

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

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 22, 1873.

Life is a riddle we must all give up. After expenses, Chicago is \$11,600 richer from the Jubilee.

The poorest kind of music—The last cartoon, by the Herald.

Indiana's new divorce law is called "the Hoosier separator."

The New York gamblers drop lighted matches into street light boxes.

Louis Grunewald, No. 129 Canal street, has for sale the "Pony Set Polka."

A complete stone china set you can buy for \$5 at Navra & Offner's, No. 174 Canal street.

An Iowa farmer has been cultivating mullein plants, hoping to raise a fine crop of tobacco.

Miss Dickinson will visit Florence this summer. Rumor says she will return Annanated.

A new wedding ring. A romantic couple paid \$5 for the privilege of being married in the ring of a circus.

The City of Mexico has four theatres. Opera bouffers meet in three of them and Congress in the other.

For an entertainment in this country, Wilkie Collins will read an original story. He will make his first appearance in Boston.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Colonel E. E. Norton, left last evening on a trip to the North, which will combine business with pleasure.

"Will you venture on an orange?" asked a hostess of Leigh Hunt, at dessert. "Not without imminent danger of falling off, madam," was his reply.

"Fix up that letter to his riverance," said an Irish official to his clerk, "and for sure ye get it correct entirely, ye had best let me read it before ye writes it."

A Louisville boy has been experimenting with powder. He filled a glass bottle with the stuff, and applied a match light. He saw how it worked, but will never see anything else.

The Cincinnati Times says a lady recently applied at a life insurance company for a position as agent. When asked what her qualifications were she touched her unblushing cheek.

It has been discovered that the source of many skin diseases can be traced to the use of "prime old brown Windsor soap," which it made from old and putrid bones, crushed and ground to powder.

The remarkable health of inhabitants of our city places doctors in the condition of the young physician advised by Dr. Holmes to put: "The smallest fevers gratefully received," on his door, as a sign.

It is not what we make, but what we save, which makes us rich and happy. So, save your money and buy your china, crockery, glassware and house-furnishing goods at Navra & Offner's, No. 174 Canal street.

The key to a lock in a Massachusetts jail having been lost, all the locksmiths in town tried in vain to open the door. As a last resort, they turned on a burglar from another cell, who picked the lock without difficulty.

High up the staging on which the stone-cutters are fitting columns in the Custom-house rotunda are placed cards, saying "No admittance here," as if one would wish to scale those dizzy heights on the break-neck ladders used there.

A Wisconsin editor asks persons contemplating sending him poems on "Summer Sweets," and similar subjects, to hand in their favors as soon as convenient, as he proposes making a shipment to the paper mills early in July.

A single edition of an exchange comes to us laden with fifteen items written for this column. We naturally feel complimented, and admiring the good taste of the journal selecting matter from us, forgive the absence of credit due.

We have frequently had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the Western produce establishment of J. C. Murphy & Co., No. 50 Poydras street. They have lately received large invoices of cow peas, and offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, 3000 bushels of Carolina peas.

The services at Ames' Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calhoun street, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Special sermon in the evening: "The Bible the only Rule of Faith." Hours of service 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Strangers and citizens cordially welcomed.

Mary Bacon, residing at the corner of Derbigny and Dumaine streets, investigated twenty-five cents last Thursday with C. G. de Griljavia, corner of St. Philip and Claiborne streets, for a quarter of a combination lottery-ticket, which drew the capital prize of \$600. Mary received her money, and is very happy.

"When ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise," but we don't wish the public to be kept ignorant of the fact that Navra & Offner have just bought an immense stock of china, glass and crockeryware at auction, at less than half price, which they are now receiving, and offer the benefit of their choice to their customers.

There will be divine service to-day at Union Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching at 11 A. M. At three o'clock a special discourse will be preached by the pastor, Rev. George Dardis. Subject: Baptism. At 7:30 P. M. the Lord's supper will be administered. Monday evening, June 22, love feast. The public are most respectfully invited. Seats free.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the goods, merchandise and movable property in store situated at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets, First District of this city. And at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets Second District of this city, office furniture, railing, and safe. See advertisements.

