

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

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 29, 1873.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.

Papers receiving the daily or weekly REPUBLICAN after the thirty-first of June, will understand that we desire to continue our exchange with them. We will pay postage on all the papers we receive, and expect our correspondents to do the same. To some of our exchanges in the interior of the State we shall hereafter send the weekly in place of the daily.

A man always thinks his gas bill too high. Our issue had a brush with a barber, and got lathered.

Something for the boys to cry out. An extra sold last evening.

The best company for a theatre this weather—an ice company.

J. T. Trowbridge, editor of Our Young Folks, is but lately married.

Next to Holmes the right poet at the breakfast table would be Chaw-sir.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the author of "Hitler," is now out with the other girls.

Change of front. The building of our neighbor, the Times, has a new coat of paint.

An up town hen, not thoroughly in earnest, has forgotten her business and mislaid her eggs.

Josh Billings says you had better not know so much, than to know so many things that ain't so.

Work on the Confederate monument at Savannah will soon be commenced. They go to Canada for an architect.

The Young Men's Crescent City Social Club give their annual picnic at Magnolia Gardens on the fourth of July.

The price of board at Saratoga varies from \$2 to \$5 a day, the latter price being charged at all of the large hotels.

The Yellville Gazette, of Arkansas, ought to be a loud paper, but it is a very mild speaking journal and has a patent outside.

Josh Billings proposes to spend much of the summer in the Adirondacks for the benefit of his health. His bad "spells" have long annoyed the printers.

The annual literary and musical entertainment of the St. Joseph's Literary Association will take place at the Varieties Theatre to-morrow evening.

Miss Prim says the title of Harriet Martineau's story, "The Hour and the Man," gives promise of something interesting. Give her the man, and she will name the hour.

The stockholders of the Germania National Bank will be pleased to know that at a meeting of the directors yesterday a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent was declared.

Mrs. Colonel Colby, of Natchez, formerly Miss Alice Kingsbury, has made a bust of General Robert E. Lee, which was presented to the R. E. Lee Lodge, of Vicksburg, last week.

We call attention to the report of the auditor of the Louisiana National Bank on the thirteenth of June, which appears in another column. Its financial condition is there shown to be most excellent.

At the Fair Grounds, on the fourth of July, the Clerks' Benevolent Association will give their festival. The entertainment will include a pyrotechnical exhibition and ball. The clubs have arranged an unusually attractive programme.

The Welcome Social Club gave its fourth annual soiree at Bernard's Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Ninth streets, last evening. The members of the club entertained their guests right handsomely, and a good time was enjoyed by all present.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10 and 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, No. 71 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, two pianos, household furniture, movables, groceries, liquors, etc.

The Butchers' Benevolent Association gives a grand festival at the Fair Grounds to-day. A fine programme has been arranged, and a joyful time may be expected by all who visit the grounds. The butchers are always benevolent on such occasions as this, and it is their pride to be outdone by no other body of men.

A pleasant little variation to the usual monopoly of the Sixth District is promised us. A fair in aid of the Evening Star Benevolent Association will commence on Thursday, the third of July, and continue for several days. A fine band of music will be in attendance, and many other attractions will be afforded.

A Memphis dispatch of the twenty-fifth says that Angelo Marre, the robber of the state of the chief of police, who was sent to the Nashville penitentiary for two years for the part he took in that robbery, died there last Tuesday of cholera. He was also implicated in the celebrated Scooler diamond robbery at New Orleans.

Dr. Thomas Nicholson's lecture, on the "Variations of Scientific Opinions as to the Origin of the World, Beginning of Life and Evolution of Species," which was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will be delivered to-morrow evening (Monday, June 30), before the Young Men's Guild, in Algeria, at half-past seven o'clock.

A grand Hibernian festival will be held at the Oakland Riding Park and race course to-day, and on Friday next. The Hibernians always take good care that their friends go away pleased with the entertainments they offer. We acknowledge our indebtedness to J. V. Donovan, the courteous secretary of the executive committee, for invitations.

