

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

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Owing to the impossibility of collecting all the statistics for our annual review of the market in time for this morning's edition of the REPUBLICAN, we have delayed its publication until Tuesday morning. It will be found complete and reliable in every particular.

Eminent men are wanted to sit for Louisville Ledger portraits.

Secrets are things made known to everybody in a whisper.

"Take a man as you find him," is the philosophy of a constable.

Robert Browning is a good singer and an excellent amateur sculptor.

Sausage makers, with fine feelings, call themselves "intestinal taxidermists."

A solar eclipse hiding the sun is said to be like a man in the act of whipping his boy.

Many men spend the early part of their lives in contributing to make the latter part miserable.

Carl Benson says "the coming American will both eat and drink," and lunch-givers and barkeepers are consoled.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: Seventeen hundred dogs are now licensed to carry on a biting business in that city.

An Illinois man went out squirrel shooting, and accidentally brought down his neighbor. The neighbor died game.

A young man who had a large roll of bills, and very little money, said they were of the unitarian denomination, all ones.

The steamer Mississippi yesterday carried away twenty-five men who had shipped for the navy in this city. Recruiting is still very brisk.

The dome being erected over the new gas works at Troy, New York, has a span of 118 feet. It is said to be among the largest in the world.

A proposition to plant trees on the bare spots in London has been made, and now the clear-headed young gentlemen of forty keep their hats on.

The hull of the British ship Confidence, the flagship in the battle of Lake Champlain, is being raised from the bottom of that lake near Whitehall.

A factious Massachusetts grocer announces on a placard at the door—"A fresh infusion of choicest chickens," when he receives a new lot of smoked tongues.

William Morris, the English poet, is a good business man and is the head of a London firm, the business of which is the decoration and furnishing of houses.

Californians are drying grapes into raisins with success. One hundred pounds of grapes, worth a dollar, will produce twenty pounds of raisins worth two dollars and a half.

A Connecticut clergyman recently prayed for the absent members of his flock "who were prostrated on beds of sickness, and those who were sitting about on chairs of health."

M. Elie, No. 153 Canal street, has published and for sale the Minut Vale de Salon, composed by Basile Biret, and dedicated to Mr. Louis Barbey. We are indebted to the author for a copy of this exquisite work.

Full-grown young men of Memphis ride on horseback around a ring, and with a long pole endeavor to pick barrel hoops off from hanging pegs. Their motto is: "God save the right!" Which is to be saved, hoop or man, is not stated.

Sergeant Bates desires to accompany Professor Wise on his balloon trip, and to carry the American flag across the Atlantic. It is possible some of the party may fall into the ocean, and Bates should be allowed to go. Weston prefers to walk.

A Portsmouth doctor with a very level head, protests against the custom which prevails in some of our cities, of tolling bells at funerals. He thinks the sound has a depressing effect upon the sick, and can not prove a source of much enjoyment to the departed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shakespeare Club is announced for Wednesday evening next, at the Club room, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets. Important and interesting business is announced, and every member of the club is expected to be on hand.

"The Branch," at the corner of Carondelet and Common streets, offers a free lunch to-morrow and every day, to the lovers of good things who may call on Manuel. Havana furnishes hot beef steaks, the best in the market, with the finest liquors and cigars to aid digestion.

Texas vigilance committees ride up to a house and shout "Is Smith in?" Mrs. Smith comes to the door and replies in the negative, when the leader continues: "I knew he wasn't; he's hanging to a black oak over there." One of the rules of the gallant Texan is to break bad news with considerable delicacy.

J. W. Orr & Co. of New York, illustrate the perfection of their work by reproducing the Herald a fac simile of the engraving of the steamer Natchez, which had become familiar to our citizens through the medium of "Jewell's Crescent City Illustrated." This is a remarkable illustration, both of art and newspaper enterprise.

The Secretary of War has recently stated that he should be obliged to assign all colored graduates of West Point exclusively to command in white regiments. He states that the law leaves him no discretion in the matter, inasmuch as the new law relative to colored regiments provides specifically that those regiments shall be officered by white officers. It will be remembered that when this measure was before Congress, General Butler opposed it vigorously, but was beaten. As the law now stands, none but white officers are allowed to command colored troops, but a colored man is eligible to command white troops. Singular anomaly.

THE PARTIES TO BLAME.

