

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES... NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 3, 1873.

Hard drinkers generally drink very easy.

Charlotte Cushman acts charitably toward the poor of Newport.

The river fell eight inches yesterday—the greatest fall of the season.

A favorite amusement in Augusta, Georgia, is skating on watermelon rinds.

A precept of the Hindoo law says: "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a hundred faults."

The Rev. E. T. Hooker, pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city, has left his charge for a short vacation trip to the North.

E. P. Whipple is credited with the observation that he never reads a newspaper in summer without a suspicion that it is made of fried brains.

A voter praising a favorite candidate at a late Irish election, said: "He is as fine a fellow as ever lifted a hat to a lady or a boot to a blackguard."

A Chicago editor heard once the words, "Sister, thou wast mild and lovely," sung at the funeral of an old lady who was known to have been a perfect vixen.

A contemporary speaks of an oratorical effort as "not merely a torrent, but an irresistible hydrant of words." A new idea certainly; but words won't hide raut.

A Rhode Island paper, describing a picnic, says: "After this a bountiful supply of tongue and other excellent game, including ice cream, was duly disposed of."

A warm spring on the bank of a lake, which was glowingly described by a Peoria reporter, proved to be the mouth of a waste pipe from a neighboring brewery.

A young maiden has been weeping because she heard Longfellow had cut his pastern so as to ruin him for life: She was so fond of Longfellow's poetry, she said.

It is reported that the whistle is to be substituted for the bugle in the French army in skirmishing. Whistling seems proper enough when the dogs of war are let loose.

Judge Howell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, arrived from Monroe on Friday. The court having adjourned for the summer vacation, the judge will spend a few months with his family.

Attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of horses and mules just arrived per steamer Bismarck, and for sale at Regan's stable, No. 134 Baronne street. They are said to be an unusually fine lot.

The services in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calhoun streets, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Hours of service 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

Messrs. Walton, Davis & Freret will sell to-morrow (Monday, the fourth instant), at 11 A. M., at No. 126 Dumaine street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, for account of the succession of W. H. Cooley, one lot of household furniture.

The Orleans Dramatic Association will give their fourth entertainment this season at the Varieties Theatre on Thursday evening next, August 7, when will be enacted "Leonard Lewis" great drama, "The Bells," and "The Morning Call," a petite comedy in one act.

Worn down by his arduous duties of collecting State taxes—and they have been arduous and unremitting—Colonel H. H. Harris, the genial collector of the Second (City) District, yesterday went North with his family to spend a week or two in the bracing atmosphere of Illinois, Wisconsin and Colorado. Bon voyage.

Our readers would do well to bear in mind the fact that R. S. MacLin, No. 31 Carondelet street, is prepared to deliver for cash at the lowest market price the best kind of Pittsburg and anthracite coal. Now, while this essential to winter comfort is cheap, is the time all prudent householders should lay in a supply.

Professor Auguste Davis has lately arranged for the piano "Les Americaines Varieties," in honor of the fusion of the Boston and Chalmette clubs. These Varieties Mr. Davis states, are danced precisely as the Varieties Parisienne, with the only exception that when the waltz time is played dancers are expected to take the Boston step. The music is for sale by Blackmar.

The present altitude of the mercury in the thermometer renders the subject of shirts and waives to get them nice and cheap a frequent topic of discussion; and now comes Daniel Gorren, who informs shirt-wearing humanity that at his store, No. 21 Canal street, he is prepared to furnish hundreds of dozens of this fashionable garment at prices ranging from four to eight dollars per half-dozen.

Sam Shippen, "one of the boys" and engineer from the famous Gould steam engine factory, of Newark, New Jersey, is on a brief visit to the Crescent City. Sam will remain here a few days longer, during which time he will superintend the trial of Eagle No. 7's new engine in the contest with Creole No. 2, which takes place to-day, at the head of Canal street. Sam will probably give No. 13's engine a trial before his departure homeward.

