

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26, 1873.

Dinner tables are tables of interest.

A kerosene lamp is called a parlor magazine.

Mad dogs and sunstrokes are reported in New York.

The cronkers predict a dull season at large watering places.

Hon. George P. Sawyer has been appointed United States district attorney for Massachusetts.

Sunday tragedies and sermons occupy about an equal space in some of the New York papers.

A ladies' boat club has been organized in Philadelphia. The boats are rowed and manned by women.

Water melons containing one hundred colic grapes to the cubic inch, are sold at Key West for one dime each.

We read that the Savannah river has produced two oysters, one fourteen and one sixteen inches long. Hard to swallow.

Money is so tight in New York that many people expect to "go up the spout," instead of "down the sound," this summer.

"Twenty thousand tons of ice were reduced to ashes," said a reporter, recording the burning of an ice house in Buffalo.

The Shreveport Telegram says: "Beauregard's woodcut makes a good picture of MacMahon." Where is the General's woodcut?

The violet grows low and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs 900 clerks. It was incorporated in 1784, and has a capital of \$90,000,000.

"Honor and fame from no conditions rise." The man who will not write his own name will be most likely to make his mark in the world.

One pious young lady says *Zion's Herald* forms the basis of her panner. Her friend wrote one better, and said the *Christian at Work* was in hers.

An Iowa man left his property to his wife on condition that she should not marry again. She married a Loss, and claims to be the best.

Nilson's voice is said to have gained in volume since her marriage. The Chicago Post says: "So did Mrs. Caudle's, and a hundred other women's voices to the sorrow of their husbands."

The Peterborough, New Hampshire, Transcript says the "apple blow" is much larger than was anticipated, in some sections nearly equalling that of last year, and there is a good prospect of a large fruit crop in that vicinity.

A gentleman whose wife has been occupied for some time past in packing up for the summer exodus has lately exhibited symptoms of insanity. His hallucination is that he is followed about everywhere by an elephant with a Saratoga trunk.

A father, in consoling his daughter who had lost her husband, said: "I don't wonder you grieve for him, my child; you will never find his equal." "I don't know as I can," responded the sobbing widow, "but I'll do my best." The father went home comforted.

The Quincy, Florida, Journal wants some one to start an ox team from that town to live oak to hurry up the freights. It says such a team would bring freight through quicker and cheaper than the railroad does.

Mr. Hamerton, in his "Intellectual Life," has a good word for the "bad memories," which, he says, are often the best, being selecting memories, and not miscellaneous, retaining the impressions of all things alike. "A good literary or artistic memory is not like a postoffice, that takes in everything, but like a very well edited periodical, which prints nothing that does not harmonize with its intellectual life."

A gentleman in Atchison, Kansas, being called upon to act as a juror in a divorce case, gave the following reasons why he should be excused: "I am timid, my wife is not. I am bald-headed. It wasn't a fever that caused my hair to come out. I came out evidently one night after an argument with my wife." Thinking he might have undue prejudice under the circumstances, the juror excused him.

The Louisiana Sugar Report for 1872-73, prepared by L. Bouchereau, is in the hands of the public, and copies of it may be obtained of J. A. Gresham, No. 22 Camp Street. The statistical information this little work contains is of value to the planter, the merchant and the broker. It presents in tabular form the sugar products of every plantation in Louisiana, and explains the appliances and processes by which they are produced. The crop for 1872 amounted to 108,539 hogsheds.

R. W. Thompson, Jr., son of Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, has been selected by the management of the Texas and Pacific railway as freight and passenger agent at Shreveport, the most important station on the road. He is a gentleman of accomplishments and attainments, with superior business qualifications, and his appointment should be regarded as fortunate by those who may have business relations with that road. He was an officer of the federal army, but since the war has been connected with some of the best railroads in the West.

R. T. Walshe, the public spirited clothier of men and boys, announces in another column that he will during the summer months close his store at 7 P. M. daily, Saturdays excepted, and desires his numerous patrons to govern themselves accordingly. It may not be out of place to inform our readers that there is much more satisfaction in visiting such an establishment as Walshe conducts by daylight than after the evening has set in. His large corps of clerks and attendants have then more leisure to attend to customers, and the merits of his goods are much easier determined.

MEXICO AND HER NEW LIFE.