The Home Mutual Savings Bank is now thoroughly organized, and will be open for business the first of the week at No. 71 Camp street. The board of trustees are all men of unusual business capacity, and the president and cashier men of business excellence.

SENATOR WEST'S LETTER.

The spectator of public affairs from the Capitol corridors at Washington has a good opportunity, and an immunity from local zeal highly favorable to the formation of an impartial opinion. Nor do the very easy pecuniary circumstances of our representatives since their "self-denying ordinance" of the last session detract at all from their equality of mind and temper. Senator West, therefore, in his letter published yesterday takes perhaps as disinterested a view of the unification council as could be expected from any one. This is especially obvious, as he does not seem to approve the conduct or motives of either party to that council.

There have been, however, so many and such sudden variations of the popular temper here within the past year that one not moving and mixing among our people during that period can not be held responsible for a very accurate knowledge or a very just judgment upon the political situation at any given moment. Indeed, we may well conceive that a public officer, charged, as the Senator was, with the intricate routine of a municipal department, could not have had the opportunities to study the transition sociology of this most eventful era. When Senator West was last among the Republican people of Louisiana Governor Warmoth was executed by the anti-Republicans as an outrage and a fraud. Carnival assemblages around the Clay statue asked but a leader and a white steed to ornament some lamp-post with his graceful person, and even proposed to make accompanying pendants of any intimate associates of his excellency who might chance to be in town at the moment.

Now, we are happy to state, public sentiment has taken a turn. No idea of such a group is now entertained; on the contrary, ex-Governor Warmoth has conquered the confidence and even secured the support of these vengeful foes, while he has lost the enthusiastic support of the Republicans in somewhat the same proportion. When Senator West left New Orleans the colored people were separated from the large majority of the whites by a bitter and uncompromising hostility on one side and an apprehension of massacre on the other. Now, as the Senator will perceive by the proceedings which have attracted his attention, overtures have been made and accepted which promise a truce to this war, with an admission that the Republican relations between the races furnish the best basis of concord and co-operation between them.

To illustrate the difficulties of keeping up with the sudden variations in our political meteorology, it is necessary to show how inapplicable are earlier ideas formed some years since, and not cemented by constant and intimate observation. Here is what Senator West says of his colored constituents. It could never have been a just description; at present it is a caricature.

The colored men take naturally to politics. They had been accustomed to see power wielded by political leaders in the old time of slavery, and their first impulse on acquiring the right of participation in the affairs of State was naturally to the exercise of an ascendancy which apparently secured so many privileges and benefits. Therein they were further stimulated by the natural imitiveness of their race, as it were, which led them to imitate the manners, even the dress, of every class holding more elevated positions in the social scale.

A down-trodden people always envies the oppressor, and in the very earliest stages of its disenthralment, to grasp the weapons that have been used for its oppression. Again there is no attraction in the consideration paid to honorable Mr. Senoanders, who but a few years before had been in the performance of the most menial services to the lords of the soil, that renders the political arena seductive in an eminent degree. Given these considerations and the opportunity to air their vocabulary in legislative and political assemblages, and in official capacities, it is to be wondered that they present themselves as ignorant scholars in the field of political control.

Now, our opinion of the colored element is that they were never influenced by a desire to secure ascendancy for the "privileges and benefits" of station. Their paramount wish was the security of their own personal and political rights. For this purpose they resorted to a reliance upon men of more experience than themselves. They renounced office themselves and trusted with a rare fidelity to the white Republicans to secure these objects for them. Senator West himself is a prominent proof that the colored people were not bent on securing these political positions which he deems their prime motive. Had such a motive been paramount with them, the Senator might have never adorned his present position.