BRITISH EAST INDIA SLAVE TRADE. Singularly enough, in Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of the African there is not a single negro. An East Indian princess and a nobleman of her court have been purchased by the Portuguese Vasco de Gama on his celebrated voyage around the coast of Africa. Long since that period, however, the East Indians have engaged in and even superseded the Portuguese in the African slave trade, so that if the great composer should write L'Africain as of today he might readily relieve the East Indian princess and substitute plenty of African slaves from the British possessions in India. Sir Bartle Frere has been sent by the British government to negotiate at Zanzibar, with the native African kings, a treaty for the suppression of the foreign slave trade from the east coast of Africa. Pending these negotiations he visits Bombay and addresses an assemblage of native merchants and rulers, in the object of dissuading them from dealing in African slaves. In this interview he tells them that more than thirty thousand African slaves are annually carried into the British possessions in India. We have deemed this disclosure so important, especially to our colored readers, that we have copied from the Bombay Gazette, and published in another column, a document too valuable to be mutilated by extracts. From this communication it will be seen:

1. That the African slave trade on the east coast of Africa must be greater even than that from the coasts of Guinea, Congo, Ashantee, on the western side. This inference is made from the evidence of Denham, Mungo Park, Speke, Harris, Livingstone, and other explorers of interior Africa, that the domestic slave trade is an institution which has never been interrupted, and that the slave class furnishes a measure of value in cattle and other goods uniformly exchangeable from the Libyan desert across to the Gulf of Guinea. The same authorities show that Turkey, Persia and Arabia, by African slaves from Abyssinia and other slave producing states. Adding to this trade that affirmed by the English negotiator, the slave trade on the east coast of Africa will compete with that on the west side, even when British ships conducted that trade for Spain under the Asiento contract, or forced the same unhappy commodity on her helpless American colonies.

2. That England has been more successful, if not more active, in suppressing the west coast slave trade than that on the east coast, and has at least tolerated the existence of a large importation of African slaves into her East India possessions.

It is not agreeable to ask at the hands of a professional philanthropist an explanation when he hands the plate to every one else and puts nothing in himself yet; England occupies this embarrassing position. She must explain to the nations how, when she manifested so much interest in free Texas, and sent so many missionaries to labor for emancipation in the American States, this same evil prevailed, in unabated enormity, within her own possessions? It will be in vain to say that it was an Asiatic institution. Mr. Frere says the trade has revived in India within thirty or forty years. A foreign trade can not be regarded as a domestic institution; besides, Mr. Frere says, "a great many of the pirates were, I am afraid, of European descent." The African slave trade has been of late centuries always carried on by Europeans. Could this trade have been carried on without English capital and English commanders, and English co-operation? These slaves must have come by sea. Have the native Indians the shipping for this trade? Has England no coast guard, and no customhouses to protect her revenues against contraband importations?

It does look that while forcing opium into China, she might with even less exhibition of force kept slavery out of the cotton districts of her Asiatic possessions. It does seem that a power adequate to rule an empire of two hundred million people need not persuade her subjects to abandon a traffic which she has taught and treated elsewhere as the most barbarous and brutal abuse in the world. It may be that when taxed by the civilized world with a violation of faith and asked how came her African slaves in India, she may be driven to the explanation given by the Connecticut boy when required to explain how a live chicken came to be concealed in the hat he was wearing: "Wall, do tell! I guess that chicken went a crawling up through the leg of my breeches." It will appear a little strange that just during the thirty or forty years that England was preaching emancipation through the cotton States of our Union, the African slave trade seems to have been "resumed" in her cotton colonies of India. The effect of the overthrow of Southern slavery or the dissolution of our Union was expected to have promoted British cotton culture in India. American emancipation has however enhanced the profits of cotton culture and the war of the Union has merely tried the merits of a frame for a service of indefinite duration. So if the civil war was the third and last effort of England to injure herself by defeating republican liberty, she has been convinced that in every case she has strengthened and enlarged those institutions she desired to destroy. We are satisfied England is a sincere convert, and a cordial ally. But about this slave trade into the cotton districts of Bundelcund and Punjab. It does not seem fair that just when exhorting the rest of the world to give up that mode of labor, England should permit "pirates of European descent" to carry thousands of slaves into her own territory. Every one knows of that fox who having lost his own tail persuaded his friends to adopt the fashion, but it would have required a higher degree of cunning or assurance, if while coaxing his friends to mutilate themselves he should have cherished a long and serviceable brush of his own. We leave the explanation of motive with the British government. It certainly will do much to atone for the dereliction of the past to carry out the west coast suppression of