The astonishing changes in the domestic and foreign policy of the republic of Mexico is everywhere a subject of comment. Her volcanic eruptions no longer explode in a pronouncement, nor do her political earthquakes shatter the peace of society. Her government has been transferred without any revolutionary trouble, and the "cork man" - to vary the metaphor of the continent - is convalescent.

The recent address of President Lerdo, and the responsive report of the President of the Congress just adjourned, state the following gratifying facts. Speaking of the subdued rebellion of Tepic, the President says:

Thus the executive may assume the satisfaction of announcing that at this moment there does not exist throughout the length and breadth of our territory a single armed band in hostility to law and authority, and that the entire republic is enjoying the benefits of peace.

He alludes to the adjustment of differences between the citizens of Mexico and the United States by reference to a commission, and the President of the Congress gives his approval of the same mode of settlement, not only because it makes evident and assures the sincere and cordial relations which we have with that people, but also because it fosters the hope that right and reason shall predominate in the world, and that canon and bayonets shall no longer be the arbiters of the differences which arise between nations.

President Lerdo recognizes the extreme importance of developing "our mineral and agricultural resources" by railways and telegraph. He also announces provisions for popular education as in progress. It is also asserted by both of the authorities referred to that -

The national representatives have observed with pleasure the regularity of the payments in all the branches of the administration, because this speaks very highly in favor of the administrative order, of the morality and purity with which the government distributes the public funds. But what has most pleased the representatives is that the country is assuredly the efficient punctuality with which the compromises contracted by the loan of last year have been fulfilled, as it is thus that confidence in the credit of the country will be able to dispose of more funds in order to satisfy its necessities.

We are chiefly impressed with the conviction that in peaceful and just relations with the United States and in the attractions of our capital and enterprise consist the welfare of Mexico. This has resulted from the sincere and friendly tone of President Grant as expressed through the ministers appointed by him to Mexico. Not the least among the influences convincing Mexico of our sincerity has been the action of our Chamber of Commerce. A very long and elaborate letter, addressed by Hon. Mr. Nelson to J. H. Oglesby, Esq., president of the Chamber, was published in Mexico and commented on in a manner favorable to our relations, diplomatic and commercial. The recent address of Minister Foster before the same Chamber, breathing the same sentiments, has been again published in Mexico with a similar approval. The Mexican government is convinced that American development means prosperity and protection. To this conviction the New Orleans REPUBLICAN has contributed greatly. As an official journal of the government of the United States, its editorials accompanying the speech of Minister Nelson were published in French, Spanish and English. To its suggestion that the Mexican foreign mail and travel should pass through New Orleans, the government organ replied that this was proper to be done. The postal connection with the United States is now in twelve days' time from Vera Cruz to New York, when the time to New Orleans would be three and a half days. Evidently, Mexico has feared filibusters from this port until convinced of the friendly and firm enforcement of international relations by President Grant. Though non-intervention may have been carried a little too far in the case of the Cuban belligerents, still this has confirmed the confidence of Mexico and other continental nations in the just policy of General Grant. So soon as the demonstrations of friendship to which we have referred were published, the President of Mexico made a contract for taking the mail from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, and this service will be put on on or before the first of November next. It is understood that our merchants propose to send a deputation of their number to visit the City of Mexico so soon as this intercourse shall have been opened. It will be a grand event, this peaceful and practical mission. Its effect upon the travel and trade intercourse between New Orleans and ten millions of people only three and a half days off, will be of the utmost importance to our city.

The Mexican government and the city authorities of Vera Cruz, of Mexico, Puebla and intermediate stations will extend to such visitors the most cordial reception, and the most intimate trade relations will spring from such an acquaintance. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN hopes to be represented on that occasion and to testify its official zeal in behalf of New Orleans by affording authentic assurances of friendship for Mexico by the government of the United States, of which it is an official organ.

CONDEMNED BY THEIR FRIENDS.

The lively interest manifested by the *Pionere* and the rebel element generally, in the Railey-Cohen trial is really very damaging to the prisoners. It is construed by the Republicans, who rule this country at present, into strong evidence of the guilt of the accused. And if the intelligent jury upon whose verdict their liberty and reputation depend, were to be apprized of the great effort that is made to screen them, it would undoubtedly create a prejudice against the prisoners. There is nothing in the history of either Mr. Cohen or Mr. Railey to enlist public sympathy. They each have their personal friends of course, but were generally unknown to the public. Neither has ever been prominent for anything in this community until their names were mentioned in connection with an attempt to assassinate a Republican Governor.