We are glad to see that two of our city contemporaries are discussing the questions arising from the financial difficulties that have for so long a time, and still embarrass our city administration. The Picayune first introduced the subject, in an article which the Herald, unjustly, as we think, construed into an attack upon the present city fathers. We read the Picayune's suggestions with some pleasure, and failed to detect any intent to attack any one in particular; and while we do not fully concur with our contemporary in its assignment of reasons for the present condition, yet we indulged in the hope that all concerned in the vital question would finally arrive at something like an agreement, both as to the cause and the remedy for the evil. In considering the financial condition of the city, the public have had of late years, unusual facilities for obtaining correct statistical information. Under the law and the practice a balance sheet of receipts and expenditures is officially exhibited at stated intervals. Every item of expenditure is duly published, first in the proceedings of the Council and again in the city ordinances. But to the general public, a mere statement of the condition of the treasury, showing the amount of cash disbursed and on hand, and the estimated future as well as the over due demands upon the city's resources, do not convey much intelligence to the ordinary mind. When the proper administrator proves by his statement that there is a deficit—that the demands for expenditures exceed the supply from the actual receipts, he merely instructs the people that the financial affairs of the city are becoming involved in debt, and frequently provokes the not always just reflection that "there is extravagance somewhere."

Experience teaches us that the wisest administration possesses as little power over the expenses as over the receipts of the city. The bulk of the disbursements are prescribed by law, and claimants, armed with both law and equity in their favor demand and receive full payment. The item of interest on bonds for instance is simply beyond the control of the Council. They are the trustee of the fund collected, or which the law directs to be collected for the redemption of the coupons. This item foots up something over a million and a half a year, and the integrity of this fund depends, of course upon the ability of the administrators to collect. Then comes the amount to be paid for salaries, which is so regulated by law as to allow little or no margin for economy. The Mayor and administrators possess no power over this except so far as their own salaries are concerned, and no just man would require them to serve the public gratis. The costs of lighting, current repairs to the streets, extinguishers, fire, maintaining charities, supporting the police, the public schools and keeping prisoners are alike inexorable, and not susceptible of much paring. These facts were so well impressed upon the mind of Mayor Wiltz and his associates at the date of their induction into office last fall, that it was admitted by them in private conversation that they had undertaken a very large contract, a stupendous responsibility, the result of which was extremely doubtful. A representative of the REPUBLICAN pledged to the Mayor at the time that the new administration, though opposed to us in politics, and necessarily opposed to our friends in the distribution of patronage, should receive no partisan or unjust opposition at our hands. That as we desired the prosperity of the city and the success of the administration, no matter by what party, we should be at all times glad to assist the constituted authorities in their difficult duties to the extent of our ability. We have endeavored to perform our part, and can testify that as far as we know the Mayor and his associates have generally done as well as we had any reason to expect they could do.

Doubtless the expenditures have been kept down to as low a figure as possible. With the exception of a few small items, which have appeared from time to time in the published lists, we have seen nothing on that side of the account which the most rigid economist could find fault with. And when we inquire into the other side—the receipts—we discover many measures for the more prompt collection of the revenue which meet with our approval. The great cause of all our financial difficulty is to be found, however, in the administration of the receipts. And as no one can justly charge the Mayor or any other member of the city government with remissness in receiving money when offered or with neglecting to call the attention of the taxpayers to their unperformed duty, the REPUBLICAN feels in honor bound to defend the Democratic administration from any sin of omission in this respect. All the city officials, then, having performed or been at all times ready to perform their parts promptly, faithfully and intelligently, it follows that the fault lies with the people themselves. Too many of our property holders are amenable to the charge of having neglected John Randolph's maxim to "pay as you go," which he interrupted the proceedings of the House of Representatives to declare the philosopher's stone. There are about fifty thousand taxpayers in the city, three-fourths in number of whom, if not in amount, discharge their duty promptly as good citizens should, while the remaining fraction hang back, and by withholding their needed contributions entail the peril of protest upon the whole corporation. As a part of the community in which he lives, the property owner owes his contribution to the public fund to defray the necessary expenses of protecting his possessions. Instead of attempting to shirk this high duty, and leaving to his more honest neighbor the burden of supporting the administration, he ought to consider his debt a peculiarly sacred one, as the public good is paramount to private interest. But there is a fashion of making very crooked faces over a very small contribution to the public funds, by those, too, who, in the ordinary course of business, or their

social dealings, would feel ashamed to be thought mean or unable to pay as well as anybody. A real case of misfortune or inability to pay rarely meets with oppression, while under cover of a plea to spare "poor men, widows and orphans" from the exactions of the tax gatherer, many a sleek, well-to-do rascal evades the highest and most imperative duties of citizenship, and loans out at fifteen or twenty per cent money which he is withholding from the public treasury.

