

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 24, 1873.

A trying business—Rendering aid. Two hundred and ninety newspapers are published in Missouri.

A poor blind beggar at Dayton, Ohio, recently had his pocket picked of \$12.

"Moonlight picnics are the order of the day," says a local reporter in the country.

The question of a normal school open to both races is being agitated in Philadelphia.

The pupae of fashionable young Cincinnati girls are no vulgar pork packers. They embalm a king.

A poor man says he would like to conjugate the verb to marry if he were only in the potential mood.

The glory of the Chicago jubilee was its splendid display of rosy, healthy and buxom country girls.

All of the grain distilleries in this city have suspended operations for the summer. Cincinnati should be happy.

A Florida paper suggests that water be distributed to church congregations on the Sabbath. Why not wet the sermons?

A medical student in St. Louis died while under the influence of chloroform, at a lecture, lately. What sort of a lecture made him take chloroform?

"I don't know what the Israelites did after they crossed the Red sea," speculated a hopeful Sunday school scholar, "but I guess they dried themselves."

Steam ferry leaves Jackson street every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 1/2 A. M., to connect with Boomer for Grand Isle. Lovers of bathing make a note.

A Pittsburg paper says a variety manager of that city has the largest bill board in the world, and will paper it with circus. We know a man with a very large board bill with no show to pay it.

On Thursday morning next, at half-past eleven o'clock, the pupils of the Central Boys' High School invite their friends to participate in the closing exercises at the schoolhouse, No. 29 Burgundy street.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, No. 71 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, groceries, wines, etc. See advertisement.

John A. Kennedy, ex-chief of police, died in New York, Saturday, of neuralgia of the heart. He had charge of the department for many years, and was at one time commissioner of emigration. He was a Free Mason, holding a high degree.

During the Decoration Day parade at Lawrence, Massachusetts, a one-legged soldier was taken from the organ he was grinding, and was placed in a barouche with the orator of the day, by the G. A. R., amid the applause of the crowd, no note being taken of the fact that he had lost the limb in an engagement with a saw-mill.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Benevolent Association will be celebrated by a promenade concert and soiree dansante at the Oakland course on Thursday, June 25. The names of the young men comprising the committee is sufficient guarantee that this will be one of the finest and best conducted affairs of the season.

Yesterday the thermometer ranged from 71 to 77 higher in Cairo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Deerpark, Keokuk, Pittsburg and St. Louis than it did in this city. At 3:45 P. M., when the thermometer here stood at 86, it stood at 93 in Cincinnati and Louisville, 92 at St. Louis and 91 at Pittsburg, Vicksburg and Chicago.

Messrs. Boyle & Morrison, of Algiers, agents of the celebrated automatic self-righting and self-pumping metallic life-buoy, will give an exhibition this evening, at six o'clock, in the river opposite the head of Canal street, of the peculiar advantages of this new life-saving invention. These gentlemen are agents for the manufacture and sale of this boat, and will be ready in a few weeks to supply all purchasers.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, says the Memphis Appeal, has had difficulties with the stockholders of the Varieties, New Orleans. At a meeting of those interested, he pleaded heavy losses, and asked the stockholders to release him from his five years' lease. His books were asserted not to show the losses alleged, taking Barrett's traveling trips with the company into consideration. The Varieties association will, they state, procure another lessee next season.

The examination of the pupils of the Heber Educational Institute commenced on Sunday last, at the building of the society on Calhoun street, between St. Charles and Prytania streets. The exercises were continued through yesterday, and will be renewed to-day and to-morrow. The annual exhibition will be held at Lyceum Hall on Saturday evening next. Mr. Julius Weiss is president of the board, and I. L. Leucht chairman of the committee on teachers.

The New York police commissioners are imitating our example. Last week a resolution passed the board providing for the appointment of some colored patrolmen. Last Wednesday a requisition on the commissary general for 1000 Remington rifles was signed by the police commissioners and was sent by Major Duryee to be signed by the mayor and recorder. Drill with these arms will be commenced on Monday next, and it is expected that 500 patrolmen will have learned how to use them by the twelfth of July.

The testimony and documents are expected to establish the fallacy of the belief in the existence of an open Polar sea at the latitude which both Kane and Hayes, and even Hall himself affirmed, and will show that the two men who, in a previous expedition, declared that from a height to which they had attained with dogs and sledges they could plainly see an open ocean, were either deceived or purposely misrepresented the matter with unworthy motives. One of these men accompanied Captain Hall in his last expedition. It is said that Captain Hall admits in one of his letters that he was previously mistaken in regard to the Polar Sea.