Another evidence that the colored people desire harmony with the white race and no monopoly of the government may be found in the very terms of this unification. Being in a large numerical majority they could readily take to themselves all the offices of the State, if they had been actuated by any such misguided ambition. We can not, then, admit that the colored members of society are disposed to "air their vocabulary" at the expense of their duties. This is especially obvious when, in the unification council, they left the discussion chiefly, and the action entirely to the whites.

The Senator's censure of the white Republicans is quite general and very scathing. By far the larger proportion of the white Republicans have been merely using the colored voters as instrumentalities toward their temporary aggrandizement. Fortunately, a large number of these have, from time to time, "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away," leaving the control in the hands of the better disposed of their fellows, who are sincerely anxious for the well-being of the community. But the ignorance and cupidity of the colored people have been, beyond question, played upon for the advantage of schemers; and here we have one of the dire causes of the disease and debt which oppress us. Co-operating with the unprincipled class referred to, we have had colored men with a little principle, and quite as much aptitude for evil, and while to the great mass of the black people the name of the great Republican party has sanctified the wrong, it presents the appearance of having been committed in its name, and that party labors incessantly to blot it before the people of the State and before the nation.

We have no idea that the Senator in his quotation about the Arabs, means to include all the white Republicans now absent from Louisiana in his unqualified condemnation. Still less do we intend to intimate that he has turned State's evidence among these "schemers," who, taking advantage of the "ignorance and cupidity" of the colored people, have furnished the "real causes of the distress and debt which oppress us." We are not prepared to file this confession of all that has been so improperly charged against the Republicans. The Senator does not mention the Democracy or Fusionists among those who have incurred the responsibility of which he speaks. The records of legislation, published, we believe, during the absence of the Senator, shows the equal complicity of all parties in whatever wrong has been indicted upon the State. Such was the position taken by the ex-Governor of the State and published by his authority some year or two since. We place the Republican party here upon that defense. We deny the authority of the Senator to withdraw that defense and to file an unconditional and exclusive admission of responsibility of the Republican party. We add, also, the measures of reform enacted last winter by the Republican Legislature. The Senator will perceive the imprudence of his admission and the sophistry of his own argument. He states one of the few propositions in which we agree cordially in affirming the entire amplitude of Republican tenets:

No new party is needed. All that is desirable is embraced in the tenets of the Republican party. Stay within its fold, ye of that faith, who have hitherto believed in its principles, and come hither all you that hunger and are athirst. Let these gentlemen who are desirous of attaining the "surest way to preserve all the blessings of life, liberty and prosperity" to Louisiana join in with the well disposed of the Republicans, and keep the management of that party out of unworthy hands, and no more shall be heard of the "unusual division among the children of her soil and of her adoption."

Now, if the incompetency of his colored constituents and the corruption of the Republicans be well established propositions, they are not fit to be trusted with the restoration of Louisiana. It is, we are aware, no uncommon thing for an artist to paint a picture with all the confidence of inspiration, but without having present the actions or scene which he depicts. Some of these fancy pieces by the old masters are very famous, but a picture in water colors or in writing is held to be all the better if based upon a personal observation of the subject. Perhaps Senator West would paint a much more just picture of our political morality since his absence, and of the great unification council, if he should come among his constituents to do it.

ASSASSINATION NOT AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION. When the sentiment was announced "that the *corp delict* was not an American institution," every one was struck with its truth, or an agreement among the people to endow the government with certain designated powers. The same instrument describes the mode by which the officers to administer the government are to be chosen, and the tribunals before whom any difference of opinion as to these powers shall be arbitrated. According to this theory of deciding the right of administration or adjudication, no citizen who subscribes to this form of government has a right to disobey or evade its decrees, and still less to effect a change in the administration by any other mode than that which the constitution has provided.

It follows that the particular mode of changing an obnoxious ruler by assassination, which owed its origin to the despots of India and Persia, and which was adopted at a later date in Italy, is not an American institution. It can only be successfully inaugurated in exceptional localities where some citizens may have renounced their fealty to law, or having imbibed their ideas in some other country and under some other than a republican form of government.