Every business is liable to losses from bad debts, but none of our private institutions are deterred from prosecuting delinquents who are known to be able to pay in consequence of protestations that payment is inconvenient or onerous. And there should be no exceptions to this general rule which militate against the public interest. When the time comes that debtors to the public who neglect or refuse to pay shall be visited with the same odium as a merchant who permits his note or acceptance to go to protest, we shall have approached the end of our financial embarrassments. With the simple means which the assessment rolls promise the financial officers of the city, all the public debts could be promptly paid and the great financial problem would be solved.

STATE RIGHTS.

The American construction of State rights is now in full force in this country. State sovereignty, the anti-American construction of "State rights," has assuredly become obsolete under a Republican administration and honest interpretation of the federal constitution as upheld and defended by the people. The Democratic idea of State rights has in the past involved "sovereignty." The Democratic party before the slaveholders' rebellion endeavored to make State sovereignty a general and well settled truth in this country. It was intended to be the correlative power of slavery, having a reciprocal and well defined relation to the slaveholding interest. The Southern Confederacy endeavored to establish as general and well settled principles, by force of arms, what had been denied class interest at the ballot box; and the advocates of slavery and secession having utterly and hopelessly failed in both instances, the issues involved in State sovereignty and slavery are no longer open questions. Any construction of State rights that tends to convey the idea that the disposition of these questions is not final and irrevocable, so far as the American people are concerned, is a simple attempt to pervert the truth for the purpose of reviving dead issues; and while the REPUBLICAN believes that discussion of principle is the best mode of forming public opinion, it is certainly not disposed to clog public judgment by the continued discussion of subjects that are inimical to the fixed opinion of the people. When a leading Democratic organ asks "whether State rights are obsolete," the question has far more significance than its wily editor cares to disclose to the people he desires to deceive. The object is clearly to revive the question of "State sovereignty," which is held by Democratic authorities to be the chief right of a State, a right that will enable it to determine what are State rights and nullify the will of the federal government whenever it comes in conflict with State authority. The Democratic party has long labored to have "State sovereignty" recognized as a general and well settled truth in this country; but the people, true to themselves and the principles of popular government have repeatedly and consistently rejected the Democratic scheme for usurping their authority and sovereignty reflected through a supreme government; a scheme that is well intended to break the power of the American Union and placed there at the mercy of the petty tyrants that would soon rear their heads under the rule of sovereign States. But we will not insult the people by discussing the question of State sovereignty at this time. Although it is the Democratic meaning for State rights, the question as to whether State rights are obsolete shows more Democratic irony than sense. Our Democratic friends might have made the same deep meaning inquiry about slavery. They doubtless consider that slavery and State sovereignty have only gone out of fashion under a Republican administration; that their use has only been temporarily discontinued to be revived and come into popular use again when the Democratic party shall be clothed with power; but we can assure them that State rights, as understood and sought to be put in practice by them, is not only obsolete, but as dead as a door nail—as dead as slavery and State sovereignty.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

We sometimes think our best fruit market in the world. If a vendor can sell two peaches he can afford to let ten rot on his stall. It is this disregard of small things that enters seriously into our business as merchants. Nothing sells for less than five cents. The laborer who brings his week's wages to the corner grocery, and by way of last cents worth. He must subscribe his little means into nickels, and disburse his dollar, five cents at a time, where another in another city can spend his wages by the half cent if he chooses. The difference to a population between this compulsory expenditure and the use of a fractional currency, would be surprising if reduced to figures. If a population of two hundred thousand subsisted at fifty cents each of daily expenses at the shops could save two and a half cents each per day by the purchase of exactly the small quantity of salt, sugar, pepper and such trifles, it would amount in the year to nearly two million dollars. Surely this would be a good deal to the credit of the population, if in the savings bank instead of the grocer's and marketman's till. But there is something more in providing the small dealer with an exact currency. The landlord and the man of business are interested in this simple measure of economy. When New Orleans enjoyed the whole cotton and Western trade in monopoly, it was not wise to scorn the "beggary denier" and decline to accept a penny in change. We have now competitors in all our business. Cotton escapes to Atlantic ports, and Western produce only seeks New Orleans to the extent of our plantation demand. Why this loss of trade? One material reason is that other cities can conduct their business all the year round, while New Orleans takes a summer recess. Now, all this period of recess has to be paid for by the profits of the active period, so New Orleans may have charged in past times a percentage to cover the expenses of the dull season. But if we contrast the cost of tents and food here with those elsewhere, we will find that the superior economy of subsistence in rival cities may enable the inhabitants to live with less wages or profits of business than we can. It is just here where the conveniences of the laboring poor and the small housekeeper comes in. They must live, and their common range of market expenses makes a common rate of wages. This rate of wages may be higher than is demanded by similar service elsewhere, and then our business may go where it can be done cheaper.