THE GRANGES AND THEIR OBJECT.

This is a great organization of producers against all monopolies which seek to exact from them an undue share of their labor for the privilege of passing the fruits of that labor to market. A traveler has said, "The robbers of the Rhine are dead." They only levied duties on the commerce that passed their way. Their castles were their customhouses. "They were robbers. What are these," he asks, "who seize by the throat, figuratively, every merchant that brings us what we want and will not let his goods pass till he has paid us a tribute of often one-third their value?" Those who comprehend the republican principle of equal rights to all men, those who remember that one object and effect of its modern organization has been to secure to men the fruits of their own labor, will readily see that the Republican party, as the friend of the laborer and the foe of an unjust monopoly, holds with delight the grange movement and hopes for its entire success.

Those who look upon all industrial movements solely for their effects upon party prospects, have hastened to foresee that the grange movement threatens what they are pleased to term the corruptions of the Republican administration. That in wielding the vast patronage of the government there should be the usual incidental appointment of bad men, should neither surprise nor discourage. It has happened under all human governments, but it is the duty of the government and of every member of the party who supports it, to bring such offenders to justice; to replace them with honest men, and to throw new safeguards around the subjects of their malfeasance. For ourselves, we will gladly cooperate with any who seek to free the people from any robbery, whether in the form of taxation or transportation. Such a doctrine not only follows from the political principles which we profess, but it is indispensable to the continued usefulness of the Republican party. For whom, we ask, does a dishonest partisan commit a robbery? Not for the good of his political associates. On the contrary, those who derive no benefit are required to defend him, and while the lucky rogues away with the fruits of his fraud, those who belong to the same party associations are held to answer for his default.

It has happened in the political demoralization of the day that the political antagonists of the Republican party in this State and elsewhere join the baser element of the Republican party, and have perpetrated jointly the most flagrant thefts upon the treasury, while the results of this joint raid are divided between these burglars, without whose co-operation it could not have been effected. The sole responsibility falls upon and must be borne by the people and press of the Republican party. Even in the distribution of official patronage if an imprudent appointment be made and public censure follow, resort is instantly had to the party press and the party leaders to vindicate the transaction. And this is the history of all parties in all parts of the Union. Yet the people and the press have no direct voice in the selection of official incumbents. All that goes to the credit of the persons especially concerned. It is the press and leaders of a party that alone are looked to and held responsible for that which they did not counsel and could not prevent. There are reasons why the Republicans have nothing to fear but everything to hope for in the effort of the farmers' granges to put down any abuses of monopoly. We understand perfectly the value of associated capital, and are perfectly willing to see the enterprising constructors of railroads receive just compensation for their services. We desire to see this, though the people have granted their powers, and in great part, the public lands, out of whose proceeds the roads have been built, but when rings are formed to stand like those robbers of the Rhine to make of every depot a castle "to seize" every farmer, figuratively, by the throat, and not to let his produce pass till he has paid a tribute of three-fourths its value is a violation of the rights of labor and an abuse of a public trust which no true member or organ of the Republican party will ever tolerate. We therefore, say "glory to the grangers." If they can emancipate the laborer from the thrall of a joint stock ring that robs him of three-fourths the products of his toil they are genuine Republicans, and carry out the programme in which Lincoln led and Grant has followed.

The anonymous writer should examine his own motives closely to see that nothing personal mingle with his desire to publish. In many cases a communication without a name is aimed at some person or enterprise not safely to be attacked over the real signature of him who writes it. In like manner political articles become personal, and tend to exasperate those who should differ only on principle. Not uncommonly the anonymous writer will contrive to get in a favorable notice of some wares or patents in which he holds an interest. There have been many cases in which an anonymous communication has cost life, and many more in which they have produced great social mischief. The "people's paper" has been a chief receptacle of anonymous communications, many of them will nature and abusive of its political opponents. One most eminent contributor of that character was adopted editorially, and has been attended with consequences very serious to the proprietors of the paper. Indeed, although the editor disavowed any malicious purpose in adopting the libelous words, no one can tell what might have been the animus of the anonymous writer of the article. If an editor of experience had written the article, he would have avoided all actionable words, while he might in decorous terms have conveyed the same imputations. But an anonymous writer never feels the full force of words employed upon the responsibility of others. The liberality of the press is precious, but it is not more so than the character of the humblest citizen, and while the rights of the press are ascertained and limited by the

rights of the citizen, each will be protected within its sphere. Personal and published abuse certainly cannot be essential to the preservation of public liberty, nor should anonymous assailants be encouraged to stab under the shadow of an unmeaning initial, a good name, the value of which it may not be impossible for the anonymous writer to comprehend.