Professor Auguste Davis is resolved to become the Gilmore of New Orleans. He has made arrangements with Louis Meyer, leader of the St. Charles orchestra, Mr. Greening of the Varieties, Mr. Resch, the distinguished violinist, and Professor Eckert, the cornet player, and several other talented performers to combine an orchestra for balls, parties and all public occasions, such as this city has not known since the war.

The Chicago Post says: "Colonel George Redwood, of the Louisiana Tigers," at the mention of which the pickaninies in the cabins used to shudder, seems to have remained in ignorance of the fact that the war is over. The other day, by strategy, he was captured some three hundred dollars belonging to a 'Yank' at Detroit. The court, however, called it embezzlement, and sentenced Colonel George to the penitentiary for two years."

UNJUST AND INJURIOUS.

It may have been observed by our readers that we have bestowed much more space upon the Pionnyer than the force of its views seems to demand. This undue attention has been given because the course of that paper has tended to embitter one section against another, and to create a hostility toward our city. It has certainly furnished rival merchants elsewhere material for misrepresentation highly injurious to our commerce. It has besides isolated our people and interests from American sympathies, and disposed Congress to disregard the claims of Louisiana for consideration and relief. In the course of the Pionnyer, though assuming to represent our merchants, there is apparently no thought of New Orleans. It raises here the flag of an elsewhere extinct sentiment of hostility to the Union. It attempts to redraw the lines between sections that were soldered together by the blasts of war. Sections which neither wish nor will be permitted to separate. Sections which have been so overlaid and subordinated in the great growth of the country, that they are no longer regarded as political divisions. It has been shown that the Confederate States do not sanction this endeavor to prejudice all the world against them. The border States of the South have accepted the obligations of a renewed Union. They invite every dollar and every man from abroad, without regard to his antecedent opinions. Practical Georgia is again reinstated. She has scaled her debt to a responsible standard, and has paid her interest coupons. Poor Carolina is powerless to impress her opinions upon any one. She is under the control of a Union majority, and those who once represented her very peculiar opinions, social and political, have dispersed. Some of them have sought the fat of the Northern land, others remain to resow the seeds of a chronic discontent which injures no one save those communities from which they are disseminated. The last attempt to revive the strife of fossilized sections is in a distinction taken by the Pionnyer between Northern and Southern "honour"—as the word was spelled under the administration of Walpole. This has provoked a reply from the Washington Chronicle. The position of the Pionnyer, as understood by the Chronicle, seemed a very broad one. It included the frailty of man and woman. It broadly affirmed that the moral standard of Northern people was lower than that of the Southern people. The Chronicle therefore retorts: "Those of us who have observed the manners and bearing of the representatives of the Southern States at Washington since the late war? Why—carpet-baggers and sealwags—constituting the fetid scum—the foul-poisonous putrescence of both sections of the Union—floating on the political tide, and followed, as ravens follow dead carcasses. Here is a deliberate assertion that all the Southern men who have accepted seats in Congress or places under the executive belong to that category described by the Chronicle. The logic is inevitable. The Chronicle claims that, as many of the Southern representatives men at Washington are disreputable, so of Northern representatives men. The Pionnyer classes all the Southern men who have been the representatives of the South at Washington since the war as constituting "the fetid scum, the foul, poisonous putrescence," with the rather cloudy metaphor that it is "floating on the political tide, and followed as the ravens follow dead carcasses." This wholesale imputation upon Southern "honour" is worse than the qualified claim of the Chronicle, that they are no better, in proportion to numbers, than other people. But does the Pionnyer seriously say that all the representatives and those who have filled foreign missions from the South are of the class which it stigmatizes as infamous? Such is the logical inference. Yet it has not maintained its whole proposition, for some of these bad men are Southern men, and its proposition was that such men do not exist at the South. Yet were some of these men reared, honored and promoted at the South? Did not Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, enjoy the highest reputations, and one of them high representative honors at Washington? The record of this example upsets the argument. The Pionnyer endeavors to shift the issue from a general comparison of morals to the special claim of a superior administrative virtue for Southern statesmen. No one questions the integrity of Jefferson, or Washington, or Jackson, more than that of Adams, Pierce or Buchanan. Yet Southern Presidents have received the votes of the North, and in some signal cases owed their election to Northern votes. We may instance especially the vote for Harrison and Taylor. The whole Southern vote was given in the one case for Van Buren, and in the other for Cass, both born Northern men, as it was given for Pierce, of New Hampshire; for Buchanan, the Pennsylvania protectionist; and as the Democratic vote of the South was recently given to Greeley, the New Hampshire abolition protectionist! Now if the Northern standard of honor is below that of the South, how happens this enthusiastic Southern support of Northern