the slave trade. The world will, however, look with attention at the fact that the pattern philanthropist of the world imports annually into her Asiatic possessions thirty thousand African slaves to make cotton and other commodities for herself.

SIGHT-SEEING--ABSENTEEISM.

We are not disposed to be very severe with those people whose uncontrollable curiosity leads them to spend large sums of money in visiting the notable places in other sections. Practically, their money is their own, and they are at liberty to spend it when and where it may suit them to do so. Neither do we use it as an argument against the propriety of those who can afford it, or think they can, of running off to the North or Europe for five or six months every year, that one-tenth part of the money thus squandered would give us beautiful parks, fountains, drives and places of resort. These, in turn, would invite strangers from abroad—pleasure-seekers—to come here and return at least a portion of the money our citizens carry abroad and lavish so recklessly on Northern and European publications, linen drapers, funkeys and race courses. The value of the property of our most inveterate absentees would be increased by making New Orleans worth visiting; his income from rentals would be more of course, and he would come nearer to rivaling that New York shoddyist whom he met at Saratoga last season, and who gave two parties to his one. We can not call in question the right of the richer classes to spend their money in such manner as suits them; but we do protest against their rushing through all the fashionable places of another civilization, having their spree out, and returning here to grumble at the way their neighbors have conducted their business. If our absentees has been unable to outshine some sprig of Northern aristocracy by reason of a thin bank account, we simply say we do not care a straw about it one way or another. But if he comes back after having spent all the money he could borrow and begins to complain that his embarrassments spring from Radical rule, high taxes and no business, we defend by saying he is more to blame than any one else. For by squeezing all the money out of this community that he possibly can, and then carefully spending it so far away from home that it is not likely to find its way back, he does all that he can to drain the city of its wealth. If we were so situated that our city would at one season or another invite visitors we should get back a portion of the money squandered on sight seeing. But we have not in this whole city one object of interest which makes it worth while for a man to remain over night. The balance of trade is, therefore, against us. While our absentees lavish money on other places, we have no sight-seers coming here to bring it back. One man dies, and when his will is opened we find the bulk of his property goes to Spain. Another, who came here without a sixpence, but scrapes together quite a fortune leaves his gains to rebuild an old rickety church in Ireland. And yet the tax collector is always an object of aversion to all of this class of people. When Louisiana, or the city of New Orleans, asked for a dollar to improve a street or sustain a charity, one fellow would recollect his shoddy rival at Saratoga, whom he was determined to lay over next season, and refuse to pay. Another would recollect that he had that morning made a division of property between his Spanish heirs, and found there was just enough to give them each a round amount. A third was absorbed with the idea of rebuilding an old country church, and doubted whether he would be possessed of enough money to attract attention in the proper quarter. Each of these wretched specimens of citizenship had a hobby—one wanted all the money he could raise, to gratify his vanity; another, was hoarding for his heirs; the third, was putting his supererogation before his duty to his adopted State. All three were intent upon a system or policy which is ruinous to this State, and yet all were agreed in ascribing our troubles to radicalism and carpet-bagging. It is such men and such influences that control what there is of public opinion in New Orleans. Men shut their eyes to the most palpable evils of our system, and lay all the blame upon an abstraction. In the meantime, absenteeism is fashionable; it is practiced; it is on the increase, and curses this community more than our local extravagance.