The recent verdict in the case of Hawkins against the *Plymouth* will have a tendency to make writers a little more cautious in the use of terms. While the only consequence of a published insult was an appeal to the code, proprietors took pride in the pluck of the editor and they sold large editions if he was crippled or killed, and would be glad to place in case of such misfortune; but now, when people aggrieved by an abusive epithet pass by the writers and impudently publish for libel, the case is changed, and words must be weighed carefully before applied to people who prefer appealing to the courts of law to those of honor. In the case of the anonymous contributor of the article adjudged libelous, we may presume that the anonymous writer, whose name he was, must feel much concern that in venting his own personal bitterness he has laid a journal conducted in what we may presume to be his own political interests liable for a very large sum of money. Without any idea of the resources of the journal, it might not be impossible that the anonymous writer of a libel may deprive the party which it represents of its most active organ.

TEACHERS IN NORTH LOUISIANA. We earnestly hope some philanthropist will send a copy of primary history to the editors of the *Orleans Tribune* and the *Clairborne Advertiser*. The first named, more modest than usual, relies upon his *Clairborne* neighbor for historical information. Both agree fully in supposing the *Republican* to be wrong. The following is from the *Tribune* of the twenty-first:

TURNING AN EDITOR'S BLANK. The literary pride of the State organ of information is thus probed by the *Clairborne Advertiser*.

The historical allusions of the *New Orleans Republican* are as incorrect as their political theories. It was Henry IV. of France, not Henry III., who was stabbed by an assassin, and the first of the Bourbons, so far from taking part in the Bartholomew massacre, narrowly escaped being shot himself.

Now, if these gentlemen do not happen know that Henry III., King of France, was fatally stabbed by Jacques Clement on the first of August, 1589, and died the next day, it is not our fault. It becomes our duty, however, to inform our Bourbon that Henry III. was not a Bourbon at all, but the brother of Charles IX., who, with his mother, Catherine de Medici, instigated the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

It is true, Henry IV. was murdered by an assassin named Ravallin, but this occurred on the fourteenth of May, 1610, nearly twenty-one years after the death of his kinsman and predecessor. The *Republican* referred to the case of Henry III. When we wish to speak of any other historical event we shall, as usual, make use of the correct names. In the meantime, at present you appear to know just enough to misquote.

SECUNDUM ARTEM. The *New York Sun*, having occasion to denounce Hon. Speaker Blaine for alleged corrupt complicity in various lucrative jobs, goes so in an article which may be studied with advantage by all such as may wish to learn the science of irresponsible slander. Here is the way the *Sun* puts it:

He entered Congress ten years ago, poor and dependent on the pay for a living. He has received no legacy in the meantime, nor engaged in any regular pursuit, and yet Mr. Blaine is now a millionaire. These facts are inconsistent with integrity, and there can be no stronger comment than one makes upon the other.

The resolution adopted in the House to authorize an inquiry into the charge of bribery against members is regarded by the *Sun* as intended to screen Mr. Blaine from any exposure to that connection: The technical limitation of bribery was put in to prevent any explorations beyond that legal boundary, and the committee need not feel as a reason for examining their half-veiled regard to the members upon whom moral bribery and positive perjury had been proved. They held the latter crime to be excluded from the scope of the investigation.

In arranging this programme Mr. Blaine had two objects—one to relieve himself from a general suspicion of venality, and the other to establish his party.

Here is an imputation of bribery and abuse of official position without the use of one tangible term which could bring the proprietor of the *Sun* before a jury for libel. Parties desiring to pursue these libelous ways with elegant impunity are commended to the columns of the *New York Sun*.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF UNIFICATION. Mr. Hill testified the other day that the directors of the *Plymouth* had decided to instruct their employees to sustain the new unification movement. As yet we have not seen anything very lively in the way of helping Messrs. Beaugreard, Bursh, Marks, Ingraham & Co. in their laudable efforts. But the late jury will have a bad effect on the people's organ. That was a regular, square out unification jury—six colored and six white. It charged the organ of the new movement eighteen thousand dollars for a little license indulged in last winter, which it was hoped would turn out differently. The cause of unification is probably below par among the *Plymouth* directory since that verdict was rendered.