Candidates against Southern candidates?

How happens this zealous support by the dishonorable North of the honorable candidates of the South? There is one solution: If a Northern man calls himself "a Democrat" he is no longer "a Yankee," but is instantly endowed with "honour." Elect him President, and the "honourables of the earth" rush to Washington. They go abroad on lucrative missions and bask in the congenial rays of royalty. They condescend their sons, sons-in-law, nephews and consins to those charitable institutions, the departments. Let, however, a citizen of the North who does not call himself "a Democrat" be elected. He is a Yankee, a tyrant, a demagogue. He surrounds himself with thieves who steal from the public treasury and divide in private with their chief. Any man who, while in office under Buchanan, bore a fair reputation, accepting office under Grant, becomes instantly a villain, a component atom of that "fetid scum," followed by the ravens of the Pionnyer. These diatribes by this Timon of New Orleans have become intolerable even to those whose name and at whose expense they are printed. There are Southern men who repudiate this foul abuse of men of both sections. There are Southern men who have as good a Confederate record as anybody connected with the Pionnyer, from the date when it became the organ of Butler to the present. They will compare their record with any one connected with this autocratic journal from its president to the foreman. These Southern men have risked life, lost limbs, rights and estates as others. They will not allow any to stigmatize them for infidelity to the South or for personal dishonor, because they may consider the war an end. These men do not permit any clique to denounce them because they may accept a situation in the store of a Northern man, or an office under a Northern administration. There are others of them in business in New Orleans. They accepted amnesty with a sincere purpose to keep its terms in act and in faith. They do not intend to see business and people driven from the city by a political intolerance, which can have but one effect if it has not but one object. To withhold from the industrial and commercial interests of New Orleans all aid of foreign capital, and to concentrate upon the city all the animosities of an equal intolerance elsewhere.

STATE FINANCIERS.

The crippled condition in which Louisiana found herself when the present State administration was inaugurated rendered it important that its financial department should be conducted by not only honest, but skillful financiers. The loose and dishonest manner in which the finances of the State had been conducted through the four years of Warmoth's administration had placed matters in a very embarrassing condition for the succeeding administration. The downright dishonesty of Wickliffe's conduct as Auditor, followed by the equally positive delinquencies and extravagance that marked the administration of Auditor Graham to meet the demands of Governor Warmoth. His political parasites, and hordes of hungry brokers and unprincipled money changers, had well nigh driven the State to the verge of bankruptcy. It was soon discovered that the last year of Governor Warmoth's administration had added nearly two millions of dollars, in the shape of unredeemed State warrants, to the debt of the State. This was bad enough, as it helped materially to crush what little credit the State might yet have; but the story of mismanagement does not end here. Governor Kellogg's administration was made to face other difficulties that had been entailed upon the State by Governor Warmoth and his new political allies—Liberal Republicans, Reformers, and Democrats, who fused and fought the Republican party in the last State and presidential election under the Fusion banner.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN EUROPE.