We hope when our wanderers return next fall from Europe or any of the Northern fashionable resorts, they will not attribute the flattened condition of their pocket-books to radical rule, high taxes, depreciated State credit, nor to anything in short save their own extravagance and folly. For the people are not so easily deceived as many suppose. They generally call things by their proper names, and give a man credit for all he is entitled to, hypocrisy included. We are willing that as many shall go as choose to do so. All we ask is, that after spending many months in dissipation and squandering money which they as good citizens could put to better uses, none of them shall come back and put on airs over citizens who have remained at home and attended to their own business. After having done all they can to impoverish this city they should not publish anonymous articles in the Pressing to show the blame is on other shoulders. If they will not do this they may do as they please with their money.

ITALIAN SLAVE TRADE. The New York Times gives us the statistics of the United States, alleged to have been kidnapped from or sold by their parents, and subjected to dreadful treatment in this country:

It is stated that hundreds of other young Italian children are now suffering the greatest cruelties at the hands of task-masters, or owners, who have purchased them in New York city, and who cruelly and maliciously beat and ill-treat them daily should they not bring home enough money every night to satisfy their greed. These ruffians keep themselves in a state of luxurious idleness by sending these little white slaves into the streets to extort money from the

charitably disposed by means of playing a cracked violin, a harp, triangle, or some other kind of musical instrument. They are sent forth in the early morning, after grudgingly giving them a piece of common black bread, three inches square, which, with the same allowance at night, is all the food ever given them.

And the following specimen of this cruelty is added:

One of the children is twelve years of age, and the son of a farmer in Calviello, Basilicata, Italy. Some one, he says, came into his father's house one night, and took him from his bed, and the next day he remembers being at sea, with eight other children from the same neighborhood, in charge of a strange man whom they were taught to call "padrone," and who daily insisted into their minds the great power he possessed, and the necessity for them to obey him. This man brought them all to New York, and took them to a house in Crosby street, where he lodged them in a cellar, straw being given them to sleep on, and without covering. The next day, the boy says, he was sent into the street with a triangle to play, previously being instructed what to say if any one questioned him as to who had sent him out to beg in this manner. On returning at night he was beaten because he did not take home enough money, and was again thrust down in the cellar, which has been his only habitation, with ten others, for the past three years. The only food served out was a small square piece of common black bread.

We welcome immigration, and tender to all the world the protection of our institutions, but it is a very sad return for this hospitality when such a practice as child stealing and slavery is imported under the broad invitation. Such seems the practice:

The children are brought over by persons appointed by the conspirators for that purpose, a chief of convoy, who really becomes the master of the child. This person is represented as the father of the children, and as such takes absolute charge, from the time they are brought or stolen from their native villages until they are sold to new masters or "padrones" in Crosby street.

Very often the merest infants may be seen in our streets with a violin or tamborine, halting wherever they can get a nickel or a crust, and plying their vagabond trade for subsistence. May it not be possible that this slave trade in children may comprehend our own city with others? Let the policemen inquire into it.

CAPTAIN JACK IN IRONS.

Reports from the surrender of the Modoc chiefs represent that they manifest great repugnance to be handcuffed, but an apathetic indifference to death. It would really seem that their leader has very little to live for. The collision between civilization and barbarism is that between the vessel of iron and that of earthenware. The rule of savage warfare is treachery and murder. When resorted to, it must be met by inexorable punishment. Such is the lot of the Modocs. Driven from one reserve to another, compelled to leave their hunting and fishing grounds—as important to them, no doubt, as our farms and countinghouses—is not surprising the savages should resist in their savage way, nor that they should be pursued, captured and shot for doing so. Then follow the natural results of a defeated cause. Treachery and disaffection among the followers of the chief. This must have been keenly felt by the Modoc chief as his blunted sensibilities could allow. The betrayal of the Modocs by the deserters destroyed all confidence of successful resistance or of ultimate escape, and the surrender was sullen and hopeless. These savages are doomed, and it is best for the progress and safety of civilization that they should be, but if Caracacus or Boudicca or any other British savages had had heroic speeches put in their mouths by sympathetic poets long after all danger from their war spears had passed away, so at some future period, when the popular scalp shall set firmly on the caput, it may be supposed the hero of the lava beds will be made immortal for the valor of his conduct and the manner of his death.

THE TAXPAYERS OF JEFFERSON.