TWO VIEWS OF LAUGHING. On the evening after the case of Hawkins vs. the *Plymouth*, was given to the jury, the people's organ laughed in this manner:

The jury in the Hawkins libel suit is understood to stand as follows: two for the defendants; eight to give Hawkins a verdict of one dollar for his damages; and two to give him five hundred dollars damages.

This is about as near to the mark as the *Plymouth* guesses will average, taking them the year through. By Sunday morning the *Plymouth* had the news. It did not laugh quite as heartily as at first: "Two of three of the jurors were at first unwilling to be made the instruments of this extortion and robbery. Six of them, ignorant colored men, and two white men, drivers on Peter Kaiser's Magazine street railroad, were the ones who were selected by Lynch, were at the outset in favor of heavy damages; but by one of the others yielded, through threats and temptations, to the great majority, and the special friends of Hawkins on the jury at first held out for \$75,000, but on the resistance

of those opposed to such an infamy they gradually fell. It is a shame that a press, characterized by such a degree of accuracy as the above extracts show, should be muzzled by poverty or anything else. How the people could survive the loss of their principal *lybis fides*, we are quite unable to say. We want a horrible example to point to all the time, and the *Plymouth* fills the situation. We hope Hawkins and Ludeking will leave enough vitality in the old concern to tell us how juries are divided hereafter.

THE SUN NOT SATISFIED. We have been told of a suit at law which the parties were willing to settle, but were not permitted to do so by their respective attorneys. In like manner the congenial arrangement to adjust all questions between the two races of Louisiana has been satisfactory to the immediate parties to the contract, but has by no means satisfied the *New York Sun*. This journal, overlooking the evils in its own immediate neighborhood, is indignant at those which prevail at the mouth of the Mississippi. Speaking of the resolutions of reconciliation, it says that, to use a homely phrase, "they are not worth a bundle of shingles." This paragraph will show that the labors of the committee of conciliation have been in vain, and that the *Sun*, being dissatisfied, it will all have to be done over again. Here it is:

Giving the negroes a full half of all the public offices in Louisiana will not be sure to restore prosperity to that State, or to conduce to better relations between the races. The people there may be divided into two classes, those who pay taxes, own property, and have a material interest in the prosperity of the commonwealth, and those who neither own property nor pay taxes. The first class is composed almost entirely of whites. To these may be added a few well educated colored men, mostly to be found in New Orleans. The second class includes nearly the whole of the negro population, and it is by the votes of this class, aided by interference from Washington, that a gang of thieves have been enabled to plunder the State without mercy. To suppose that giving the representatives of this class more power would better matters in any respect is folly.

CONTUMACY OR NEGLIGENCE. Mr. Hill, testifying in behalf of the board of *Plymouth* managers, stated that the board had determined to sustain the new party movement. This consists, we believe, in a Christian and cordial acceptance of the laws, State and federal, guaranteeing to colored people perfect equality in the use of all public franchises licensed by the public. The public has, therefore, looked with anxiety for that zealous voice and the stalwart blows against ancient prejudices which were to have been expected from such a decision. Thus far the people's paper has been engaged in discomfiting and dissecting the decomposed material of the late Democratic party and lecturing on the post mortem condition. This scientific exposition is varied by the usual abuse of the Republicans. It has not yet found time to announce its new departure. Is it neglect or pressure of business, or can it be contumacy?

THE RED RIVER JOB. The *Herald*, in its reference to the loss of \$70,000 in State bonds under act No. 59 of 1868, for the improvement of Red river, has combined, with some truth, some misapprehension of facts.

In the decision of the Supreme Court, which the *Herald* cites from the Twenty-fourth Annual, the judgment of the lower court was reversed, not on account of there being no valid contract, but because the contractors failed to present proper legal evidence that the contract had been carried out; and furthermore, because the Auditor could not properly issue certificates of indebtedness.

Under the old contract Governor Warmoth did refuse to issue the bonds, and properly. Subsequently, however—in September, 1872—a new contract was entered into between the Board of State Engineers and D. J. Elder & Co., with the sanction of the Governor. Under that contract the work has been performed to the satisfaction of the Board of State Engineers, and they have certified thereto as the law required. The bonds for the payment of the work have been signed by the Governor and are now in the hands of the Auditor. The disposition of them is now in litigation, and the courts will decide the question.