We are led to these observations from the recent attempt to change the administration of the State government of Louisiana by shooting the executive incumbent through the back. That there should be persons belonging to either of the categories just stated capable of employing the Persian or Italian method of getting rid of a king, a pope, or a president, is not surprising. New Orleans, with a permanent population equal to any in the world, is a place where the evil elements of all countries and all climes may gather. It is but a few weeks since a person who proclaimed himself as having been a follower of Garibaldi advised those who were discontented with the Republican State administration to organize and kill of the obnoxious persons. But that man neither uttered the English language nor the English ideas of fair play and lawful judgment. It was some weeks after this advice that Mr. Kellogg entered a place of business on a business purpose. He was not a stranger to the people. He went unarmed, unguarded, unattended. Yet he found assembled, on his appearance at this place of business, an unusual crowd, numbering perhaps, seventy-five or a hundred persons. He was accosted when he was about to enter his carriage, by a person who asked if he were Kellogg. On identifying himself, this person assailed him with abusive epithets, and when Governor Kellogg's carriage turned to leave the spot he was fired at, the ball passing through the back of the vehicle. Under these circumstances a prosecution was instituted against certain parties who were represented to have been present, for conspiracy and for shooting with intent to kill. The trial resulted in the acquittal of the parties, on the ground of insufficient testimony to sustain the charge.

There has been a sudden waking up in this city to the evils that have crept into our jury system. We now hear loud complaints of purchasable jurors, professional who hang around the court rooms for the purpose of making a few dollars for some employer who has an interest, either as principal or text friend or attorney, in a verdict. One paper goes so far as to intimate that justice organized to aspirator to convict, as the interests of those who impale them require.

So long as this evil was confined to prosecutions against the lower classes for assaults, larcenies, robberies, etc., or to letting some rather well connected murderer go free, it did not attract much attention. The bar of New Orleans has been rather in the habit of alluding to it as an abstract abuse, which it was no special business of theirs to correct; the press, with the exception of the *Barricade*, has on too many occasions been restricted in their duty to expose the evil by the fact that some prisoner who has powerful friends had just received a benefit from it; while he censures called out by the occasional escape of an abhorred thief scarcely attracted any attention.

But the bad practice has increased. It has left the Criminal Court, where the suits are between the State and private parties, and has invaded the civil courts. Here, however, we have vigilant contestants on both sides—men who will not, like the State, quietly accept the verdict of a bribed jury as the law. Hence, there is something of a fuss and flutter. Probably, like everything else that everybody starts out to do, it will be overdone at first and dropped altogether at last.

There will never be any certainty about the honesty or correctness of jury verdicts till the system is materially changed. It is one of the absurdities of our law that the judge, who really has very little to do in the trial of a criminal case, is selected with great care, either by appointment or popular election. Everybody agrees in the abstract that he should be an honest, capable man, learned in the law, and possessed of all the Christian virtues. On the other hand, jurors, who have the absolute disposal of a criminal case, without any appeal in case of acquittal, are required by the law and the practice to have but one quality, and that is a profound ignorance of the case to be tried. This condition is nearly always the consequence of mental stupidity and illiteracy.

So long as the law exclude men from juries for the very reasons which sensible men urge as the best recommendations for judges, so long will the people have reason to be dissatisfied with a system which has been grandly but falsely styled the palladium of our liberties. The loose custom of our American juries have of letting four-fifths of the proved criminals escape, is more injurious to the public interest and the good of society than would be the evil it was designed to correct. Juries were first suggested as a means to save the innocent from the persecutions of a tyrannical ruler. They now serve to screen the guilty from merited punishment, and give a license to well known miscreants to walk the streets. If a policeman fails to arrest any man that some enthusiastic supposes to be a thief, there is a terrible hubbub kicked up, and the instant discharge of the officer demanded. But let a jury bring in a verdict of guilty in the face of sworn testimony which shows another condition of facts, and the cowardly fear of attacking the "palladium" muzzles the press. Perhaps by next winter we may be prepared for a new jury law, in which we incorporate the principle that a juror shall have some intelligence and honesty.

