# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 13, 1873.


The burns for Governors are Washburns.

John Morrissey is called a winsome youth.

Ashe county, North Carolina, has a new copper mine.

The Shah never leaves his million dollar overcoat on a hat rack.

Anna Dickinson complains of being married so much by the newspapers.

Torpedoes, looking like grains of corn, have been invented, for the purpose of blowing crows' heads off.

The Catholics of Memphis fast on Fridays. The church forbids meat, and the cholera objects to vegetables.

All jurors of the United States Circuit and District Courts and the grand jury are to be paid next Tuesday, the fifteenth instant.

Major Robert Strong and lady are sojourning during the summer at the residence of William Strong, Esq., Clougherna, Grannard, Ireland.

The regular monthly meeting of the Orleans Rowing Club will be held at eleven o'clock this morning, at the office of the Orleans Cotton Press.

They do things differently in China. There, if a young man hits his father the slightest blow in anger, the former has his head chopped off immediately.

Gustave Hancke, an eminent violinist, died recently in Minnesota. He came to America with Sontag, and accompanied her to Mexico, where she died in 1854.

Concord, New Hampshire, has no longer a town crier. Jake Wallace, of that city, advertises himself as bill-poster, waiter, boot-black and "public annunciator."

The first annual complimentary picnic of the Minerva Social Club will take place at Orange Grove to-day. Our thanks are due A. J. Zang, Esq., for polite invitations.

The card of a New York Templeton Jitt reads: "Hymeneal incompatibilities as a specialty delicately adjusted. 'Tis slavery to detain the hand after the heart hath fled."

A fashion writer says: "Venus, herself, wouldn't look well in a lead-colored dress." But he or she does not say how wearers of lead-colored dresses would look in Venus' robes.

Silas Chew was married to Anna Good, recently, in Iowa. He thinks the Scriptures personal where it says, "S. Chew that which is evil, cleaving only to that which is Good."

Moody's champion shirts, equal to any in the country, at wonderfully cheap prices, and other articles of gentlemen's furnishing goods, are now to be obtained at a bargain.

Mechanicsville, New York, is trying to make rain by an artificial process. There are only one or two good rain petitioners in town, and they lack judgment and flood the country.

The following toast was pronounced at a firemen's dinner, and was received with great applause: "The ladies. Their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance."

A Danbury man who bought a new pair of boots on Saturday says a ship may stand on one tack all night, if it wants to; but he finds an hour and a half to be an elegant sufficiency.

The grasshoppers are slowly working their way from Texas northward. Many of them are so fat they can not fly or walk, and are compelled to take the cars at frequent intervals in their march.

A letter from Ben DeBar, dated at New York, states that he will open the Theatre Royal at Montreal on July 28, for six months. Mr. P. G. Gleason, the treasurer, will be there to take in the ducats.

An Indiana justice claims the power to unmarry as well as to marry, and has been granting divorces. He says there is no law forbidding the putting asunder of what a justice of the peace has joined together.

We call attention to the advertisement of Auditor Clinton offering for sale $103,000 in cash in the State treasury, to be paid for in State warrants. Sales, it will be seen, are to be made in lots, with the privilege of $5000.

Several passengers on the lower Mississippi were attracted by the alligators basking in the sunshine. "Are they amphibious, Captain?" asked a looker-on. "Amphibious, h—l!" answered the enthusiastic officer, "they'll eat a hog in a minute."

Lovers of sport can be gratified by visiting Louisiana avenue, near St. Charles street, this morning, at ten o'clock, to witness a pigeon match between some of our amateur shots. There will also be rifle shooting, at short range, for a live deer and a fine pirogue.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, one stationary steam engine and boiler and one lot of furniture and movable effects.

The services to-day in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, will be conducted by Rev. E. T. Hooker, who exchanges with the pastor. In the evening Mr. Hooker will preach a special sermon. Subject—"Prayer for Rain." Hours of service 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers and citizens invited.

A project is on foot in St. Louis, which is likely to be carried out soon, for the consolidation of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company and the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and the purchase at appraised value of all the steamers now or lately moving between that port and New Orleans, paying therefor one-fourth cash and three-fourths in stock of the company. The number of the St. Louis and New Orleans steamers is about seventeen, which, with the Memphis and Vicksburg packets and the tugs and barges of the Mississippi Valley Company, would make one of the largest and most powerful transportation monopolies in the world.

