

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 30, 1873.

A good apple is true to the core. Daniel was a man much honored in his time. The largest glass of beer is now called a "policeman's pony."

Rev. Dr. Witt Talmadge is to be editor of the Christian at Work. A country editor says money is close, but not close enough for him to reach.

The police of Vicksburg are uniformly dressed with a straw hat and blouse. George Elliot says: "The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history."

The word "Agosserardere" over a shop door in Wales means "Agness was cured here." Ex-Mayor Heath, Colonel James F. Casey and Major C. W. Howell were in New York last Friday.

Noah was made "monarch of all he surveyed" by the flood, and he had a long and successful reign. People given to cobblers at this season of the year are not exactly drowning men, but they catch at straws eagerly.

An onion, divided in two, and one half placed on each eye, is vouchsafed for an effectual remedy against drowsiness. The Breashear News thinks the State House should be rebuilt at Baton Rouge, and donate two columns to the enterprise.

An Alabama druggist, having closed his soda fountain, advises that he will redeem his soda tickets with cash or reliable cholera mixture. The Breashear News denies that any case of cholera has occurred at that place, an Associate Press dispatch to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Western paper says: "Owing to the death of the editor, there won't be any leader Tuesday; but look out for an old zipper Wednesday." Instead of being worn over the face, bridal veils are now twisted about the bride's head after the style of burlesque actresses sitting for photographs.

OUR PREVENTIVE MEASURES. The oft repeated threats of the Fusionists to bring their case before the next session of Congress have borne their legitimate fruits, and the party organs are dissatisfied. So long as the Committee of Two Hundred, the sub-Committee of Seventy, Governor Warmoth, et al grand amni, were making up "a case," there was great satisfaction and much complacent smirking among the expectant pensioners in case of success; but now the tide is turned.

The members of the several committees are loafing around the fashionable Northern watering places, thinking of anything but this oppressed and downtrodden community. They are in easy financial circumstances and have generally quietly paid their taxes, thus generously surrendering the privileges of martyrdom to Booth, the Pleasants and such aspiring spirits as are thought to overcome the whole power of the State by brave words and obstinacy.

Warmoth is also away, probably permanently alienated from the little flock of politicians he lately led on to defeat and disorganization. Senator Carpenter begins to sour on his late clients, which gives them a hint that he thinks he has done enough for as graceless a set of political bankrupts as ever rose to the top of any pot.

Yet, notwithstanding all these signs of threatened asphyxia, the threat to bring the Louisiana case before Congress in December is yet unrecalled. It stands good as a promise of renewed hostilities, and is accepted as a challenge by the Republicans. Hence, we see a committee of Louisiana colored men engaged in collecting information to file by way of answer, in case the matter ever again comes up, which is an extremely improbable event.

The small shaking up that the Senate committee gave the Louisiana case last winter disclosed stupendous frauds at every turn. Before the session was over Senators saw that such strenuous efforts to cheat were made on account of the necessity of the case. It was the supplement of cunning to cheat out the desertion in strength. Without this resort to fraud, the Fusion State ticket would have been in a hopeless minority, and, as it had no legal effect in their favor, its disclosure was simply a confession of weakness and defeat.

But assuming that there were frauds—great frauds in that election, and that they can be shown by a fair and contradictory investigation—will such grounds justify the action by which such frauds are presumed before they are proved, and upon the mere allegation of the same, the offices of the government assumed by the parties alleging the frauds? Was it ever before heard of public officials ousted on such bare averments? Is not this revolution, lawless violence, sheer usurpation by force?

Well, perhaps it may be amenable to some such charge; but it certainly possesses one negative virtue which more than offsets the postulated errors of the Herald. It does not offer much encouragement for a repetition of the "tabulated" election. It pays no premium to organized rascality, and deprives the culprit of the fruit of his wrong. The presumption of guilt in the case was so strong that the United States government was fully justified in requiring the Fusionists to first prove their innocence before they were entitled to be trusted with the control of the State. The Herald should remember that its party never enjoyed the advantage given to a contestant by possession, and that its being detected in the act of fraud was very weak case. On the whole, then, we may answer that as the Fusionists never were entrusted with the possession of power at all, and as their reputation for fraud rather preceded their introduction to the public, the action by which their frauds were presumed before they were proved before a jury, is justifiable. It is one of those cases, perhaps, of political lynching; but as the culprit was caught by the vigilance committee in the very act of crime, there could have been no other result had the strictest forms been observed. The sin was boldly committed, but the punishment was prompt, decisive and just.