AN OLD SUBJECT. From the beginning of the world down to the present time the problem of the proper training of youth has been one of the most interesting that has engaged the mind of man. That problem is still unsolved. Adam and Eve, fresh from the hands of their Maker, innocent (barring the homological penicillin which is fabled to have produced such stupendous results, unsophisticated, did their very best, no doubt, in the education of their children. Yet see the result. Murder came in with the very first generation; murder not willful, not deliberate, but the instantaneous edging of diseased self-will. Cain had evidently been spoiled from the beginning. How could it be otherwise with the first baby the world had ever seen? What a wonder he must have been in his parents' eyes when even at this stage of the world's life every fresh baby is a marvel to its parents, and a mystery to every thinking mind. Cross Cain? Eve would not hear of such a thing. The blessed child must have his darning will in all things. His ways were so pretty, and then he shrieked so when denied what he wanted. So Cain had his will in all things, notwithstanding an occasional mild demurrer on the part of Adam, who, in default of experience, had a vague instinct of trouble to come from this unlimited indulgence. By-and-by Abel came, and as he developed a will likewise, one frequently in

contact with that of his elder brother, it soon became apparent that one or the other must submit. Abel's will by nature was quite as strong as Cain's; but the latter, having the start by a couple of years in the exercise of his, had obtained an advantage which could not be wrested from him. It accordingly soon became apparent even to Eve that her second child must be differently educated from her first. Abel must learn to yield his will to necessity, that necessity being very often the will of his brother. Cain, on the contrary, by constant indulgence, had become unmanageable in mind to a certain extent. He chafed even under the opposition of the powers of nature, and would have had the very elements submissive to his caprices. He would have had the winds blow simply to fan his flame, the sun shine to ripen his fruit, the clouds overcast the sky to shade his brow, and as these things would not be so at his desire, he fumed and raged and cursed nature, God, and was as miserable as rebellious souls, over-estimating their own importance in the universe are sure to be. Abel, however, was happy in his humility. He chose an employment suited to him, and prospered in it in spite of the malice of his brother. No wonder, then, that Cain grew very wrath when he saw the humble Abel, over whom he had tyrannized from babyhood, preferred to himself. No wonder that he rose against that brother and slew him. Murder is the child of morbid self-will. It is an old story, yet ever new. Adams and Eves of the present day are still glorying over the charms of their first-born; still priding themselves on the achievement as though they were the original inventors and sole patentees of the article; still nourishing by false indulgence the spirit of ill regulated self-will that destroys, if possible, all that opposes it, still bringing up Cain to slay his brothers. The murderer mania always rages, and no means yet devised seems effectual to stay its ravages. The blood of the gallow's fruit seems only to enrich the ground for a more plentiful crop. The death penalty has been tried in vain for thousands of years. In this respect civilization has made no advance on barbarism; nor has the greatest stickler for literal obedience to the teachings of the Bible succeeded in bringing the statute books of Christian nations in accord with God's first word on this subject. These words are an emphatic reproach on the accepted doctrine of blood for blood which legalizes manslaughter in expiation of murder; for when Cain, who typifies self-will and the rule of force, says that his life will be taken by man in punishment of his crime, the Lord replies: "Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him seven-fold."

Is it not time that our law-makers should act in accordance with these words, and devise some other means to check the reign of murder, than man killing? Is it not time that parents should open their eyes to the fact that unrestrained indulgence in self-will is the root of most of the misery and wickedness in the world.