## WHEREIN WE EXPLAIN HOW "BUSINESS" IS "POLITICS."

When that rather rough Carpenter, surnamed Matt, advised our citizens that they had better go to work a while and scratch up something to support their "politics" upon, he was met with the same consternation manifested by the young man who was told "sell that thou hast and give to the poor," as a preliminary to salvation. "What," exclaimed those whose sole hope of salvation was a salary or a shell contract, "Drop politics! Whan an absurdity. What ruin! What oppression!" Like the craftsmen who made idolatrous trinkets for the worship of a heathen goddess, the politicians by no means liked to see their divinity dethroned, and one whose tribute is the sweat of an honest brow installed in its stead. So the pursuers of place immediately attacked this heretical dogma taught by this evangelist of industry. Those scribes who write leaded and leaden articles against Louisiana, to be published in the New York *Tribune*, the *World* or the St. Louis *Republican*, flew immediately to their several garrets and corresponded on the heinous crime against liberty perpetrated by this new teacher. The Pharisees of the same stripe declaimed at the street corners and saloon counters against the enormity of a doctrine which substituted for the pure ether of political abstractions the sordid atmosphere of universal toil.

The dogma of this St. Matthew of all the industries was not comprehended by all. It was concealed by those who did understand it. But when explained, it will be seen to teach the very highest "politics" which a Republican can desire. For the object of this science being to govern well, it divides itself into two modes. That of the monarchists—copied we regret to know by certain Southern politicians—is to so control the people as to secure from them the highest rate of tribute and the lowest degree of obedience. This political order replaces here that of the aristocracy under other forms of government. It prefers that the people should be ignorant. It desires that they should be inspired with an intolerant hatred of other parties, and as a consequence, that they should endow with feudal power and follow with feudal fidelity those who hold all the offices and conduct the affairs of the State. With these politicians the doctrine of State rights, unconsciously, perhaps, meant the right of a class or clique to govern the States. It has been seen, in at least one instance, that when the reign of this class has been overthrown in a State it has appealed to the federal government to reinstate it. Republican politics, however, differs from the monarchical politics in this: The people being the source of all power and the directors of all public affairs, it becomes indispensable to so instruct the people themselves as that the right of administering a principal or petty office will not be confined to a privileged few, who have alone made this subject a study. The Republican statesman does not choose to re-establish the benefit of clergy, under which a man who could write his name might save his neck by so doing, while his less guilty accomplice must be hung in deference to the superior intelligence of his companion. The republican statesman would insure the benefit of clergy to all by universal education. For as the miner may safely walk through the foul air with Sir Humphrey Davy's little safety lamp in his hand, so may a lad with a spelling-book safely traverse the mephitic vapors of despotism or the choke damp of superstition, which we think a very scientific figure.

Then the republican statesman knows that popular liberty depends not upon abstract right as interpreted by the Modocs, or the Khivans themselves, but upon the physical ability of the Modocs or Khivans to maintain this construction. They thus teach, with their republican powder, Thomas Jefferson's universal education and universal employment. The people are thereby indiscriminately fitted for the subordinate and principal duties of governing themselves; qualified for these trusts from the jury box up to the Senate chamber, no high born, high bred class holds in monopoly the capacity to govern. Under republican politics all are educated, all employed, and all are eligible to service according to comparative qualification. And what Machiavelli and his followers of this day considered with King James a kingcraft or especial patent is, in fact, a very simple affair. Our best Presidents have, with honesty, candor, Providence and a plain English education, beaten all the disciples of Machiavelli all over the world; so that the world is now trying to adopt that republican form of government which the Machiavellians ridiculed as absurd. The world is pursuing that form of government through all manner of despotisms. Republicans wish it success, but they assure the politicians of Europe that popular liberty can consist alone in popular intelligence and employment.

So when Matthew uttered that paradox, "Lay down your politics and betake yourselves to business," his unregenerate hearers did not understand that of which he spoke. Yet it is given to us to interpret the dark saying and the meaning thereof.

