State government, that we are enabled to refer with feelings of just pride to the work of the session just closed. The most plausible appeals have been as ineffectual to sway the minds of the judges as unsparing threats and coarse abuse. At times, and on a notable occasion, downright libel has been resorted to for the purpose of capturing the court, which so far from accomplishing what was intended actually threatens those who employed it with disaster. The impartial administration of justice by this court will stand on record, a monument of honor to the memory of men who dared to be right in the face of what was sought to be passed off as public opinion, long after the means employed to sway their action shall have been swept away as the rubbish of the times. We are more than fortunate in our Supreme Court. All good men feel a pride in it. Bad men assail it, which is a compliment to its integrity. It is worthy of the high position it occupies—the chief of the judiciary department, one of the three branches of government ordained by the constitution. We are thankful that in the midst of the turmoil of politics we are enabled to point at one institution of the State as entirely pure and confessedly ably administered.

LOOKING UP THE EVIDENCE.

Messrs. Antoine and Burch's letter to Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard, which we publish in another column, shows that our colored fellow citizens are preparing to redeem their promise to supply Congress with all needful evidence in the Louisiana election matter. It will be remembered that the leading colored men who met Senator Carpenter at Lieutenant Governor Antoine's house pledged that gentleman that the Republican side of that question should have a better showing than it had last winter if it ever came up again. The responses of Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard show that these gentlemen will lend every assistance in their power to secure the desired object. We may add that every good Republican in the State stands pledged to assist in the great work of proving that we not only had an election last fall, but that the proper result was legally ascertained and announced.

We are glad the work of preparation has begun, for while we do not believe the Louisiana matter will again be brought prominently before Congress, it is always safe to be ready for the possibility of such action. And if our enemies know that we are prepared for them as well as they know their own weakness, they will be quite likely to remain away from Washington altogether.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS,

AT

NEW ORLEANS, IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

At the close of business, April 25, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,790,177 73
United States bonds to secure circulation		250,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		105,241 22
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		159,974 76
Due from National Banks		2,269 26
Due from State banks and bankers		12,262 91
Banking house	$175,000 00	
Other real estate	6,797 25—	181,797 25
Current expenses	11,093 71	
Taxes paid	5,239 75—	16,332 46
Cash items, including stamps		55,145 23
Exchanges for Clearing House		224,957 20
Bills of National Banks		7,170 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		7,177 70
Specie and coin		2,902 50
Legal tender notes		240,503 00
Total		$3,313,324 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		150,000 00
Discount	$10,073 05	
Exchange	21,854 13	
Interest	40,453 65	
Profit and loss	7,592 [illegible]—	87,917 76
National Bank circulation outstanding		225,000 00
Dividends unpaid		275 00
Individual deposits		1,500,131 00
United States deposits		10,931 70
Due to National banks		73,162 75
Due to State banks and bankers		70,131 29
Rent		2,025 00
Total		$3,313,324 06

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.

I, A. Luria, cashier of the Louisiana National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. LURIA, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this seventh day of June, 1873.

EDGAR GRIMA, Notary Public.

Correct: Attest:

W. A. JOHNSON,
THOMAS L. AIREY,
J. N. LEA,
Directors.

je11 1t 4p

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 5, 1873.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, State of Louisiana, is directed hereafter to make and publish in two or more papers of the city of New Orleans, and in the official journals of the State, 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 hereunto attached this third day of June, 1873.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

je8 2p

FOUR HUNDRED DOZENS

OF

SHIRTS

ON CONSIGNMENT.

ELEGANTLY MADE

AND FIT GUARANTEED.

Entirely New and Fresh.

NO OLD STOCK.

Gentlemen calling and examining the goods will find that they can

Save from $1 to $3 on Each Half Dozen.

DANIEL GORREN,

No. 91 Canal street,

Corner of Chartres street.

je1 1p

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

COMMUNICATION.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1873.

To the Festival Committee of Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 4:

GENTLEMEN—If it please you, friends and myself propose to shoot a pigeon match at your Annual Tournament and Festival, to take place on the fifteenth instant, at the Fair Grounds, for the benefit of your relief fund, in the following manner: Each individual to shoot at twenty-five birds—fifteen single birds and five double birds. If it meets with your approval your chairman will please notify. Yours respectfully,

F. CHARLEVILLE.
No. 55 St. Charles street.

ANSWER.

To F. Charleville, No. 55 St. Charles street:

SIR—Your communication of June 7 was duly received and placed before the Festival Committee, which was unanimously received and accepted. And it was resolved that we tender to you and friends, in behalf of Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 4, our heartfelt thanks for the noble and generous service tendered to us on the occasion of our Festival and Tournament, on June 15, 1873.

And further, that appreciating those services from you and your friends, the committee has unanimously resolved to award to the best shot in the Grand Pigeon Shooting Match a splendid Silver Cup. I am your obedient servant,

JEAN BERTOLI, Chairman,
No. 59 Carondelet street.

je8 1t 2p

GRAND FESTIVAL

By the

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION,

For the Benefit of the

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND,

At the

FAIR GROUNDS,

On the

First and Second Sundays in July, 6 and 13, 1873.

PROGRAMME:

First Day.

HAND ENGINE TROTTING RACE—One Mile. All to use the same Engine; $5 entrance; Association to add $25.

HOSE CARRIAGE TROTTING RACE—One Mile. All to use the same Carriage, with 500 feet of gum hose; $5 entrance; Association to add $25.

BUGGY TROTTING RACE—One Mile. Open to all; entrance $5; Association to add $20.

PRIVATE TEAM TROTTING RACE—One Mile, in harness; $10 entrance; Association to add $50.