THE PROLETARIAT.

With the mass of humanity—like the Bourbons—there is neither intelligence nor morality. Like the incredulous neighbors of Noah, mankind neither fears a deluge nor builds an ark. They believe that which has happened to others can never occur to them, and like any other Bourbons leave the results to the resources of the future. History is filled with events of emancipation. The Romans gradually educated their slaves, and hired them their time. There were revolts, and at times the slave fought by the side of the master, but gradually, with the acquisition of wealth and intelligence, the slaves of Rome and Greece passed into the mass of the commune and they became one people. The serfdom of England was a far more stubborn institution and has not even yet been entirely obliterated.

The Pitauz or beggars of the sixteenth century were the people so denuded that their lives were of no more account to their lords than those of wild beasts or birds. They toiled on the farm or the highways, and were the absolute property of those whose lands they tilled. As these several bodies of men acquired freedom, the upper orders opposed their struggles. So far from having the wisdom to know that an intelligent laborer was worth more than a brute, the upper orders denied the people all means of improvement. Freedom was accomplished with throes which occasionally wrecked centuries of vengeance in an hour of weakness. History is filled with these examples. Among the most signal was the punishment of the people who rose against the salt tax of France. Besides thousands of ignorant wretches of whose slaughter no more account was taken than if they had been vermin, within the space of one month more than seven hundred persons of more distinction were put to death by various punishments. They were hung, beheaded, impaled, broken on the wheel, torn apart by horses, and burned at the stake. This to avenge the indignity to the crown and re-establish the authority of the nobles. The funeral ceremony over these slaughtered and tortured wretches was, "Go, dogs, and feed the fishes." These cruelties were avenged by the revolution of 1793, in which people of the same country destroyed each other as the savages of the Western prairies. And the English of to-day look with dread upon the laborers. They have combined to compel a specific amount of toil for a rate of wages fixed by the employer. The English landlord does not see that the white laborer is his fellow-citizen, and that as such he should be cherished and made worthy of his destiny. Not at all. The laborer is regarded as an enemy, with whom it is disgraceful to associate, and with whom it is madness to trust. The wars of to-day are not fought as in the past centuries. Labor knows its own price. It is led by intelligence. It does not rush upon the pike or the bayonet. It is entrenched behind a savings bank and is provisioned with the accumulations of industry. It can not be compelled to fall at the feet of capital. It boldly says: "There is a land beyond the sea which awaits and will welcome us. Do justice, and we will remain in our native land; refuse, and we go to enrich your great rival in the arts and industries."

Nothing so probable as that social intolerance will drive from England thousands who will in twenty days' time become the competitors of those who have taught them their trades. Nothing more reasonable than that the emigration of laborers will so reduce the number of farm workers as that the English employers will be compelled to give higher wages for the same service than if he had dealt kindly and justly by his own fellow-citizens. And we are committing the same error with our emancipated fellow-citizens. Not that there is any danger of revolutionary violence nor migration in search of safety, but we lose the services which might be made more valuable by moral training, which might be made less costly of restraint and punishment by social influences thrown around them. Compare these fellow-citizens and the immense services which they fulfill. Does any land boast such a body? so peaceful—so efficient—so adapted to the habits of the society which has reared them and to the climate to which they are inured? And how small the price to retain and command these services—kindness, instruction, protection. Will we not, with the learning lights of the age, profit by the examples of history? Will we follow Pharaoh and the Bourbons, and the barons, and the bearded lords of the loam and the soil? or, like men who owe their all to the recognition of their freedom, do unto others as we have compelled others to do unto us?