Bismarck is as bluff as King Harry. Indeed, hating that Bismarck has never been recharged with immorality, there is a rude resemblance between the two. Henry VIII. defied the ecclesiastical domination of his day, as Bismarck has denounced similar pretensions now. We like the positive and declared policy of strong men. It is more estimable than the frauds of diplomacy. Luther, who would "go to Rome if every tile on the every roof was a devil," suits us better than Richelieu, whose every breath was a lie—yes, a lie—from the time he swore to the Pope that he was old enough to be a bishop, and after getting the crozier confessed to the Pope that he had sworn to a lie and asked absolution. These men of rough phrases are confident of their principles and pit their lives upon them. The last strong phrase of Bismarck is, that the "State should be the God of the citizen." Literally, this would be blasphemy. We can not suppose it was so intended, for we have never heard the German statesman called atheist. Taken in connection with the circumstances which provoked the expression we may suppose it was intended to advocate the total separation of State and religion. It means entire freedom of individual opinion and the highest right of private judgment. It means that no ecclesiastical power, foreign or domestic, shall intervene between the citizen and the government. It intends that no citizen shall enjoy the protection of his government and get a dispensation from another government to disobey the laws. It denies that any human power has authority to announce when God permits obedience to a law of the State, and to grant in the name of God absolution to a citizen for disobedience to the State. It washes out this nullification and higher law doctrine totally and forever. The immediate provocation of this bold dogma has been no hostility to human faith in a Creator, but the proposed intervention from a dilapidated potentate whose temporal jurisdiction has been crowded within his own corridors.

It has often seemed to us that God desired to save mankind the endless iteration of tyranny and revolt, practiced very often in His name. He, therefore, inspired the discovery and occupation of a continent, in which men, driven for their dissent from the old kingdoms and hierarchies, could institute new powers of rule and of thought. These experiments, quietly conducted for more than two centuries, will present their full fruits on the fourth of July, 1873. The century plant of freedom will then not only flower, but will present its matured fruits. One of these perfected products will be the entire freedom of private judgment in spiritual affairs. Here will be shown, as in a theological menagerie, all the varieties of human faith, harmless if not harmonious. There will be ample verge for the most demonstrative manifestation of piety. There will be space for the most decorous and formal worshiper, while "the fool who hath said in his own heart, there is no God," will sit in his appropriate niche

as incapable of evil to any except himself, if he were double ironed and barred within the deepest cell in which the Holy Inquisition ever immured an infidel. Over this compartment may be inscribed two immortal axioms of Jefferson, the great Republican: "Our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions." "Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it."

It is thus that the sages of America have proved the prophets and pioneers of the old world, converting beings to the wisdom of integrity and the strength of free thought. It is thus that the whole policy of those governments toward their people has been modified by the mild example of an experiment before their eyes, and perfected for their adoption. England has learned that a human being, having been born under a king, without consultation or assent upon his part, may make a choice of some other government without asking the assent of the king. She has also found that those who intervene in the civil wars of others may get their fingers burned in damages. Switzerland and the German States each recognize the American doctrine of religious freedom. Ecclesiastical intermeddling—that domineering discipline of an international confessional—has become irksome, intolerable, and will be excluded. The people will worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They will look to the State for an interpretation of the laws which the people have enacted. From these decisions no appeal will be to any foreign potentate, whether he claim a right to rule either in the name of God or in his own.

WANTS A WAR OF RACES.