NO SOONER WAS THIS REPORT BRUIED ABROAD than every venomous rebel professed to believe it true, and sympathized with the supposed culprits in consequence.

It is the strong belief in the guilt of Cohen and Railey that endears them to the rebel heart. And it is that, too, which instigates those who would save them from punishment to malign the witnesses and accuse them of perjury. If the prisoners are convicted, as they now appear to stand a good chance of being, they may thank their indiscreet friends who have created this foolish flitter to throw the officers of the law off the scent. It is absurd to suppose that Colonel Field, with his forty years of experience, can be deceived by such a shallow subterfuge. It is even more so to expect him or Judge Pardee or the jury to be bluffed by braggadocio. It is about time for our old rebel element to admit the fact, even to themselves, that they are no match for their Republican enemies in anything except venom, and that fortunately is harmless.

But it is disgraceful to New Orleans that a cowardly attempt to assassinate the Governor of the State should find plenty of apologists, and men claiming to be civilized Christians who openly applaud the deed and only regret its failure of success. Such a thing could not happen in the presence of a hundred or more people, and the identity of the attempted assassin remain so well concealed as it has been in this case, without the existence of a widespread and deep conspiracy. It is this conspiracy which the State government must break up or surrender its own authority. By the flustering in the rebel camp at present it is evident the State is on the right trail. Impotent charges of perjury put forth by an old, effete newspaper, will avail nothing. The jury have heard the testimony, and they will believe in it in preference to anything that will be published or howled in the public ear before the trial closes.

In this connection we may remark that we do not know how many trials like that of Hawkins vs. the *Pionere*, Decuir vs. the owners of the steamer Allen, and the State vs. Railey and Cohen, it will take to teach our old rebels the useful lesson that the laws are supreme here - not the jaundiced opinions of a newspaper conducted in the interests of a hundred or so of shopmen. But we may assure all concerned there will be enough of them to accomplish the object if it takes till the end of Governor Kellogg's term of office. The public opinion appealed to by the *Pionere*, in its own case as well as in that of Messrs. Railey and Cohen, for whom it appears as a meddlesome friend, is neither formidable nor far-reaching. It never comes to the knowledge of the real people of Louisiana - the masses that elect the officers, constitute the juries, the militia and the rulers of the State. It is useless to attempt to lash the old rebel element into greater fury, as they are as angry now as they can be, and no one cares a straw about it. Defiance, bullying and browbeating will provoke the like from the Republicans, with interest. For we can assure the opposition that our party is faithfully in earnest, and fully determined to be just. And they are the proper judges of what justice is.

It is truly unfortunate, that this trial of Cohen and Railey has been dragged into the political arena and made a party question by their pretended friends. It is now a square fight, and they must abide the consequences.

ENCOURAGING OPINION AND ADVICE.

We find in the *Dee* a very excellent essay upon the importance of progress and the disadvantages of an obstructive policy. This is applied in unqualified approval of the railroad on Royal street. The *Dee* condenses the present discontent with that work into two objections: 1. That the road will offer a serious objection to the "circulation" of passengers. 2. It will interfere with the loading and discharge of goods from the stores on Royal street. These objections the *Dee* has shown to be unfounded. We will add an argument on the American principle that the proper way of using anything is in the direction of its greatest utility. A street is a mode of providing for the intercourse of the public. Stores are located on a street because it affords the best access to customers. If, then, a railroad conveys more people with greater speed, economy and comfort than is found in other modes of movement, the car becomes an incident to the use of the street, and enables it to perform its office of intercourse with more efficiency.

To compel a lady who goes shopping to walk two miles, in order that an alligator drape or a furniture van may not be disturbed, is not more impolite than impolitic. The dray mule fights in the sun, and the lady rides around the obstructed district to spread her parasol and spend her money on Canal street.