THE VIENNA JOB. It would seem from foreign correspondence that President Grant strongly disapproves the alleged sale by American commissioners of certain commercial privileges to be exercised in the American department of the Vienna Exposition. Not only is it charged that the exclusive privileges of restaurant and drinking saloons were sold for sums of money paid to the commissioners, but later it has leaked out that those who bought these privileges attempted to express wines and other goods at the freight cost of the government, and to evade, in like manner, payment of duties to Austria, on the plea that these goods were for the purposes of exposition. There are no epithets sufficiently pungent to mark our detestation for such abuses if proved to exist. Men honored by the choice of their own government should never dishonor it in the sight of other nations. If sanctioned by our government it would be regarded as a shameful abuse of hospitality. It will be then indispensable that the President should, if such charges be proved, repudiate the men and the dishonest means practiced by them. As for the restaurant men and barkeepers who purchased these privileges it is not, perhaps, surprising they should seek to make as much out of their purchase as possible. The national dishonor will have arisen from the selfish acts attributed to the commissioners. They are charged with having preferred their own gain to the performance of their duty, and to the reputation of their country. If convicted of the charge we are confident the honor of the country will be vindicated by their dismissal from office. The world will thus see that while a republican government may appoint unfit persons, in ignorance of their true character, it will do what no other government is in the habit of doing, discharge them when satisfied of their unfitness.

Colonel C. W. Lowell, the Speaker of the State House of Representatives, was one of the counsel in the case of the State vs. Cohen and Bailey. He is an able lawyer, a eloquent speaker, and a statesman of great ability. Yet notwithstanding all the brilliant qualities of which he can truly boast, he is most unhappy in not being able to command the approval of the New Orleans *Herold*. This newly invented concern is conducted by a gentleman who once enjoyed the honor of an election to the office of justice of the peace of one of the outlying wards of this city during its darker days. The event turned his head. He has been troubled ever since with the delusion that he knows all the law there is to be known, and that what he does not know never existed. On Friday afternoon the ex-justice of the peace set himself to the task of criticising Colonel Lowell's argument in the case of the State vs. Cohen and Bailey. His argument on that occasion has been described to us as one of the most powerful efforts

ever heard at the Louisiana bar. The opposing counsel quailed before the storm of eloquence, and discreetly refused to attempt to reply. In order, however, to hide their imbecility, the leading attorney for the defense, with a degree of coolness that is quite remarkable, proceeded his announcement that the defense would not argue the case with the very thin excuse that there had been no proper opening. This statement is seized upon by a partisan press as the cue for them to bark vociferously at the eloquent advocate, and at the same time to revive an old legend that is regarded by all decent men as Colonel Lowell's misfortune but not his fault.

As there were six or eight volunteer attorneys for the prisoners, and the State was fairly represented by able counsel, Colonel Lowell did not feel himself called upon to follow the beaten track in his opening argument. He discussed the philosophy, the morality, the decency of the case, which the *Herold* does not fully understand, leaving the abstruse legal points to be discussed by those who did not understand the other branch of the subject. Therefore the *Herold* "challenges history" to "produce a parallel" to the enormity of that address. Perhaps the history that our modern Dogberry has consulted can throw but little light upon that or any other subject, and it is not important whether it does or not. These are earnest times. We are now making history for ourselves, not following precedents. And we can inform the *Herold* that one such man as Colonel Lowell is worth a thousand of the old lives of the past days, and the decrees of the present times are binding upon the men who now live on the face of the earth, while the examples of history are not specially binding upon anybody.

According to the *Herold*, there have been two crimes committed. One is the mistake of the man who failed to kill Governor Kellogg, when he was ordered to do so by his political superiors; and the other is the attempt of Colonel Field and Colonel Lowell to ferret out the guilty parties.

A DEFENSE OF THE BACK PAY ACT, SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, has just had a little confidential chat with his constituents, in the delightful, rural town of Janesville, on the banks of Rock river. It appears that certain newspapers of Wisconsin, who are not much in favor of Republican principles and statesmen, have been taking to task those Congressmen who struck for higher pay last winter, with a retroactive effect. It will be seen that the distinguished Senator meets the issue fully and squarely up to the question and the charges against him, denies nothing, but puts in a very strong plea of justification. His remarks on the famous Credit Mobilier will be read with interest, as will, indeed, his whole speech.