The Galveston Standard is dissatisfied because we wish to so educate the people of color as to place them in an industrial equality with the whites. It desires to keep them in their present relation of mere field workers. On our part we propose for them the benefit of polytechnic and industrial institutions so that from the colored race may come also our architects, engineers, and mariners. In opening new industries to those whose education and opportunities have never allowed them to acquire this skill and knowledge, do we not aid them most effectually? In providing the State with proficient in industries which do not exist, do we not unify society? Yes, upon the basis of mutual and reciprocal interest. Now, the Republican claims to know as much of the race relations as our friend of the Standard can possibly teach us. The Republican desires to preserve for the colored people the confidence and continued esteem of the country. It has recently published the oppression toward the colored people practiced in Philadelphia. The Republican knew the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and knew his opinions to have been opposed to the war of races advocated by the Standard. Governor Dunn knew the superior immigration of the whites, and he always said that whatever of intolerance or violence might be practiced by the colored people in an accidental or temporary majority, would be retaliated by the whites ultimately. He advocated harmony on the high grounds of justice and mutual interest. We labor to make these interests more intimate and to increase, if possible, the inducements to unity on the part of the whites. We have had very serious experience in this war of races which the Standard seems to prefer. There was the massacre of more than three hundred colored people in Grant parish by the whites before the United States troops could interfere for their protection. Our contemporary of the Standard is too warlike. He wants to lap "the blood of the Englishman." The colored people are in the minority in Texas. Does it suit the colored people there to proclaim war against the whites? Yet such is the view of the Standard in reproaching us for wishing to strengthen the social obligations of harmony by adding thereto the manufacturing dependence of the whites upon the colored people. If the Standard wants to cultivate a war of races—though we believe he belongs equally to both—let him pitch into some Texan ranger, with his bowie and revolver, but leave us to deal with our colored constituents in a more peaceful manner. They are perfectly satisfied with the sincerity and wisdom of the Republican, which has been evinced before-to-day. They can not, upon outside testimony, be induced to believe that anything detrimental to their honor or welfare would be permitted.

LEVEE INSPECTION.

We dropped into the State Engineer's office yesterday and found General M. Jeff Thompson, chief of that department, busily engaged with his subordinates in preparing maps, etc., of the levees along the Mississippi to the Arkansas State line. We learned from the General that the levee commission, composed of General Longstreet, on the part of the United States government, Professor Forsythe on the part of the Levee Company, and himself, representing the State, would leave here in a few days on the State steamer "Ozark" to make, in accordance with law, an annual inspection of the levees. It is usual to do this at a season of the year when the river is at its lowest stage, in order that the condition of its banks may be better known, and steps taken to make the necessary repairs to prevent overflows during next year. The work of the Levee Company has certainly prevented any serious break in the banks of the river during the present year, and has thus established a feeling of security among planters contiguous to the river that must have the beneficial effect of encouraging more planting in our bottom lands next year. Danger of overflows have caused many to abandon the cultivation of these richest of Louisiana lands in the past, but as it becomes more thoroughly known that through the work of an efficient Levee Company, in which State and federal authority is represented, this danger is to be no longer apprehended, the cultivation of these lands will again be resumed and the product of cotton, sugar, etc., materially increased.

The Home Journal, a very well printed and ably conducted agricultural paper has absorbed the Rural Southland, of that ilk. Mr. Hummel has added the name of the latter as a secondary title to his own publication. The conductors of the Southland displayed much more ability in its management than they did taste in selecting a name. There was a sort of sentimental idea of sectionalism in the title of the paper which did it no little damage, for people generally do not care to mix political, poetical, amorous or even religious sentiment with their onions, cabbage and other garden vegetables. So the Southland bent under the weight of a name which its sponsors had given it in a spirit of mistaken kindness. We congratulate Mr. Hummel, who is a very con-

ergetic, intelligent and useful citizen, upon the success of his Home Journal, and sincerely hope he may reap the benefits from the new consolidation that can be reasonably expected. He deserves success at all events.

DIED.

PORTER—On the second instant, at 6 P. M., DR. ROYAL A. PORTER, aged about seventy-two years. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 255 Canal street, this day, at 4 P. M.

300 DOZEN OF SHIRTS.

ON COMMISSION. ELEGANTLY MADE AND FIT GUARANTEED. ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH. NO OLD STOCK.

Save from \$4 to \$5 ON EACH HALF DOZEN.

DANIEL GORREN, No. 21 Canal street.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans (Sixth Division), No. 29 Burgundy street, August 2, 1873. At a meeting of the Board of Public School Directors, held July 21, 1873, the following program and resolutions, offered by Dr. J. S. Clark, chairman, were adopted:

Resolved, That an examination, restricted to those now teaching in the public schools and desiring to compete, be held by the committee on teachers during the month of September, and before the opening of the schools, at a date and place to be hereafter made public.