If the merchant finds, for want of facilities now ordinary in every American city, that the movement of customers in front of his store is diminished, then he is much more interested in bringing these customers by way of his store all day long than he is in having a wagon backed up before his store to carry away or deliver goods once a day. Indeed, unless the passengers are restored upon the street, the use of this wagon becomes every day less and less important. Many, many merchants on Chartres, Royal and Bourbon streets, finding that the customers no longer came to them, have removed their stores to where the customers chiefly congregate, on Canal, Camp or Magazine street. The *Dee* makes other suggestions in a judicious and liberal spirit. It expresses the unqualified opinion that "if a street railroad had been established along Chartres and Royal streets at the date when the lines were laid along Rampart and Camp streets, the two streets to which we just refer would have preserved their commercial importance, and the value of their real estate would have been fifty per cent greater than it is at present." The article quoted concludes with the following exhortation to its co-citizens which we commend to all

OTHERS, WHETHER ON THE ONE OR THE OTHER side of Canal street:

Let the property holders of this part of the Second District sincerely agree to abandon the worship of "Saint Roulette," and borrow from their fellow citizens of Anglo-Saxon origin a little of that spirit of enterprise which distinguishes them, and we shall see wonders.

We do not doubt it. Give us the co-operation of the wealth, intelligence and integrity which undoubtedly abound in the Latin quarters of our city, and we shall have a genuine unification of the people which will regenerate, restore and surpass the palmist days of the Crescent City.

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS AND POLITICAL HARMONY.

When we look into the journals of other countries and other sections of our own and note the variety of subject which they treat, we note one ground of social harmony from which we are debarred by mental confinement to a few beaten and trodden fields of comment. The expedition of the Polar brings up all of Arctic geography that is known. The difference of opinion, whether the ship deserted nineteen people on an ice island or was blown off by an irresistible tempest, brings up all that is known of the Arctic Circle from the days of Baffin or Franklin to the present.

Then the *Tribune* is filled with the wondrous lectures of Agassiz, in which he refers all life to an egg origin, and for which we suppose he will be entitled to an ovation at the hands of the scientific world. These lectures are illustrated by engravings of the most minute and instructive character. In another part of the journal we find an elaborate citation of ancient history and archeology to prove the identity of races and institutions of the oldest countries of Asia with the American peoples of Mexico, Guatemala and Peru; and then comes the Baltimore *American* with an illustrated memoir of a railway system connecting by tunnel the upper valley of the Mississippi with tide-water at that enterprising city.

It is such variety of enterprise and intelligence that can alone make a people harmonious and happy. Members of different churches may be stockholders in the same factory; persons separated by separate parties may be brought together by a common interest in a railroad, the success of a chemical experiment, or coincidence of theory in literature or science. People who, as in Central America, have few pursuits or interests in common, may be so divided by the nicknames of political or ecclesiastical parties, as that they have no ground of social harmony. Their antagonisms then become individualized and eternal. Co-operation in industrial enterprises and scientific theory then furnishes a basis of social accord which should be encouraged by every intelligent people. We would like, if but for vanity, to see our city press, like that of Europe and some parts of the Union, treat of those measures of intellectual and industrial progress which make communities more prosperous and more cordial in all their social relations.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

The New York *Herald* has started a *Ma-zepa* of a correspondent across the mountains and steppes of Tartary. He promises to illustrate the columns of that enterprising journal by the usual perils and impracticabilities which are expected at the hands of the average *Herald* commissioner. As yet he tells us very little more than any other tourist who has traversed the same region, and we shall look with interest to his reports when he shall have joined the Russian expeditionary army on its march toward Central Asia. When it is remembered that the Russian government is a hereditary despotism, which transmits its policy from one generation to another, it is not surprising that Russia has attained great progress in all the modern means of developing the arts and industries. The humiliating defeat of Russia by the allied powers of England and France compelled her to surrender her traditional policy of the Bosphorus; but a hereditary despotism may nurse its vengeance and pursue its purposes. Not improbably Russia may combine the two, by diverging in her expansion to the South and securing an interior territory, from which she can not be dislodged, and commanding the production of all the tropical products. Possibly this development of her policy upon the line of Khiva and Turkestan may carry the Russian flag to the borders of British East India. Not improbably she may aspire to conquer a portion of India, and may prefer the British cotton field and railroad system to a less prosperous portion of Asia. Should she do so, the expatriation of Sebastopol will have been amply avenged. That Russia could carry out such a policy is shown by her line of military advance, her base of supplies, her means of transportation. The ability of England to cope with Russia in that distant field would appear hopeless.