NUMBER TWO TAKES WATER.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL HAS ASSUMED THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ABOVE OLD AND RELIABLE INSTITUTION, TO BEAT HER THROW OF 311 FEET 8 INCHES THROUGH 100 FEET OF HOSE, BUT CHALLENGED BY THAT COMPANY WE DO NOT RECOGNISE THEIR RIGHT TO IMPOSE ALL THE CONDITIONS. THE TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE WHEN AND WHERE (PROVIDING MISSISSIPPI WATER IS USED) WE WILL BE AT THE DISPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. MEANWHILE WE CLAIM THE CHAMPIONSHIP, AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO UNTIL ANOTHER ENGINE THROWS MORE THAN 311 FEET 8 INCHES OF GOOD WATER THROUGH A HOSE OF 100 FEET OF HOSE, IF PERMITTED TO THROW FROM ONE OF THE CANALS IN AN OPEN SPACE, THAT WE WILL BEAT NO. 2'S THROW (311 FEET 8 INCHES) IN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE; THIS CHALLENGE WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE THIRD OF SEPTEMBER; THE AMOUNT TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, THE \$500 REQUIRED BY MISSISSIPPI NO. 2, HAS BEEN DEPOSITED IN THE BANK MENTIONED IN THEIR CHALLENGE.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Governor, 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 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.

WHEREAS, The Board of Health, created by Act No. 4, Session of 1872, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act, have declared the place where the vessel named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such place, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifth day of June next, 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 are as follows, to-wit:

Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matanzas Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Cayenne and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campanha, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Guadalupe, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, Nicaragua; Chagres, Apurimac and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Lagayna, 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 the State, this fourth 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. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

WHITEWASH THAT WON'T STOP.

There comes a broadside of abuse against us for having republished certain acts of Congress and the proceedings of public meetings in regard to the Houmas claim. It is signed P. Winfree. We had a dim recollection of having read the obituary and perused the photograph of a person of that name some years since, but presume he is redivivus, and has since descended to hold a position under a Republican Legislature as committee clerk. This republication of the brief of the two adverse authorities would show: 1. That the True Debt was the enemy of Sidell & Co. 2. That the resolution of censure was a political trick to injure Sidell & Co.

With this we have nothing to do. We have entirely verified our statement of traditions, and all the abuse of a regiment of Winfree can not "sever the seal of the bond." There it is. The protest of citizens against the fraud of their representatives—the repeal of the act complained of by them. So it rests and will remain. The REPUBLICAN has undertaken to show that the frauds which have been perpetrated by the Fusion plunderers have not had their origin since the war. They are of remote and immemorial practice. There are many other cases which all the vituperation of the resurrected strikers can not deter the REPUBLICAN from exposing. The purpose is reform, and to effect this it has been necessary to show the responsibility of men without regard to party. In this purpose we shall persevere. This ancient whitewasher of antediluvian frauds may rest assured that his task is beyond the adequacy of his art. The dark and damning stains of domestic rascality are so burned and branded into the history of the past that they show through the slang mixture which would conceal them.

The acts of Congress which set up a false title, the petition of the people who protested against it, and the act which repealed it stands and will stand unrepealed on the statute book. The whitewash of Ab-Win will scale off and disappear before the beams and breeze of truth.

The banner parish is said to be St. James, which has only three delinquent taxpayers within its borders. The people of that parish, vote a couple of thousand Republican majority every election, and are rich and prosperous beyond comparison. And they don't complain a bit about Radical rule. St. John, which is more decidedly Republican than St. James, is in about the same deplorable condition for delinquents; the efficient tax collector reporting that he can only find about fifteen on his rolls.

The editor of the Herald is either a frequent victim of misplaced confidence, or he has been more sharply than usual called to account for the fancy sketch that drew forth the following apologetic paragraph: We are assured by Governor McEnery that he has no knowledge of Auditor Clinton, and that the incident of their meeting at Pass Christian, is a tale which, however true, is a fiction, which, however, was imposed upon us by a gentleman in a white coat and red sash, and who ought to find better employment than in concocting and circulating such stories.