We publish in another place this morning a second address of the executive committee of the Protective Association of Taxpayers of Jefferson, left bank. We have long had abundant reason to believe that the local authorities of Jefferson parish, outside the limits of Carrollton, were unworthy of confidence. Ignorance, corruption, shiftlessness and favoritism prevail in such preponderating force that the property holders are driven to the necessity of making a struggle to save their property. It adds to the turpitude of an unworthy official that he is a Republican. We look for oppressive and wrongful acts from Democratic officials; but we can not afford to permit police jurors, justices of the peace and deputy constables to commit larceny, extortion in office, or oppression in the name of Republicanism. No party can be benefited by any such practices. As well may we expect the Pigeon to save the country by publishing libels about Judge Hawkins as for the police jury of a parish to build up the Republican party by making its secretary a five thousand dollar present at the expense of other people.

We hope Governor Kellogg will make some inquiries into this matter, and promptly remove every unworthy official who has been taking advantage of his political affiliations to behave badly. If any members of the Republican party are found unworthy they should be reprobated.

IN THE SYSTEM.

The disease of robbing the public seems to have become constitutional in the nature of the average New Yorker. Notwithstanding the pursuit of Tweed and the flight of Connolly, in spite of the investigations which have exposed the innumerable and interminable rings of that afflicted city, rascality seems as rife as ever. The last case is the contract to connect New York and Brooklyn by a magnificent bridge. The commissioners of the work are now defending themselves against charges of corrupt extravagance and participation in contract profits. As the names of these men seem reputable, and the appointments of great responsibility, it leads to the apprehension that everything is rotten in that Denmark. Even some of the New York papers seem to weaken in their hopes of reform and economy. The Times still makes the fight, but, from the number of skirmishes

and combats it has on hand, it would seem impossible to defend its position and it is feared it must succumb. We would especially commend to its colleagues of the World, the Tribune, and the Sun the propriety of letting up on Louisiana politics and reinforcing their gallant comrade of the Times. The Herald is at this time exclusively engaged with foreign countries.

UNIFICATION MEETING.

Last evening when our reporter called at No. 110 Carondelet street, for the purpose of gathering information for the public, he was informed by a gentleman at an inner door that the meeting was a private one. Finding that he had met with a close corporation, or dark lantern arrangement our reporter quietly retired, unable to comprehend how a public good could be accomplished in a secret convent. The room where the committee met was only large enough to hold a dozen persons, and the only face we recognized was that of Mr. I. N. Marks, as the cabinet was not brilliantly lighted. When the committee performs its labors with open doors the REPUBLICAN is ready and willing to assist in the work, but we protest against anything like close political corporations. Such affairs can not depend on us for assistance.

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK.

JOSEPH RAYMOND, President. GEORGE W. BYRNE, Cashier. Board of Trustees: Joseph Raymond, Nicholas Miller, Paul Kesteban, J. C. Murphy, I. W. Patton, C. F. Lauman, Joseph Keller, N. A. Wilcox, Eugene Dottery, J. A. Staiger, B. E. Taylor.

This bank will open for business on or about July 1, 1873, at No. 71 Camp street, between Commercial place and Poydras street. je22 11 2p

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 21, 1873. The undersigned certifies that she was the holder of one quarter of combination ticket No. 3, 71, class 15, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of \$6000, on Thursday, June 19, 1873, and ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of G. de Griljavia, corner St. Philip and Claiborne streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

MARY BACON. Corner Derbigny and Dumaine streets. je22 11 2p

NOTICE.

TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office. New Orleans, June 21, 1873.

In view of the large number of cases daily coming to light in which former tax collectors received money from taxpayers, giving receipts therefor and at the same time returning the parties as delinquent, whereby the State has been defrauded of large sums and taxpayers greatly annoyed, and in order that a systematic prosecution of these cases may be inaugurated and as large an amount recovered as possible, you are hereby instructed, in all cases where receipts of former collectors are presented to you, and the same amount for the same year appears on the delinquent roll as returned and sworn to, to make such facts a part of the records of your office, and render quarterly statement of such cases to this office.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. je22 11 2p

EQUAL RIGHTS.

IN THE MOTTO OF NAVRA & OFFNER, No. 174 Canal Street.