We shall await further developments of the progress and purpose of the Russian's in this expedition. It may be in its results of great consequence to the United States, and especially to the cotton planters and cotton spinning States. The overthrow of British domination and the management of the commerce and manufactures, which may follow such an event, are too serious for speculation. We note that the American consul, at St. Petersburg, is on his way toward the scene of invasion, and may presume that our government wishes authentic advices of the movement.

HOW RINGS ARE RUINED.

The worst stock to bank on is a real "smart" man. This means a man who has not sense enough to be honest. They go in to cutwit every one else, and so excite the indignation of the public as to ruin whatever business the "smart" man may happen to be cheating in at the time.

How "smart" were those who got up the Credit Mobilier, what long-headed, acute fellows, who manipulated railroad and express contracts and telegraphic combinations. And yet when the leaders of the Mobilier broke-headedness at expense or live under the daily necessity of

DEFENDING THEIR CHARACTERS, when holders of deadstock are hauled up on requisitions for contributions, and especially when the great railroad rings have evoked the indomitable association of farmers who smash rates and party tickets, it does not look as if these smart men were so very sagacious after all.

If they personally get away with a few thousands they leave desolation and ruin in the vested interests of hundreds, many of whom are innocent and deserving.

We can not suppose the smart men who raised railroad rates on the Iowa and Illinois farmer so as to leave him but a peck in his own bushel of corn, grown on his own farm and produced with his own toil, that these men in their might would have turned out a Republican judge for ruling adverse to their interests. Yet these indignant farmers have just beaten Judge Lawrence, of Illinois, on precisely that issue.

Now we wish those resolute and sturdy farmers would turn their attention in this direction. There is the Mississippi, which is their great ally and defender against railroad rings. It needs government aid from St. Louis to Cairo and from the Belize to the sea. It is estimated that there is a little ring arrangement which impedes the business of their grain ships to the world market. Why will not this giant of the granges turn his stalwart arm to the great river? Why not strangle this ring republic, if there be any, which obstructs this great commercial artery? When the farmers shall have twisted and broken these little rings of the "smart" men, let them remember the Mississippi and instruct their members of Congress to see that this great outlet is open and kept open, deepened and kept deep at the public expense, and if there be any ring worms let them be driven out with the verminage of agricultural indignation or consigned to the ignoble notoriety of an alcohol bottle, as a lesson to science and a warning to wrong.

MISS ANTHONY AS A MARTYR.

Miss Susan Anthony has been rewarded by a verdict of guilty for her temerity in asserting that a mother has, under the constitution of the United States, the same right with her son. But warned by the entangling alliance with George Francis Train, who would not quit the jail though the doors were left open and the jailer implored him to depart, the judge imposes a fine of one hundred dollars upon Miss Anthony for her attempt to vote, but expressly stipulates that she shall not be imprisoned until she pays it. So Miss Anthony "goes hence without day," and can not intrude herself again into the prisoners' dock of that court for deprivation of her suffrage rights, not at least until after an election. We have stated that the decision remits this question of female right to the State tribunals and Legislatures, and now Miss Anthony will have to hunt out some congenial State in which they will not class the disabilities of sex among those which exclude free people from the polls.

Office of Board of School Directors, City of New Orleans (Sixth Division), No. 39 Burgundy street, June 25, 1873.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the board held June 25, 1873.

Whereas, Mrs. E. R. Shaw has been guilty of an act of discourtesy and insubordination by refusing to receive the State Superintendent of Public Education in the First, Fourth and Sixth District Girls' High School, of which she is the principal, and

Whereas, the said teacher has neglected and refused to obey a proper order from the State Superintendent, requiring a report from her as principal of the aforesaid school; and

Whereas, as appears from the report of the division superintendent, made in executive session, the said teacher alleges as an excuse for her acts of insubordination aforesaid that she does not recognize Mr. W. G. Brown as State Superintendent of Public Education; and

Whereas, the said insubordination are calculated to interfere with the proper administration of the schools under control of this board;

Resolved, That Mrs. E. R. Shaw, principal of the First, Fourth and Sixth District Girls' High School, be and is hereby discharged from her position, to take effect from and after this date.