There is said to be a man selling candy on Park row, New York, who was once a baron and a colonel in the Russian army. He was banished to Siberia for indulging in republican sentiments, and after two years was pardoned on condition that he leave the country.

DIED: SMITH—On Wednesday, June 25, at Bladen Springs, Alabama, CAPTAIN THOMAS R. SMITH, aged fifty-four years, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and for twenty-five years a resident of this city. Baltimore and San Francisco papers please copy.

GRAND FESTIVAL. By the FIRMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, For the Benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND, At the FAIR GROUNDS, On the First and Second Sundays in July, 6 and 13, 1873. PROGRAMME: First Day. HAND ENGINE TROTTING RACE—One Mile. All to use the same Engine; \$5 entrance, Association to add \$25. BOSE CARRIAGE TROTTING RACE—One Mile. All to use the same Carriage, with 200 feet of gum hose; \$5 entrance, Association to add \$25. BUGGY TROTTING RACE—One Mile. Open to all entrants; \$5 Association to add \$25. PRIVATE TEAM TROTTING RACE—One Mile, in harness; \$10 entrance, Association to add \$50. LADIES' FOOT RACE—Fifty Yards. Prize, Sewing Machine. MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL—Between two crack clubs. Prize, Champion Flag.

Second Day. TROTTING RACE—One Mile, under saddle. Open to all bona fide horses of the Fair Department; \$25 entrance, Association to add \$10. TEAM ENGINE TROT RACE—One Mile. All to use the same engine; \$10 entrance, Association to add \$50. RUNNING RACE—One Mile, under saddle. Open to all; \$25 entrance, Association to add \$20. FOOT RACE—One Mile. Open to all. Prize, \$5. BOSE CARRIAGE TROTTING RACE—For the Five Departments of Jefferson, Carroll and Allegany only. Prize, \$25. To the company selling the most tickets, a handsome prize. To the member selling the most tickets, a handsome prize. GRAND CHALLENGE GIGION SHOOTING MATCH—Prize a handsome gun. RACING ON THE MAIN TRACK to commence at 4 P. M. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the FIRMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION for rent of Booths, directed by the Committee on Booths, open till Monday, June 25. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. There will be a variety of AMUSEMENTS, SHOWS, etc., on the grounds. The track and grounds will be put in the best condition possible. Entries for the races can be made up to the time of starting. Two or more competitors will be required to make a race. DANCING ON THE PLATFORM to commence at 4 P. M. MUNCH by Joseph, Webster's band. In case of bad weather the dancing will take place in the brick building. Admission Fifty Cents. Children under twelve years free. LOUIS A. WELTZ, Chairman; DENNIS MC CARTHY, PHIL. MCGARR, 1823 1/2 St. Committee on Programme and Prices.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATTONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTING, 459. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73. Executes all orders with promptness and patch. 1873

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK. JOSEPH RAYMOND, President. GEORGE W. DYRE, Cashier. Board of Trustees: Joseph Raymond, Nicholas Miller, Paul Esteban, C. F. Murphy, I. W. Patton, C. F. Leveque, Joseph Keller, E. A. Wilson, Eugene Doolery, L. B. Collins, R. E. Tait. This bank will open for business on or about July 1, 1873, at No. 71 Camp street, between Commercial place and Poydras street, 1823 1/2 St.

NO. 139 CANAL STREET. NO. 21 CARONDELET STREET. FREDERICKSON & HARTE. Mineral Waters: Mineral Waters. We are now preparing the LUTHIA VICHY WATER, Recommended by all practitioners as the best solvent of Urinary Calculi. Where uric acid is a excess, no remedy possesses a greater neutralizing power, which is also the case in GOUTY AFFECTIONS. 1873 1/2 St.