Under the constitution of the United States there is but one symbol and equivalent of power. It is population. It is not past services or pretensions, nor sectional prejudices, nor antagonisms of race or nationality. Our constitutional rights are written in that Book of Numbers, the federal constitution, and they are interpreted in the last appeal by the same authority. These numbers make laws, they make armies, they make Presidents, the Congress, they make States and Senates. Now, with a universal equality of these people, each one of them becomes a political integer. The multiplication of these integers determines "the politics"—if you will—of the United States, and of every part of it. Then these numbers, finding the whole two million square miles of the thirty-seven States and the nine Territories open to them, select such of these States or Territories as suit them best, and so bestow upon those States or Territories additional political power in proportion to the numbers so possessed or acquired. The decision of these people whether they emigrate from Carinthia or migrate from Carolina, is determined of course by relative inducements offered them. These principal inducements are, employment, education, health, peace and protection. Numbers throng to those States and Territories which offer fertile lands, good schools, churches, with every variety of employment which can enable men, women and children to maintain themselves. A principal condition with these new comers is the admission into society for themselves and families on terms of equal association.

The foundation of this acquisition of power is that which Matthew designates in his epistle to our political cappadocians as "business." "Business" means the employment of all. The peace and protection and harmony of all. "Business" means the attraction of people from all parts of the world as the doves flock to the windows. "Business" means the immigration of the artisan and the deposit of the capitalist. It means such an increase of taxable values as will reduce ratably the weight of taxation or increase the capacity to pay. Such an increase of numbers as will enhance the ability of the State in peace or in war, which will give more representatives and electoral votes, and so enlarge the constitutional influences of Louisiana in the common government. "Business" also is the restored confidence of our commercial customers in this market, and the unification of all our energy and intellect, without regard to race, color, religion, or past condition, in promoting this increase of political power, through an increase of our social peace and industrial prosperity.

Such is our definition of monarchical politics. It is the willful destruction of business. Republican politics is to foster the business of the people, to secure the freedom of the people.

These may be their doctrines, but when Messrs. I. N. Marks, G. T. Beauregard, A. Baldwin, David Hadden and other men of business with five hundred other unemployed people sign a truce to the color quarrel, recommend the settlement of difficulties rather by due course of law than by riot or assassination, and counsel a broad spirit of nationality, it is plain that they have unconsciously become converts to the Republican politics and have abjured the monarchial. Thus, at some fatiguing length to the reader, if he have not abandoned the chase after truth somewhere between our premises and conclusions, we have made our interpretation and demonstration. The meaning of the handwriting of this enigmatical Carpenter is this: In America "business" comprehends the attraction of numbers, the accumulation of wealth, the perfection of industrial skill, the apportionment of constitutional power, and the maintenance of liberty. Therefore, "business" is the highest and wisest "politics." Q. E. D.

## THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The REPUBLICAN can truthfully maintain that the rich property-holders, taxpayers, etc., who have banded together since the war for the purpose of resisting the measures of the federal government for the reconstruction of the South and the collection of taxes in this State, are the men who are really responsible for all the troubles that have accumulated here since the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. Their influence drove the State into rebellion against the voice of the majority of its people, and finally oppressed and reduced that majority to extreme poverty and distress. This was the condition in which General Butler found the white mechanics and workingmen of this city when he entered and placed it again under the ample folds of the American flag. This was in the second year of the war. New Orleans was then supposed to have a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, two-thirds of which had starvation staring them in the face. Among these were the helpless families of men who had been forced or gone voluntarily into the Confederate armies. There was barely sufficient provisions in the city to last thirty days, and these were held at prices that placed them beyond the reach of all but the rich. The price of flour was sixty dollars per barrel, and it was difficult to obtain it at that, holders asking even more, and, to add to the bad prospects of the poor, corn meal and meat were sold at correspondingly high prices, and there was no work to be had. To this sad condition had the conduct of the rich property holders and taxpayers reduced the majority of the people of this State and city in the short space of a year; and they were all white, for the blacks had not yet been made free, and were provided for by the rich men, who, by usurpation, had constituted themselves the ruling class. The colored man was then regarded by the ruling class as a chattel and pronounced to have no rights that a white man was bound to respect. This, of course, meant as a freeman. But he then possessed the right to food which his rich master would deny to the poor whites who had been made poor by the rich man's war to perpetuate and extend slavery. In order to remind the people of this country of the condition in which General Butler found this city when he took possession of it, we make the following extract from a work published on the subject:

The city taxes were a million dollars in arrears, and the city government, it was soon discovered, was expending its energies and its ingenuity upon a business more congenial than that of providing for the poor, namely, that of frustrating and exasperating the commander of the Union army. In a word, fifty thousand human beings in New Orleans saw before them a prospect, not of want, not of a long struggle with adversity, but of starvation; and that immediate—to-morrow or the next day—and General Butler, wielding the power and resources of the United States, alone could save them.