Resolved, That Mrs. M. E. McDonald, now principal of Jackson Girls' School, be directed to take charge of the Girls' High School for the First, Fourth and Sixth Districts until further instructions of the board shall be received.

Resolved, That with regard to the action had in executive session, the seal of secrecy be raised.

J. G. BADENHAUSEN, Secretary of Board of Directors.

PROCEEDINGS OF A Public Meeting Held in the Town of Kenner, June 22, 1873.

At a public meeting held at Kenner, Edward Badin having organized under the name of William Murphy secretary, and after the object of the meeting had been explained, Mr. C. Hodges, A. Ambuster and Cyrus Johnson having been appointed by the chair, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved by the meeting, James J. Badin acting as a collecting woman voting nays.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Kenner, although lately incorporated, are bound for our share of the debt of the parish of Jefferson, and do approve of the movement made by the taxpayers of the parish (including the town of Kenner) to be taxed only by representatives elected by the people, do believe it to be the duty of the executive of the State to make only such appointments for police jurors as are acceptable to the taxpayers.

Resolved, That as the corruption denounced by the executive committee of the Taxpayers' Association is a matter of public notoriety, we believe it to be the duty of the Governor of the State to exert his power and influence in redeeming the parish from this state of affairs.

Resolved, That having organized under the act of the Legislature as an incorporated town, we protest against the right of the police jury to lay taxes upon the city of Kenner, claim no representation in the police jury, and only representation in the joint committee of the parish of Jefferson, whose duty it is to assist our share of those expenses to be borne by the entire parish.

Resolved, That two members be and are hereby appointed by the meeting at large to represent the town of Kenner in the executive committee of the taxpayers of the parish of Jefferson, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to present those resolutions to his Excellency Governor Kellogg.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New Orleans Republican.

Witness my hand, this 22nd day of June, 1873, at Kenner, in the parish of Jefferson, the people do believe it to be the duty of the executive of the State to make only such appointments for police jurors as are acceptable to the taxpayers.

Resolved, That as the corruption denounced by the executive committee of the Taxpayers' Association is a matter of public notoriety, we believe it to be the duty of the Governor of the State to exert his power and influence in redeeming the parish from this state of affairs.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned most painfully regrets that he is unable to attend to his business in New Orleans, by the steamer New Orleans, paying personally his most sincere thanks to his friends and acquaintances for the warm and active interest they have been proving to him during his protracted absence.

He wishes [return a most hearty good-bye, and he hopes, at his return, to meet them in good health and the spirits.]

DR. EGLANDT.

NOTICE TO WALSHE'S CUSTOMERS.

That first of October next the undersigned will close his store at 7 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) and he requests his friends and customers to be governed accordingly.

B. T. WALSHE, No. 110 Canal Street.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 19, 1873.

WHEREAS, It appears from information received from the Auditor's office, and from other sources, that many just claims exist against the State, which under article 229 of the constitution can not be paid for want of appropriation, which cases are justly entitled to legislative relief; and

Whereas, On the other hand many fraudulent, or at least, improper claims, have been in previous years erroneously passed upon and provided for in various general appropriations bills; and

Whereas, While it is but just that all legitimate claims should be promptly liquidated, it is equally essential that claims of every description should be carefully scrutinized before being passed upon; and

Whereas, The law makes it the duty of the Auditor to investigate unliquidated claims against the State and make recommendations concerning the same to the Legislature;

Now, therefore, in order to arrive at the true merits of such outstanding claims and to enable the Auditor to make the proper recommendations 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 that officer to ascertain the merits of the same; and no claim will receive the executive approval unless they have been presented and passed upon in the manner herein indicated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

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

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 622

A CARD.

CASSIDY'S HOTEL, PASS CHRISTIAN. This newly-established and well-located Hotel will be opened to the public for the season beginning on the 1st of July, 1873. It is well supplied with all that can be desired for the comfort and pleasure of its guests. The table is supplied with the most select and choice of the season. For further information apply at every corner of the Hotel, No. 42 Gravier street, New Orleans. my31 imp

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT J. W. B. CRIKIAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 75.....Camp Street.....75

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 - FIFTY PER CENT LESS THAN THE HIGH 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 separate or mixed, at their own choice for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager. Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. my31 imp

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

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