SELLING OUT. ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION, BY J. TURCOTTE'S, 138.....Canal Street.....138. 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, 1823 1/2 St. No. 133 Canal street, corner Baronne. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 1, 1873.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts.....\$1,437,792 20 United States bonds to secure circulation..... 400,000 00 Bills of national banks..... 68,000 00 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 60,000 00 Due from redeeming and reserve agents..... 99,000 00 Due from national banks..... 8,174 25 Due from State banks and bankers..... 137,471 41 Bankinghouse..... \$175,000 00 Other real estate..... 4,572 00 \$1,777,255 25 Current expenses..... \$279 14 Taxes paid..... 9,779 01 23,258 45 Cash items, including stamps..... 32,848 30 Exchanges for Clearing House..... 175,100 00 Bills of national banks..... 17,710 00 Fractional currency, including silver..... 8,075 00 specie, viz: gold..... 32,120 00 Legal tender notes..... 2,926,200 00 Total..... \$3,605,552 73

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in.....\$1,000,000 00 Surplus fund..... 175,000 00 Discount..... \$2,500 00 Exchange..... 2,477 19 Interest..... 22,755 41 Profit and losses..... 7,918 00 National bank circulation outstanding..... 72,770 00 Dividends unpaid..... 810 00 Individual deposits..... 1,522,042 25 United States deposits..... 3,265 43 Due to national banks..... 17,710 00 Due to State banks and bankers..... 64,145 20 Rent..... 825 00 Total..... \$3,605,552 73

I, A. LURIA, Cashier of the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. LURIA, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, the twenty-eighth day of June, 1873. EDGAR GRIMA, Notary Public. Correct. Attest: W. J. FRIDRSON, W. A. JOHNSON, THOMAS L. AUSTIN, Directors. 1873

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans. Auditor of Public Accounts. New Orleans, June 24, 1873. All tax collectors of this Parish, who have received orders of his Excellency Governor Kellogg, expire on this day, and his provisions are no longer applicable to the collection of delinquent taxes, you are requested to comply immediately to prepare for publication, in compliance with section eight of act No. 47 of 1872, a list of all taxpayers delinquent for one or more years prior to 1872, and forward the same to this office, after publication of which, all such persons are prohibited, by that section, from appearing in any of the courts of the State as parties or witnesses on their own behalf. Immediately after the conclusion of such list, you are authorized to proceed to collect said taxes under section one of act No. 47, by which you are authorized to seize and sell the property of delinquents without process of courts. Tax collectors will be held personally responsible for the efficient and prompt discharge of their duties under the law. CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. 1873

A CARD. CASSIDY'S HOTEL, PANS CHRISTIAN. This hotel is established and is the best Hotel in New Orleans. It is well supplied with all that can be desired for the comfort and convenience of its guests. It is situated in the heart of the city, and is within easy access to all the public places. It is a most desirable place for the transient traveler, and for those who wish to reside in the city. The hotel is managed by J. W. Blackman, who is a gentleman of high standing and of great experience. He is determined to make this hotel a first-class establishment, and to give his guests every attention and comfort that can be desired. The hotel is open all the year round, and is a most desirable place for the transient traveler, and for those who wish to reside in the city. The hotel is managed by J. W. Blackman, who is a gentleman of high standing and of great experience. He is determined to make this hotel a first-class establishment, and to give his guests every attention and comfort that can be desired. The hotel is open all the year round, and is a most desirable place for the transient traveler, and for those who wish to reside in the city.

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS AT J. W. BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 73.....Camp Street.....73. Professors Mitchell having assumed the management of the above-named institution, the course of instruction is changed for the summer months, in double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, French, English, etc., at greatly reduced rates—FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN THE OLD PLAN. The course of instruction is changed for the summer months, in double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, French, English, etc., at greatly reduced rates—FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN THE OLD PLAN. The course of instruction is changed for the summer months, in double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, French, English, etc., at greatly reduced rates—FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN THE OLD PLAN.

SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen on order from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. K. KNOX, 82 1/2 St. 1873