LADIES' FOOT RACE—Fifty Yards. Prize, Sewing Machine.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL—Between two crack clubs. Prize, Champion Flag.

Second Day.

TROTTING RACE—One Mile, under saddle. Open to all bona fide horses of the Fire Department; $2 50 entrance; Association to add $10.

STEAM ENGINE TEAM TROTTING RACE—One Mile. All to use the same engine; $10 entrance; Association to add $50.

RUNNING RACE—One mile, under saddle. Open to all; $2 50 entrance; Association to add $20.

FOOT RACE—One Mile. Open to all. Prize, $8.

HOSE CARRIAGE TROTTING RACE—For the Fire Departments of Jefferson, Carrollton and Algiers only. Prize, $25.

To the company selling the most tickets, a handsome prize.

To the member selling the most tickets, a handsome prize.

GRAND CHALLENGE PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH—Prize, a handsome Gun.

RACING ON THE MAIN TRACK to commence at 2 P. M.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION for rent of Booths, directed to the Committee of Booths, open till Monday, June 23.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

There will be a variety of AMUSEMENTS, SHOWS, etc., on the grounds.

The track and grounds will be put in the best condition possible.

Entries for the races can be made up to the time of starting.

Two or more competitors will be required to make a race.

DANCING ON THE PLATFORM to commence at 4 P. M.

In case of bad weather the dancing will take place in the brick building.

Admission Fifty Cents.

Children under twelve years free.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Chairman;
DENNIS McCARTHY,
PHIL. McCABE,

je3 1t2p Committee on Programme and Prizes.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

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

To Mr. ——, Tax Collector, —— parish:

You are hereby required to enforce immediately the collection of all overdue unpaid licenses by placing the same, not later than June 4, 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 1, 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.

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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.

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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

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1873.

The Restaurant of the Louisiana Jockey Club being closed for the summer, the members are hereby notified against bringing citizens not members into the club grounds, on any pretense whatever. The penalties for the infraction of the rule will be rigidly enforced.

Delinquent members, owing dues, are notified that their names have been suspended from the roll of members until they settle their indebtedness to the Club.

je7 3t JOSEPH F. BORNOR, Secretary.

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 collection of back taxes, 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:

At 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 twenty-five 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. 46, approved March 14, 1873, and which are remitted by that act in all cases where such delinquent taxes are paid previous to June 14, 1873. In case of the non-payment of such delinquent taxes prior to the fourteenth of June, the delinquent will be compelled to pay these penalties, together with the ordinary costs and charges incident to the collection by legal process of the current taxes.

After the fourteenth of June the collectors will be required to proceed immediately with the collection of such delinquent taxes under section one of act No. 47 of 1873, which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in case of refusal or neglect of any person against whom property is assessed to pay the taxes thereon within ten days after the expiration of the public notice required by law, the tax collectors may give ten days written or printed notice to the owner or agent of the property assessed to pay said tax, after which delay, if not fully paid, the said tax collector may make a seizure of such property by recording a description of the same with the amount due in the mortgage book of the parish where it is situated, and on the fourth day of such recordation shall proceed to sell said property without legal process to pay said tax and all lawful costs, after advertising three times within ten days in the official journal, and in the country parishes where such publications can not be made by public notice for such the space of time, that when personal property sufficient in amount is found to satisfy the State's claim against such taxpayer, the same shall be seized to satisfy such claims in preference to real estate.

In cases where personal property is not found, he (the tax collector) will be required to proceed under the last clause of the same section, which reads as follows:

The tax collector may, if necessary, bring suit and have other due judicial processes in courts of competent jurisdiction in the name of the State; provided that in all such cases he be represented by the law officer of the State.

Section sixty one of act No. 42 of 1871 (known as the revenue law of 1871) is modified by the above act and section to this extent, viz: the latter permits seizure and sale, after recordation, without further process, in the city of New Orleans in the same manner as in the country parishes. The recordation of delinquent lists has been held by our Supreme Court to be sufficient legal process to vest the title to property against which taxes are recorded in the State.

The penalties accruing against delinquent taxpayers are fixed by section sixty-nine of act No. 42 of 1871, which reads as follows:

SEC. 69. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person interested in any lot or lands forfeited to the State shall, after the date of the collector's return, pay to the Treasurer of the State, or to the tax collector charged with the collection of the tax for which said property was forfeited, the taxes for which the same were returned, and all the taxes subsequently accrued on such land, and twenty-five per centum damages thereon, and twenty-five per centum additional for every year or part of a year, after one year, the Auditor, upon proof thereof, shall execute and deliver to such person a certificate of redemption of the same, under the seal of his office, which shall be held and taken as evidence of the redemption of such lands.

Every effort has been made by the revenue officers of the State, during the past eighty days, to acquaint delinquent taxpayers with the law, and to enable them to discharge their obligations to the State without annoyance or costs of suit, and very large collections have been the result. The disbursement of these collections has materially enhanced the credit of the State. The balance of the large delinquent list must be collected in order to meet the past due obligations of the State, and if not paid before act No. 46 expires collection will be enforced by such means as the law provides.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, 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 to the end that the validity of [illegible] of the State may be fully known with a view to any action in the courts or before the Legislature which may hereafter be deemed necessary, I do hereby designate the following citizens, to-wit: Moses Greenwood, Louis Schneider, John Phelps, Bernard Soulie, J. C. Dennis, B. F. Joubert, George B. Bright, I. N. 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 expert, Mr. R. F. Harrison, now employed by the executive under section eighty-seven of act No. 60, extra session of 1870, to examine 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 hereunto attached, this third day of June, 1873.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

je4 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 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. 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.

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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