Resolved, That the amount of \$100,000 be given as a bonus to the principal of such school for each pupil furnished, provided the said principal has in charge of each school a certain number of pupils admitted to the high schools each year.

Resolved, That the efficiency of all schools, and especially of grammar schools, depends upon the energy, industry and enterprise of their several principals, and believing the aforementioned qualities are determined by the general character of the number of pupils admitted to the high schools each year.

Resolved, That the committee on teachers, in favor of giving the sum of five dollars for each pupil sent to the High School, which recommendation was adopted by the board.

J. G. BADENHAUSEN, Secretary Board of Directors.

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, New York Brandy, Neutral Spirits, New York Gin, and the celebrated brands of CHAMNETTE, MARK TWAIN and YOSEMITE VALLEY WHISKIES.

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

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

STATE ASSESSMENTS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, August 2, 1873. The assessment rolls for 1873 for the parish of Orleans are now open for inspection and correction at the office of the board of assessors, No. 9 Canal street. All parties interested are hereby notified that corrections must be made within thirty days from the date hereof, at otherwise, in no case whatever, will the assessment rolls be opened for revision.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

DOUBLE-BARRELED MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS.

AT COST OF IMPROVEMENT. Sent for a descriptive and price list, Address F. CHARLEVILLE, Sportsmen's Depot, No. 25 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on credit from Louisiana and the Southern States, as well as made to order, and in accordance with the public interest and honest work at the lowest prices.

CHARLES HEINTZ, AGENT FOR

PHOENIX BREWERY.

No. 102 St. Louis Street. Beer from the Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg.

L. GERTHIN, AGENT.

GUN MAKER.

JOSEPH AND DEALER IN FIREARMS, Ammunition of Every Description AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE, No. 130 Common street.

P. A. MURRAY.

CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. (DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873) Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEMEN SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, Chartered by the United States, March, 1865. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, No. 152 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Open Saturday Night to receive deposits from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

A. PAULLET, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, August 2, 1873. At No. 25 of 1873, 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. 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.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all.

CONSTITUTIONAL SALES.

H. Leverich vs. Silas H. Bacon—Pipes Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 100. By VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS I do hereby direct the Hon. W. T. Houston, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell for the parish of Orleans, No. 129 Julia street, on MONDAY, August 5, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:—Said lot is situated in the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOHN BUBLEY, Constable.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 93 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

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. LESS THAN TO BE HAD AT ANY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN NEW ORLEANS. Pupils can attend any time, and for any length of time, and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

J. MITCHELL, Business Manager. Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. until 20

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 14, 1873. Whereas, An Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1873, 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 pestilential, 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, and New Orleans, 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 fifth 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, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Miragoa Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Veracruz, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Cienfuegos, Apurimac and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Lagayta, in Venezuela; or Islands 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 nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and in the presence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor.

P. G. DESLOMBE, Secretary of State.

COAL.

COAL..... COAL..... COAL.....

R. D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet Street. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal screened for family use, and delivered at the lowest market price, and 2c

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned coal merchant, having entered in the past season heavy losses in the way of bad debts, has been compelled to advise the public, notifying all consumers of coal that from and after the 1st of August, 1873, he will invariably be in cash when ordered on delivery. No exceptions will be made to this rule.

W. H. COLEMAN & CO., DEALERS IN COAL, 116 & 118 Poydras Street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 13 St. Charles Street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCHE & M'LOUGHLIN,

CORNER OF ANNUNCIATION AND ROBIN STREETS, CISTERN MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOBBERS. All work done with neatness and dispatch. Best quality of pipes and workmanship at the lowest prices.

CHARLES HEINTZ, AGENT FOR

PHOENIX BREWERY.

No. 102 St. Louis Street. Beer from the Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg.

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BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEMEN SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, Chartered by the United States, March, 1865. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, No. 152 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A.