THE OPPOSITION ORGAN. The opposition organs in this city to the dominant party in the State and country continue a most daring warfare—according to their own accounts—against the "powers that be." In the face of "armed janizaries" and dangers more imminent than ever before beset mortal men, the organs march boldly up to the front and deliver what they do not consider raking volleys of large and small arms into the very citadel of what they yet have the liberty to style "the most infamous and disgraceful despotism to which any Christian and civilized people in this world are now subjected."

With such a condition of things who can doubt the dauntless courage and heroism of the opposition press of this city? It is a great wonder Kellogg, the greatest tyrant and usurper the world has ever known, has not had his bloody hands on the bold men who defy and defy him. Really, if he is the bold, had man his political opponents proclaim him to be, they are indeed bold and daring men, who presume to brave him, surrounded, as they say he is, by his armed janizaries and corrupt judges.

The *New Orleans Times* publishes a statement about the President and gives the *New York Sun* as its authority. Now if the *Times* had simply told us it dreamed that Grant had maneuvered to make a few thousand dollars at the expense of General Sherman, or that a spiritual medium had written it while in a trance, or it had been predicted by a fortune teller that he would do so, we should all feel some degree of respect for the source of the information. But to be told that the *Sun* says so is too bad. Does our contemporary get such information from the *New York Sun*? It is perfectly safe to believe every statement in that paper when corroborated by two unimpeachable witnesses

and write falsehood across all others. The *Sun* knows no more about the transaction by which Sherman bought Grant's house in Washington than the *Plymouth* knew on Saturday how the "unification" jury stood in the matter of that little claim of Hawkins for \$100,000.

INGRATITUDE. Hawkins brought a bill against the *Plymouth* for \$100,000. The case was referred to a "unification" jury of twelve good men and true. They cut it down \$82,000, and allowed it. Instead of being grateful for this saving, the defendant is spiteful, and intimates some of them were bought. This is ingratitudo, if we understand the meaning of the term.

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK. Subscribers to the Capital Stock are requested to call on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth instants, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office of WILLIAM McJONES, Reg. Notary Public, No. 21 Commercial Place, and sign the charter. Books of subscription are open at the same place, where the remaining shares may be subscribed.

EXECUTIVE ORDER. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department, New Orleans, June 21, 1873. Whereas, It appears from information received from the Auditor and from other sources, that many just claims exist against the State, which under article 175 of the constitution can not be paid for want of appropriation, which cases are duly entitled to the public debt, and Whereas, on the other hand, many fraudulent, or, at least, improper claims, have been in previous years hurriedly passed upon and provided for in various general appropriation bills, and Whereas, While it is not just that all legitimate claims should be paid, it is equally essential that claims of every description should be carefully scrutinized before being passed upon;

Now, therefore, in order to arrive at the true merits of such outstanding claims, and to enable the Auditor to make the proper allocations, and in such cases, favoring those which are just and rejecting those which are fraudulent, parties having claims against the State on which they desire legislative action are hereby requested to forward them to the Auditor, together with such vouchers and proofs as will enable him to ascertain the merits of the same; and no claim will be received for executive approval unless they have been presented and passed upon in the manner hereinafter provided under my hand and the seal of the State this nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the State the twenty-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, P. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

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 road on the west 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 the trust they are entitled to receive a salary and commission on the amount of the property and franchises, and to receive a fall and honest account to the beneficiaries of the trust.

Consistently with these duties, all facilities and conveniences 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 candor and reserve. Whether the work will be resumed with readiness and prosecuted with vigor depends, in some measure, upon the communities interested in the enterprise.

The corporation has constructed a railroad from Mobile to New Orleans, at a cost of about \$6,000,000, without any contribution from the 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 city was opposed like an invasion of a public enemy instead of receiving the usual courtesies.

This work has not been remunerative, but its large cost has subtracted but little from the capital of the State, city or citizen of the State. The Western and more difficult route was originally endorsed by legislative enactments, and 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 payment of the securities by the State treasury have been anticipated.

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 part interest has been received. The sum, amounting to about \$1,000,000, on the issue of which is intended subsidy bonds. It is not fair to say that the two hundred and ten millions of road, costing about eight millions of dollars, have been assisted in any appreciable degree by the State. The work has been done in the 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 denunciations.

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 cooperation in the community would have much influence upon their deliberations. A more charitable appreciation of the efforts that have been made, and a disposition on the part of the community to assume and bear a fair proportion of the work, burden and cost of the enterprise would do more.