To this task he addressed himself: it necessarily had the precedence of all other work during the first few days. If we confine ourselves to this topic for a short time, so as to show in one view all that General Butler did for the poor of New Orleans, the reader will please bear in mind that the commanding general was by no means able to confine his attention to it. He had everything to do at once. The business of the city was dead; he strove to revive it. Confidence in the honest intentions of the Union authorities did not exist; he endeavored to call it into being. The currency was deranged; it was his duty to rectify it. The secessionists were audaciously diligent; he had to circumvent and repress them. The yellow fever season was at hand; he was resolved to ward it off. The city government was obstructive and hostile; it was his business to frustrate their endeavors. The negro problem loomed up vast and portentous; he had to act upon it without delay. The banks were in disorder; their affairs demanded his attention. The consulates were so many centres of hostile operations; he had to penetrate their mysteries. His army was considerable; his field of operation immense; he could not neglect the chief business of his mission. All these affairs claimed his immediate attention, and had it.

In meeting and remedying all of these difficulties, General Butler had to contend with the steady and bitter opposition of the rich property-holders and tax-payers who, though largely in the minority in the city and State, had managed, by the use of their wealth, to make themselves the ruling power, if not in government, then in stimulating rebellion. Not content with having reduced the people to the miserable condition in which General Butler found them, they were bent on further mischief. Their example did much to foster and propagate the spirit of rebellion among people who had no intention of entering the Confederate army, though, like the ruling class, they were disposed to prolong the war. Many of these people were anti-American in feeling, and did not hesitate, when they thought it safe to do so, to express their hatred of Americans and American institutions. As long as they had reason to hope for the success of the rebellion, we were prepared to find them working, in a way peculiar to themselves, for the destruction of the American Union, and the erection, instead, of a Confederacy with slavery as its corner-stone. But when the armies of the Confederacy surrendered to General Grant and the war was declared to be at an end, one would have supposed our rich property-holders and tax-payers would have followed the noble example set them by General Lee, General Longstreet and others, who rendered valiant service in the Confederate cause on the tented field, but when the war was over returned with an honest allegiance to the government of the United States. Had they done this the troubles they brought on Louisiana by forcing her into rebellion might have ended with the war. There would have been a virtue in this that would have compensated for some of their past errors, not to say crimes. But instead of doing this; instead of cheerfully accepting the results of the war, and acquiescing in the will of the nation, they have carried on a political war in this State since 1865 that has been the cause of fearfully augmenting our troubles. And this political warfare has been waged against the measures of the government fixing the status of the colored people. They fought against their emancipation and bitterly opposed every act of the government looking to their amelioration; and have denounced every man, good and bad alike, who has aided in carrying out the measures of the government in the Southern States. They have even conspired with men they have publicly branded as infamous carpet-baggers and thieves, in the work of attempting to defeat by unfair means the Republican party in this State. And when this was prevented in a lawful manner, through the operation of a federal law enacted to secure the rule of the majority, they have the audacity to ask for Congressional interference; to ask that Congress abolish a regularly established government and order a new election for the benefit of a defeated party. We can not see whence these men get their right to carry the troubles they have heaped on Louisiana into Congress.

If the unification movement can move these men out of their present course and place them in harmony with the results of the war, the government of the United States and of this State, there will be reason to believe there is much good in the new political society that is now being formed here.