They have just bought a very heavy stock of CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, FROM OPTION. AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE. And now offer to extend EQUAL RIGHTS TO PARTIES IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN THEIR LINE.

We put the Price Down to Suit the Times. FRENCH CHINA AS CHEAP AS OTHER HOUSES IN STONKWARE, AND STONK CHINA AS CHEAP AS COMMON WARE.

Here are a few of our prices: French China Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, we sell at \$20. French China Breakfast and Soup Plates we sell at \$25. French China Dessert Plates we sell at \$15. French China Tea Plates we sell at \$15. French China Cups and Saucers we sell at \$25. French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, we sell at \$60. French China Tea Sets, 34 pieces, we sell at \$45. GOLD BAND AND REGULAR FRENCH CHINA, we have the BEST AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH.

Which we sell at LESS THAN HALF PRICE, to wholesale, CHEAPER THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION. Stone China Dinner Sets we sell at \$14.50. Stone China Breakfast and Soup Plates we sell at \$25. Flint Glass Goblets at 50 cents per Set.

Our Stock of GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS AND ORNAMENTS, AS WELL AS THE FINEST GOODS MANUFACTURED, WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

When we are offering the Summer Months at LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. An early call will be appreciated by NAVRA & OFFNER. No. 174 Canal Street, opposite Varieties Theatre. je22 11 2p

SELLING OUT.

ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION, AT J. TURCOTTE'S, 158.....Canal Street.....158

White building, corner of Baronne.

The Whole Stock to be Sold within Thirty Days.

Wishing to retire from retail business in order to devote all my time to the wholesale house of which I am a partner, I will sell, from Monday, June 23, 1873.

All my stock of Retail Dry Goods, regardless of cost, to effect a complete liquidation in the shortest possible time. Any person wishing to purchase Dry Goods will do well to call immediately and secure a real bargain at.

J. TURCOTTE'S, je22 11 2p. No. 158 Canal street, corner Baronne.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 78.....Camp Street.....78

Entrance, No. 47 Stables 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 the English Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geography, etc. At a very low rate. For full particulars, send a card to J. W. BLACKMAN, at the Commercial College in New Orleans. Pupils can attend any time of day or night, from 9 M. P. M. and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. R. MITCHELL, Business Manager. Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. my31 2p

ADDRESS.

Executive Committee of the Protective Association of Taxpayers of Jefferson Parish, Left Bank.

When in a community judges and justices of the peace are indicted, police jurors charged with malfeasance in office and their secretary indicted for embezzlement, such a state of demoralization and corruption should exist as to demand the immediate attention of the people.

The taxpayers of Jefferson parish, left bank, conscious that their individual action against the rings of speculators who attempt to control the affairs of this parish would be inefficient to protect their rights and interests, have organized and united against the common enemy.

There is nothing of a political character in our association, which, resembling the Grange movement, is nothing more than a union of taxpayers for mutual protection. Our object is to defend ourselves and our neighbors against oppression and extortion; to extend to the humblest citizen, irrespective of race or color, in the vindication of his rights, the assistance of a powerful organization; to uphold and sustain every officer in the regular discharge of his duties; and to announce to the courts those who have prostituted their offices for mercenary purposes.

The laws of the land are sufficient to protect every man in his rights and property, and we trust the purity of our motives and the justice of our cause, and to the support of the entire community for the vindication of our rights.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and no people desirous to be free, who dare not assert, at any cost, the rights of freemen, among which we hold that of the most sacred nature, to be elected only by representatives elected by themselves.

We are not opposed to public improvements, but are unwilling, without a dollar in the treasury, with the credit of the parish ruined, to undertake any improvements before having first restored order to the finances and the credit of the parish. We hold that it would be safer to pay in depreciated currency ten times as much as the improvements would cost in cash.

That the public may fully understand the reasons that have rendered this movement necessary, in September, 1871, the old board, presided over by William Mitchell, Esq., turned over to the appointees of Governor O. I. Dunn, known as the Aaron Smith board, the books and records of the parish, at that time free from debt and having a large balance of taxes to collect.

In less than one year of the administration of that board, \$27,853 of warrants were issued without complying with the requisites of the law, and other debts contracted.