The undersigned have a firm belief that were a helping hand and friendly speech, cordially extended by the communities immediately interested in these measures, they would effect far more toward their accomplishment than a spirit of reproach, censure, or angry opposition. Some can doubt that their own countrymen would be glad to do this, and that the State, city and citizens, and for the development of the material interests of the great southwestern portion of the country.

HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, By the Corporation, J. W. MADDEN, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. J. W. MACKAYMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 75 Camp Street.

The *New Orleans Times* publishes a statement about the President and gives the *New York Sun* as its authority. Now if the *Times* had simply told us it dreamed that Grant had maneuvered to make a few thousand dollars at the expense of General Sherman, or that a spiritual medium had written it while in a trance, or it had been predicted by a fortune teller that he would do so, we should all feel some degree of respect for the source of the information. But to be told that the *Sun* says so is too bad. Does our contemporary get such information from the *New York Sun*? It is perfectly safe to believe every statement in that paper when corroborated by two unimpeachable witnesses

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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 part interest has been received. The sum, amounting to about \$1,000,000, on the issue of which is intended subsidy bonds. It is not fair to say that the two hundred and ten millions of road, costing about eight millions of dollars, have been assisted in any appreciable degree by the State. The work has been done in the 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 denunciations.

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 cooperation in the community would have much influence upon their deliberations. A more charitable appreciation of the efforts that have been made, and a disposition on the part of the community to assume and bear a fair proportion of the work, burden and cost of the enterprise would do more.

The undersigned have a firm belief that were a helping hand and friendly speech, cordially extended by the communities immediately interested in these measures, they would effect far more toward their accomplishment than a spirit of reproach, censure, or angry opposition. Some can doubt that their own countrymen would be glad to do this, and that the State, city and citizens, and for the development of the material interests of the great southwestern portion of the country.

HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, By the Corporation, J. W. MADDEN, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. J. W. MACKAYMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 75 Camp Street.

The *New Orleans Times* publishes a statement about the President and gives the *New York Sun* as its authority. Now if the *Times* had simply told us it dreamed that Grant had maneuvered to make a few thousand dollars at the expense of General Sherman, or that a spiritual medium had written it while in a trance, or it had been predicted by a fortune teller that he would do so, we should all feel some degree of respect for the source of the information. But to be told that the *Sun* says so is too bad. Does our contemporary get such information from the *New York Sun*? It is perfectly safe to believe every statement in that paper when corroborated by two unimpeachable witnesses

and write falsehood across all others. The *Sun* knows no more about the transaction by which Sherman bought Grant's house in Washington than the *Plymouth* knew on Saturday how the "unification" jury stood in the matter of that little claim of Hawkins for \$100,000.

INGRATITUDE. Hawkins brought a bill against the *Plymouth* for \$100,000. The case was referred to a "unification" jury of twelve good men and true. They cut it down \$82,000, and allowed it. Instead of being grateful for this saving, the defendant is spiteful, and intimates some of them were bought. This is ingratitudo, if we understand the meaning of the term.

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK. Subscribers to the Capital Stock are requested to call on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth instants, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office of WILLIAM McJONES, Reg. Notary Public, No. 21 Commercial Place, and sign the charter. Books of subscription are open at the same place, where the remaining shares may be subscribed.

EXECUTIVE ORDER. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department, New Orleans, June 21, 1873. Whereas, It appears from information received from the Auditor and from other sources, that many just claims exist against the State, which under article 175 of the constitution can not be paid for want of appropriation, which cases are duly entitled to the public debt, and Whereas, on the other hand, many fraudulent, or, at least, improper claims, have been in previous years hurriedly passed upon and provided for in various general appropriation bills, and Whereas, While it is not just that all legitimate claims should be paid, it is equally essential that claims of every description should be carefully scrutinized before being passed upon;

Now, therefore, in order to arrive at the true merits of such outstanding claims, and to enable the Auditor to make the proper allocations, and in such cases, favoring those which are just and rejecting those which are fraudulent, parties having claims against the State on which they desire legislative action are hereby requested to forward them to the Auditor, together with such vouchers and proofs as will enable him to ascertain the merits of the same; and no claim will be received for executive approval unless they have been presented and passed upon in the manner hereinafter provided under my hand and the seal of the State this nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the State the twenty-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, P. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

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 road on the west 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 the trust they are entitled to receive a salary and commission on the amount of the property and franchises, and to receive a fall and honest account to the beneficiaries of the trust.