## THE AUDITOR VS. THE TREASURER.

There is a positive dead lock between the State Auditor and the State Treasurer. Mr. Clinton, with the approval of the Governor, and in accordance with the advice of personal and political friends, many of whom are creditors of the State to a large amount, has determined to make the attempt to save to the State such discount as warrant holders are willing to submit to. This is to be effected by buying in behalf of the State all warrants that are offered at a satisfactory price, and then presenting them canceled to the Treasurer, to be covered in the treasury at the same rate for which they were purchased. Practically, the Treasurer will be offered ten thousand dollars in warrants for his receipt for seven thousand dollars, or such other sum in cash as the warrants may sell for. His receiving order will represent the amount of cash paid in; the canceled warrants will show the amount for which he should be credited. The margin or gain will be covered in the treasury, something after the merchants' manner of carrying to profit and loss. Any thing by which the State may make or save money, should be carefully considered before it is rejected; and at the same time we should not too readily consent to the slightest breach or evasion of the revenue laws.

The correspondence which has passed between Messrs. Clinton and Dubuclet on the subject shows there is little or no prospect of an agreement of the two officials. But we do not see that Mr. Dubuclet can do any thing more than protest. The sale will take place on Tuesday, as announced, the warrants obtained by it will be presented at the treasury for cancellation at the rate at which they were received, when the Treasurer will be obliged to receive them or incur the responsibility of refusing to assist the State in making an effort to relieve the treasury from a great pressure. We confess that these reasons are more plausible than legal, and while we wish the Auditor every success, can not shut our eyes to real difficulties in his way.

The theory of Mr. Dubuclet is that his duties are clearly defined by law; that buying convertible warrants of the people with the people's money is not one of them, and that he will not consent to the exchange, yet when he has ten thousand dollars in State warrants presented to his counter by a holder who offers to take seven thousand dollars, or any amount below the face for them, and at the same time offers to furnish him the money with which to redeem them, he will doubtless hesitate before he refuses to take them in.

## FLAT REBELLION.

The unification movement has "broken out like the Irish rebellion, twenty thousand strong." It is a capitulation to common sense, made in the absence of the great Panjandums of Fusion. Some of these magnates have got a long note discounted, to go to Saratoga and confer with the redeemed of Tammany; some are to sit at the feet of Blair and Pendleton, to know how to grab the granges, while others, of shorter financial wings for the summer flight, have put aside their bruised armor, and are suspended in the hammocks of Pass Christian or Biloxi. This is the moment chosen by the insubordinate thousands for their *emeute*. For it is to be observed that some of the most eminent of the insurgents are those gentlemen who inaugurated the Reform movement. No sooner was this lifeboat launched than there sprang into it so many desperate politicians that it sank with all on board. Warmoth and Carter and Ogden and Zacharie all went down, each clinging around the other's neck, and all doomed to a common destruction. Fortunately for some of the founders of this movement, they were not permitted to get on board their own lifeboat, and so were saved. Mr. Marks himself, by reason of a too liberal manifest of embarkation, was expelled his own vessel.

They have taken these measures better this time. They have organized the unification association, into which it is impossible for those who have pronounced against negro equality, who have denounced the Union as a curse, and who consider nationality as oppression, to enter. If they do come aboard it must be as steerage passengers without access to the cabin or cabinet council of Messrs. Marks and others. We predict a vehement use of the telegraph and an imperative recall of the sachems who, presuming upon the perfect subordination of the masses, have gone abroad to negotiate for political aid. They will return and, rather than accept the subordinate positions as privates in the ranks of reform will arrest the ringleaders. Mr. Marks, who has twice or thrice disobeyed the commands and despised the authority of these rulers, may expect to be placed, in an analogical condition, with Captain Jack, of the Modocs. What mode of punishment, or what measure of retribution he may have to undergo, no man may imagine. Possibly, after the manner of the baronial times, the hand which has shaken the hand of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback or Colonel Lewis may be stricken from the arm, as a caution to all ambitious and disloyal politicians not to venture on a political movement while their masters are abroad or their forces disbanded. The most ominous silence on this subject pervades the columns of the Fusion press. The clubs are dark and dumb, not one torch nor a resolution beams approval on the action of the unifiers. Yet this subject is of more importance than any other which has been submitted to the clubs. The clubs now await the orders or return of the absentee sachems. When will the mutineers know their fate?

## THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

We often look with contempt at the small cunning of the politician who deems deception the sole use of intellect, promotes the perpetual strife of parties as the only pathway to fame. Such men take no interest in the education or employment of the people. With them the only use of mankind is to vote or pay taxes. With themselves the sole object is to hold some office as a sinecure with skillful and laborious men under them to do the work. All the decline of the South is due to this class. Peter Cooper was a boy in a small grocery; he was industrious, economical and honest. Acquiring a fortune, he devoted a part to securing for others the education he so much needed himself, founded a school for teaching young men to be engineers, architects, navigators. He causes women to be instructed as telegraphers and engineers. They learn to draw and paint. One young woman supports herself entirely by teaching drawing, while she studies wood engraving under the excellent teacher. Several of the girls who began photography last October are earning from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

But to New York itself what has this school, open at all hours, free of charge for light, fuel, instruction, achieved? Who can compute what this annual corps of two thousand educated men and women has produced? It is to be estimated in her mechanic arts, in her shipping, in in her accumulated capital, and in the influence acquired throughout the world. New York has her short-card sharps, called "politicians." Tweed was at their head. Fisk and Jay Gould bought and sold them. They plunder the State and dishonor its counsels. But she has statesmen and merchants. She has such resources that these political vermin are but as the rats in a warehouse; they destroy and infect a good deal, yet it is nothing to the vast ability of New York to bear any waste. New Orleans has no such partisans of popular and practical learning as Peter Cooper. We have no such institute as that which bears his name. Possibly, if one were founded the professorships would be filled by ward politicians, who would lecture by deputy. New Orleans has not the means to bear the burdens of political dishonesty which New York scarcely feels, though she has made giant efforts to throw it off. It would be well for us if working and reading men were valued more highly among us. It would be fortunate if we had some men who, like Peabody and Cooper, devote their fortunes to goodness, and superintend themselves the application to the purpose. Would we could say of some such benefactors of New Orleans as was said of Peter Cooper:

There are hundreds of concerns within New York where the master, the foreman, the clerk, can strike their breasts, and say: "Under God, all that I have and am I owe to the Cooper Institute."

The *Times* has nearly recovered the ground lost by its recent suspension. Having nearly finished the record of Governor Warmoth's administration and shown up years after it was possible to prevent them, some of the doubtful transactions, carefully omitting the Slaughter-house business, it now turns its attention to Governor Kellogg. As a newspaper, the *Times* is a laggard; as a watchdog it reserves its bark till the burglar is out of sight.

A wag suggested yesterday that possibly the *Picayune* thinks the best way to support a movement is for it to say nothing in favor of it. A few friends of unification standing around shook their heads and looked hopeful.


## NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF STATE WARRANTS.

Auction Sale by Van Solingen & Carpenter

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, July 12, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on TUESDAY, July 15, 1873, at 2 P. M., at the St. Charles Hotel Auction Mart, offer for sale to the highest bidder, payment to be made in State warrants issued subsequent to January 1, 1873, the cash on hand or in course of being turned into the State treasury to the credit of the general fund, amounting to $103,000, more or less, being all the money then on hand to the credit of said fund.

Sales will be made in lots of $500, with the privilege of $5000, each successful bidder, immediately after a sale is awarded to him, to furnish a list of his warrants, showing, in tabulated form—

1. The number and date of his warrants.
2. To whom and on what account issued.
3. Amount of warrants.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

All bids tendering warrants which the Treasurer is enjoined from paying will be rejected unconditionally.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

jy13 2t 2p

THIS WEEK AT S. N. MOODY'S, CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS for | $3 00 |
| (Equal to Shirts sold at $2 50 each.) | |
| SIX SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS for | 2 00 |
| SIX SUMMER DRAWERS for | 1 00 |
| SIX ENGLISH HALF HOSE for | 1 00 |
| SIX LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS for | 1 00 |
| SIX LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS for | 1 50 |
| TEN Linen-Faced SHIRT COLLARS for | 25 |
| SILK NECKTIES for | 25 |
| Good ELASTIC SUSPENDERS for | 25 |

And other Great Bargains in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT S. N. MOODY'S.

Shirts made to order in three days. jy13 1t 2p

GRAND FESTIVAL By the FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, For the Benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND, At the FAIR GROUNDS, On Sunday, July 13, 1873.

PROGRAMME:

Second Day.