The Fusionists will find out before the first of January that there can be no appeal, that there will be no new trial. And that the efforts of Messrs. Burch, Morris, Ingraham, etc., to collate rebutting testimony are justifiable not so much on the ground that it will be needed, as the well known principle that he that is prepared has already half won the victory. The sooner the Herald dismisses the idea that Congress will order a new election in this State, the sooner it will be prepared to resume its legitimate duties as a very readable journal with a rather limited local influence.

debts and taxation. This school appealed to the Northern Democracy, and proposed the renewal of the ante-war compact. It is a curious metaphysical distinction, only visible to the professors of the Charleston school, that the Connecticut or Massachusetts man who calls himself a Democrat thereby absolves himself of the crime of being a "Yankee," and is permitted with the utmost condescension to vote for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

All others from the same country taking a different view of politics continue to be detestable and dangerous. The war and the subsequent social anarchy started out many professors of this Charleston school. Some went to New York, others to such points in the South as offered the best prospect of domestic hostility and foreign intervention. New Orleans has had the full benefit of these consuls. The organ of these irreconcilables seeks to perpetuate sectionalism by printing the North and South with initial capitals, and charges the ruin of "the whole South" upon the centralization of the federal government there.

Centralization is a new made predominant by the power of the North. It addresses a category of questions as to the cause of "centralization" and puts in an unauthorized answer for Louisiana and the whole South. Let the State of Louisiana—once a proud State, now an anomalous dependency wasting away under the military rule of the United States—and the whole South, and seeks to force a federal government upon them all under the same name. Centralization is despotism, and despotism is debasement and ruin.

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majority—what becomes of the sixty per cent then? Politicians have no idea of capital. What they want is a majority. That is their capital. Planters and business men think otherwise.

AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED. The St. Louis Times says of the Fusionists: "We have no desire to have the last word, but really our contemporary must excuse us if we ask it what it meant in accusing us of 'orphric artfulness.'"

We apprehend there will be to some effect ordered in this matter. It has no parallel since O'Connell falling into a controversy with a fish woman called her a "parallelo pipedon."

If the State, as trustee of the free school bonds, has disposed of them, those persons for whom the trust was made must look to its fiduciary agent for redress. They can not follow the bonds in the hands of third parties. The State is fully responsible for all values placed in its hands, and as it has provided by law for the support of the public schools throughout its limits, not even an alleged neglect of duty, much less a breach of trust, can be charged against it. It is something new to permit disinterested parties to set up a claim to property as having been stolen when it was exchanged in obedience to the mandate of the sovereign authority. Such doctrine is unsound and pernicious, and can not by any possibility stand. Parties aggrieved must look to the State, as it resorted to the plan of exchanging these bonds for its own convertible paper which it did not have the means of taking up. Every one of the warmist lobbies, probably, who received bonds on that occasion would have gladly accepted greenbacks at par in lieu of them. As they could not get the cash, however, they very naturally preferred an interest-bearing paper to one that brought in nothing. We have no doubt the holders of these enjoined coupons are entitled to their pay, and would be justified in suing the school fund in the hands of the Treasurer so long as the State permits a step page to be placed against them.

The Herald, with a rare blindness to the justice and facts of the case, accuses Governor Kellogg and Auditor Clinton of obtaining the injunction against the payment of the interest on the free school bonds. The injunction was granted on the petition of J. L. Thompson, though we have never heard it satisfactorily explained how he came to establish a standing in court. We can not see how he could set up such an interest in these coupons, not being holder, as to prevail on a court to issue to him. We have very good authority for the statement that neither the Governor nor the Auditor had anything to do with that case.