During their entire administration only \$4000 appear by the books as having been collected. Moreover they entered into a contract for building a railroad at an estimated cost to the parish of \$150,000. All that had to come out of a tabular assessment of \$700,000.

So long as the warrants of the parish are retained in the hands of the holders, and we will continue in the treasury, and the police jury can only pay current expenses by issuing new warrants, now worthless, increasing thereby ten times the expense of the parish.

Unless we have a police jury, induced by the vote and the assistance of the courts, it is impossible for us to ever extricate ourselves from the position in which we have been placed by rings that now control the parish and attempt now to force upon the community a board of police jurors representing only their interests, and denounced by the taxpayers.

While decided to act for ourselves in our own affairs, we invite the co-operation of all those who are opposed to corruption and fraud. The people of Carrollton, of Kenner and of the right bank of the parish are all interested in assisting the late officers of rings, and in exacting from public officers a faithful discharge of their duties, and we are ready to receive delegates from all parts of the parish.

Our Association will meet on the first Friday in July at Wagner's Brickyard, and we invite all those who sympathize and are willing to join us in our movement to attend the meeting.

The Executive Committee will meet every Saturday at five o'clock, and will examine all charges laid before them, take evidence in support of them, and report the same for trial, and will be thankful for any suggestions to promote the public good.

R. F. SPANGENBERG, Chairman. F. C. HESTER, Secretary. L. SONAIT, Treasurer. je22 11 2p

A CARD.

The business of the railroad, from New Orleans to Mobile, will be conducted in future by the undersigned, under the name of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company, and the business of the route of the coast of the Mississippi river, under the name of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

The functions of the undersigned in connection with these roads are those of agents and trustees. By the terms of their trust they are enjoined "to exercise the most scrupulous administration of the property and franchises, and to render a full and honest account to the beneficiaries of this trust."

Consistently with these duties, all facilities and accommodations will be provided for in their management. In reference to measures for the completion of the western line, which depend but little upon their personal agency, they must speak with caution and reserve, while the work will be resumed with readiness and prosecuted with vigor depends, in some measure, upon the committee interested in the enterprise.

The corporation has constructed a railroad from Mobile to New Orleans at a cost of about \$40,000,000 without any contribution from any State, county or city through which it passes. The route was difficult, steady and uninterrupted labor unobtainable, and the entrance of the road into the cities was opposed like an invasion of a public enemy instead of receiving friendly welcome.

This work has not been remunerative; but its large cost has subtracted but little from the capital of State, city or citizen of the State.

The Western and more difficult route was originally endowed by legislative enactments. On that line there are about seventy miles completed. For the present the work has been suspended.

The State securities obtained by the corporation have not been available for the purposes of negotiation to any important result. The cause of this is not necessary to consider, but the fact is indisputable. The payments on these securities by the State treasury have been insignificant.

No interest has been paid on the bonds given for stock; nothing has been expended on the issue of bonds guaranteed by the State, and not more than one year's interest, or, at the most, less than two, amounting to about \$200,000, on the issue of what is termed subside bonds.

It is not fair to say that the two hundred and ten miles of road, costing about eight millions of dollars, have been assisted in any appreciable degree by State aid or endorsement. The rights of way and the depot grounds in this city have been used to some extent, and have been improved at a heavy expenditure, and upon which taxes are paid to State and city, under constant and bitter litigation and vehement denunciation.

Under such circumstances, the work of reorganization of the affairs of the company takes place, and their future policy is to be decided.

A friendly, hospitable, earnest spirit of co-operation in the community would have much influence upon their deliberations. A more charitable appreciation of the efforts that have been made, with a disposition on the part of the community to assist and bear a fair proportion of the past burden and cost of the enterprise would do more.

The undersigned have a firm belief that were a helping hand and friendly speech, cordially bestowed by the communities immediately interested in these measures, they would afford far more toward their accomplishment than a spirit of reproach, censure, or angry opposition.

None can doubt that their accomplishment would tend greatly to the prosperity of this State and the city, and for the development of the material interests of the great southwestern portion of this country.

HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, je22 11 2p

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