Mr. E. A. Landry, of Brashear, sends us a long dispatch narrating the manner in which certain straw ball was offered in the case of M. A. Roach, public administrator, etc. vs. Mary E. Lafreite, wife, etc., in a case pending in the District Court for the parish of St. Mary, and rejected by the clerk. Our correspondent is respectfully informed that the REPUBLICAN is unable to feel any interest in this case, and regrets the expenditure involved in paying for dispatching the information.

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"WE ACCEPT MISSISSIPPI NO. 2'S CHALLENGE."

The heading of a card published in the morning papers by Mr. Robert Brewster, foreman of Greole No. 2. The heading of the card is well calculated to deceive the public; but on further perusal of the card it will be seen that he has not complied with a single condition named in Missisippi No. 2's challenge. In regard to No. 2 getting permission for No. 9 from the Board of Commissioners of the Firemen's Charitable Association to have the trial take place, I would simply state that No. 9 can get permission from the board as readily as No. 2 can. We have no more influence with the board than No. 9. Meanwhile, he says: "We claim the championship, and will continue to do so." This we acknowledge to the public. That you are the champion of the Chamber and Greole No. 2, I never claiming to be a canal champion or a canal pump. These laurels you may wear. You state that you can be ready with your engine in two week's time. For your convenience we will extend the time of trial until September 7, when we expect to see you on the ground with your engine, at any of the city wells or the Mississippi river. And to accommodate you still more, we will raise the amount of our challenge of \$500 to \$1000 better, making in all \$1500, I again reiterate every word contained in our challenge of August 25, 1872, hoping that this will not all reiterate controversies, and that committee from No. 2 and No. 9 will meet us soon for final arrangements.

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EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL HAS ASSUMED THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ABOVE OLD AND RELIABLE INSTITUTION, TO BEAT HER THROW OF 311 FEET 8 INCHES THROUGH 100 FEET OF HOSE, BUT CHALLENGED BY THAT COMPANY WE DO NOT RECOGNISE THEIR RIGHT TO IMPOSE ALL THE CONDITIONS. THE TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE WHEN AND WHERE (PROVIDING MISSISSIPPI WATER IS USED) WE WILL BE AT THE DISPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. MEANWHILE WE CLAIM THE CHAMPIONSHIP, AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO UNTIL ANOTHER ENGINE THROWS MORE THAN 311 FEET 8 INCHES OF GOOD WATER THROUGH A HOSE OF 100 FEET OF HOSE, IF PERMITTED TO THROW FROM ONE OF THE CANALS IN AN OPEN SPACE, THAT WE WILL BEAT NO. 2'S THROW (311 FEET 8 INCHES) IN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE; THIS CHALLENGE WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE THIRD OF SEPTEMBER; THE AMOUNT TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, THE \$500 REQUIRED BY MISSISSIPPI NO. 2, HAS BEEN DEPOSITED IN THE BANK MENTIONED IN THEIR CHALLENGE.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Governor, 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 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.

WHEREAS, The Board of Health, created by Act No. 4, Session of 1872, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act, have declared the place where the vessel named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such place, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifth day of June next, 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 are as follows, to-wit:

Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matanzas Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Cayenne and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campanha, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Guadalupe, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, Nicaragua; Chagres, Apurimac and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Lagayna, 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 the State, this fourth 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. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

"WE ACCEPT MISSISSIPPI NO. 2'S CHALLENGE."

The heading of a card published in the morning papers by Mr. Robert Brewster, foreman of Greole No. 2. The heading of the card is well calculated to deceive the public; but on further perusal of the card it will be seen that he has not complied with a single condition named in Missisippi No. 2's challenge. In regard to No. 2 getting permission for No. 9 from the Board of Commissioners of the Firemen's Charitable Association to have the trial take place, I would simply state that No. 9 can get permission from the board as readily as No. 2 can. We have no more influence with the board than No. 9. Meanwhile, he says: "We claim the championship, and will continue to do so." This we acknowledge to the public. That you are the champion of the Chamber and Greole No. 2, I never claiming to be a canal champion or a canal pump. These laurels you may wear. You state that you can be ready with your engine in two week's time. For your convenience we will extend the time of trial until September 7, when we expect to see you on the ground with your engine, at any of the city wells or the Mississippi river. And to accommodate you still more, we will raise the amount of our challenge of \$500 to \$1000 better, making in all \$1500, I again reiterate every word contained in our challenge of August 25, 1872, hoping that this will not all reiterate controversies, and that committee from No. 2 and No. 9 will meet us soon for final arrangements.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

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