1. TROTTING RACE—One mile, under saddle, open to all bona fide horses of the Fire Department. Prize $5.
2. PONY RACE—Open to all. Prize $5.
3. STEAM ENGINE TROTTING RACE—One mile, all to use the same engine; open to all bona fide horses of the Fire Department. Prize $25.
4. BUGGY TROTTING RACE—With horses; one mile. Prize $5.
5. FOOT RACE—One-quarter mile; open to all. Prize, $5.
6. HOSE CARRIAGE TROTTING RACE—One mile. For the Fire Departments of Jefferson, Carrollton and Algiers. Prize, $15.
7. BUGGY TROTTING RACE—With mules, one mile. Prize $10.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL—Between the R. E. Lees and Riversides. Prize—One dozen Balls and one dozen Bats.

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

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

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.

MUSIC by Joseph Walcher's band.

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

Admission Fifty Cents.

Ladies and children under twelve years free.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Chairman; DENNIS McCARTHY, PHIL. McCABE, Committee on Programme and Prizes.

jy10 td 2p

EDUCATIONAL.

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

Entrance, No. 45 Natchez street.

Professor Mitchell, having assumed the management of the above old and reliable institution, proposes taking a limited number of young, middle-aged and old men for instruction during the summer months, in Double Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geography, etc., at greatly reduced rates—FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN TO BE HAD AT ANY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN NEW ORLEANS. Pupils can attend any time of day or night, from 9 A. M. 9 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager.

Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. my31 3m

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING AND BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y2p

NOTICE.

I would call the attention of the trade to the fact that I have on hand, in lots to suit, a well assorted and choice stock of

Highwines, Neutral Spirits, New York Brandy, New York Gin,

And the celebrated brands of CHALMETTE, MARK TWAIN AND YOSEMITE VALLEY WHISKIES.

All of the above, considering my facilities unsurpassed, I offer to the wholesale grocery and purchasing trades, at the lowest market prices.

J. A. WALSH, No. 22 Poydras street.

jy6 3t 2p


## QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 14, 1873.

Whereas, An Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An Act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious, or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1873, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit:

Havana, Mantanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Perto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguayra, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. jy15 2p

## NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 3, 1873.

Act No. 64, session of 1873, approved March 26, 1873, authorizes the Governor "to raise and annul on the application of any interested party all bonds with security and all mortgages which have been furnished by any public officer who may have resigned or died, or whose office may have expired by limitation, or when dismissed from office, whenever there shall be no opposition thereto received in the office of the Secretary of State within one hundred and twenty days after the retirement in any manner as aforesaid, or before the application or demand made for such raising or annulment."

It is the opinion of the law officers of the State that this act comes into effect with respect to all vacated offices within one hundred and twenty days from the date of its approval, March 26, 1873.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons desiring to file opposition to the cancellation of bonds of officers who may have resigned or died or whose office may have expired by limitation," etc., prior to the twenty sixth of March last past, to file their objections in the office of the Secretary of State on or before the twenty-fourth of July, 1873, in order that the same may be examined into in accordance with law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. jy4 t24 2p

## NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 24, 1873.

Act No. 95 of 1871 as extended by the executive order of his Excellency Governor Kellogg, expires this day, and its provisions are no longer applicable to the collection of delinquent taxes, you will proceed immediately to prepare for publication, in compliance with section eight of act No. 67 of 1872, a list of all taxpayers delinquent for any of the 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 completion of such list, you are instructed to proceed to collect said taxes under section one of act No. 67, 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.

jy3 30t


JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22


## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CITY TAXES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, July 12, 1873.

THE ATTENTION OF TAXPAYERS IS RESPECTFULLY called to the fact that only SEVENTEEN DAYS remain (not including Sundays), in which they can pay their taxes without costs.

After the thirty-first instant interest and costs commence. Better pay now than pay the sheriff, with costs of court, etc.

B. M. TURNBULL, Administrator of Finance ad interim.

jy12 1t

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 119 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 hurriedly passed upon and provided for in various general appropriation 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: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. jy2 2m 2p

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Controller of the Currency, Washington, March 21, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to Charles Case, receiver, at the office of said receiver, No. 56 Natchez street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

mh26 3m

## POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, July 11, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIFTH DISTRICT POUND, on Bourbon street, between Dauphine and Bourbon, as an estray—

One Dark Brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, blind in left eye, left hind foot white.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on THURSDAY, July 17, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.

No 12—jy12 td