DEPARTURE. BRASS-BAND. CAMP MEETING. AT SEASHORE CAMP GROUND. Commencing on Friday, August 1. All continuing on week under the charge of the President of the New Orleans District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Provision has been made for good boarding and lodging accommodations for all invited. Tickets for Camp Ground, to be sold at the office of Camp and Comm. Streets, at 9 P. M. The public are invited to attend the Camp Meeting. W. H. PETER, President. PHILIP HALLMAN, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. J. W. BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. 75.....Camp Street.....75 Entrance, No. 42 North Street. Professor Mitchell having assumed the management of the above old reliable institution, proposes to hold a summer term, July 29, 1873. On and after August 1, he will and August interest on State bonds will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, and at the banking house of Messrs. Burch, Morris, Ingraham, etc., at the corner of Camp and Comm. Streets, at 9 P. M. The payment of interest, at said office, on all bonds not enjoyed, will be regularly resumed from that date, and no further notice in relation to the subject will be published. Interest on bonds belonging to the free school fund, which bonds were sold under act No. 107 of 1872, and which act has been declared to be unconstitutional, and has been enjoined, those bonds were the property of the free schools, and should be delivered to that use. Officers in charge of free school will endeavor to recover them, pending the payment of interest to holders thereof has been enjoined. The name of the bonds and the number of each individual bond belonging to the school fund will be published in the daily papers 7 to-day.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. ANTOINE DUCULET, Treasurer.

NOTICE. STATE CONTRACTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK. Under these circumstances, we repeat, it is strange that while money in New York is offered at six, seven and eight per cent interest per annum, here from three to five per cent a month is paid for money secured by mortgage on real estate or by good commercial acceptance. Think of it—sixty per cent per annum interest!

Notice in the unification movement of the Times remarks: The insolence of this proposition will be more fully understood when the color of these proposed candidates is considered. Marks—well, we presume he might be called a white man; Alain, Lewis and Burch are negroes; Hill is white. Here is a fair divide with a vengeance. It is not at all surprising that such a speech which the crowd dealt as a mackerel, and left it with a stench "like unto the rotten fish" or of a crowd of friends and brothers at a political meeting on a July night. Beauregard and Randolph were severely snubbed by Colquhoun.

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor's Office. New Orleans, July 29, 1873. Act No. 46 of 1872, 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 217 of act No. 47 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. 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.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, June 18, 1873. Whereas, Article 1 of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1872, 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 pestilence, contagious or infectious disease is 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 hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, passengers, officers, crews, passengers and crews, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the 15th day of June, 1873, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or longer, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here provided, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected are as follows: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Caracas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Campeche, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Michoacan and Tullaco, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apurawal and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Lagunera, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Saseen, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of State hereto attached this fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the sixtieth year.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. P. G. DESLOTTRE, Secretary of State.

DOUBLE-BARRELED MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT COST OF IMPORTATION. Sent for a descriptive and price list. Address F. CHARLEVILLE, Spartenstraße, No. 25 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING 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 insure promptness and accuracy. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MCGRIDGE, and 1270.

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 Brand, and the celebrated brands of CHAMPAGNE, J. & CO. VALLEY WEISKINS, All of the above, considering my facilities unimpeded, I offer to the wholesale grocery and purchasing trade, at the lowest market price. J. A. WALSH, 125 St. Louis, No. 22 Poydras street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73.....Camp Street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1227

BUSINESS CARDS. CHARLES HEINTZ, AGENT FOR PHOENIX BREWERY, LOUISVILLE, KY. No. 102 Tchoupitoulas Street. Beer from this Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrels and kegs. L. GERTH, AGENT. JOSEPH AND DEALER IN FIREARMS. Ammunition of Every Description AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE. No. 130 Common street. Special attention paid to altering muzzles to special orders and repairing firearms of all kinds. P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. CIPOLMAN AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873. Cigars made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cigars from 200 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship. Sent on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mhly

COAL. R. D. MACLIN, No. 34 Carondelet street. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal screened for family use and delivered to any part of the city at reduced prices. 1277

SUCCESSION NOTICES. Succession of Estate of Marie, Sr., and Francis Bazin, Jr. No. 36,523. Succession of John F. Daly—No. 36,523. Succession of John F. Daly—No. 36,523. Succession of Dr. James B. Ritchie—No. 36,523.

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INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$1,275,000.00. Fire losses, \$150,000.00. Marine losses, \$100,000.00. Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebates on premiums, \$50,000.00. Net premiums, \$1,075,000.00.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: City and other bonds, \$500,000.00. Bank and other stocks, \$200,000.00. Real estate, \$100,000.00. Bills receivable on mortgages, \$50,000.00. Premiums in course of collection, \$100,000.00. Cash on hand and in Europe, \$100,000.00. Total, \$1,050,000.00.

Directors: J. P. ROSS, President; A. K. MILLER, Secretary; J. P. ROSS, President; A. K. MILLER, Secretary.

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