

NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE.

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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 1970.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager and Proprietor, DAVID BIDWELL.
Theater, 117 Poydras street.

OPENING OF THE OLD FAMILY RESORT FOR THE SEASON 1873-4.

SUNDAY EVENING, September 7, 1873.

The manager announces to his friends and patrons that during the summer recess the Academy has been thoroughly re-fitted, and the new improvements added, in keeping with the age, and the engagements of a series of services to be hereafter announced, are most complete, and the opening attraction SUNDAY, September 7, will present the great

LULU COMBINATION.

which will introduce the wonderful specialty act of LULU, the greatest sensation of the age. An entirely new and original musical extravaganza, written and arranged exclusively for this combination, entitled

LOVES SUSPICIONS.

A FAVORITE ENTERTAINMENT OF SERIO-COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL SONGS.

Acrobatic and Gymnastic Exercises.

CONCERT SOLOS.

Concluding with an original, comic, trick and transformation pantomime, entitled

GRIMALDI.

SATURDAY NOON, FIRST GRAND LULL MATINEE.

Doors open at half-past six o'clock; balcony reserved for ladies; first row of seats at quarter past seven performance commences at half-past seven.

WANTED.

\$1000 WANTED.—ON FIRST CLASS AND SECOND CLASS TICKETS. Apply to H. M. ROBINSON, 212 Commercial place.

BANKS AND BANKING.

REMOVAL.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Incorporated in 1855.

This Institution has been removed to the new building, No. 182 Canal street, between the old and new banks.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer.

F. GENESEE, President.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Genesee, David Equilant, J. G. Jones, J. G. Jones, T. A. Adams, Charles Allen Clarke, Samuel Schneider, Charles J. Lewis, Samuel Johnson, J. G. Jones.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

622 1/2 A. PAULLE, Assistant Cashier.

FOR RENT.

FARM TO RENT FOR LESS THAN THE TAXES.—A small farm in the Sixth District, convenient to all the principal streets, consisting of about eight square acres, under picket fence, fronting on Nashville avenue, and containing a large quantity of choice fruit, including peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc., in full bearing, and which, with proper attention, could be made very productive, being only thirty minutes' distance from Canal street, by the Carrollton cars. Possession immediate. Terms easy. Apply to F. J. LEWIS, 212 Commercial place, No. 182 Canal street, or to No. 142 St. Ann street, between 10 and 11 A. M. If desired, as much more ground can be added to the above.

THE TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.—No. 240 Baronne street, adjoining the above. Possession given November 1.

These residences have large yards, are well finished inside, in perfect order, centrally located, opening on two of the principal streets, and are a walk from Canal street. Cars pass both ways in front, and are convenient to business and all places of amusement. Apply to

JOSEPH LEWIS, 212 Commercial street; **JULIUS CANSARD,** Germania National Bank, and in

FOR RENT.—THE NEATLY FINISHED and comfortably located TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 238 Baronne street, (St. Mary street), between Dryades and the city market. Possession given October 1.

THE TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.—No. 240 Baronne street, adjoining the above. Possession given November 1.

These residences have large yards, are well finished inside, in perfect order, centrally located, opening on two of the principal streets, and are a walk from Canal street. Cars pass both ways in front, and are convenient to business and all places of amusement. Apply to

JOSEPH LEWIS, 212 Commercial street; **JULIUS CANSARD,** Germania National Bank, and in

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOENIX HOUSE.

No. 96 St. Charles Street.

Next door to the Academy of Music.

OPEN TO-NIGHT, September 7, 1873.

THE BOWLING SALOON is entirely new, and has been fitted up with the latest improvements. BERRY, SODA SALOON, and OYSTER SALOON are newly painted and refitted.

The specialty of the season is the introduction of a LAUGER BEER DEPARTMENT, which will be supplied with the best Lager beer from the city.

See it. D. BIDWELL, Proprietor.

PELICAN EXCHANGE.

CORNER PERDUE AND ST. CHARLES STREETS.

Choice WINES, LIQUORS and WESTERN LAGER BEER.

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily.

JOHN KOUNTZMAN & MIKE LARDNER, Proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER LANDING.

ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARROUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Shreveport, Monroeville, Mansura, Marksville, Biverston, Cheneyville, Lecomp, arriving at Alexandria on SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., next morning, making close connection with the packets for Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas. The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.

ag27 6m B. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

NOTARIES.

A. BERO, JR.

NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF HENRY F. WADE, JR.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT the

bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Henry F. Wade, Jr., of Louisiana, a bankrupt upon his own petition.

That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property to him, are forbidden by law; that the creditors of said bankrupt, and all persons who prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of said estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be held on the second day of October, A. D. 1873, at 9 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. A. FARRAR, United States Marshal.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ITS HISTORY IN LOUISIANA.

HOW THE SCHOOLS WERE CONDUCTED BEFORE THE WAR.

Slavery, Ignorance and Dishonesty.

The history of public education in this country is coeval with its earlier settlement, and is the mainpring of its material and political advancement. The genius of the people, and as intimately essential, each to the other, as the Hiawatha bow and cord. We are the aggregate of two civilizations, the Puritan and the Cavalier. Public education is the offspring of the former. Education has their virtues, and, naturally, their blemishes. We shall neither praise nor bury Caesar.

The founders of our government looked upon popular education as the basis of free institutions; yet failed to make it a constitutional requirement. They looked with apprehension upon African slavery; yet failed to make it a constitutional impossibility. There were many incongruous and inharmonious elements to be used in making a political union; and they trusted too confidently to time and the spirit of liberty and justice to remedy their shortcomings. Man is finite. Let us glance at our early history. We find "the 13th of ye 4th month (April), 1635, was in Boston, a day 'for a general meeting upon public notice' when it was 'agreed upon by one brother Philomen Parment shall be entrusted to become schoolmaster for the teaching and nourishing of children with us.'"

From subsequent mention of Philomen we are led to believe that he had the dual attainments of Goldsmith's pedagogue, and "could write and cipher too." Other communities, from time to time, undertook a similar work.

In 1781-2 Sunday schools were established in England, and being attended with great success, were introduced into the United States, giving a fresh impetus to popular education. The object of these was to teach children who were unable to attend on other days, and did not extend to religious instruction. But as our object is chiefly to review the annals of education in our own State, we will summarily dispose of it as it exists in other localities, with, perhaps, an occasional reference, not to compare our system with that of other States, to determine whether we are more or less perfect, but rather what it should be according to a constituted ideal or archetype.

For this purpose we will hastily review the subject from such data as we are able to obtain, from its incipency to the beginning of the late war, reserving for another occasion extended comments and subsequent history.

By the treaty of Paris, in 1803, the territory comprising the greater portion of our present State limits, was ceded to the United States under the title of Territory of Louisiana. As early as April 19, 1805, an act was passed by the Legislative Council, of which J. Poydras was president, and approved by William C. Claiborne, Governor, incorporating a literary institution under the name of the "University of Orleans," and among the regents appear the names of Rev. Patrick Walsh, Peter Derbigny and Edward Livingston. The same act established one academy in each county, and "as the dignity of their sphere is the strongest characteristic which distinguishes civilized from savage society," females were to be provided with academies.

The preamble setting forth the wants of the people and the high mission of education as an advocate of "genuine liberty," and supporters of "rational religion," bears the impress of Edward Livingston.

The above was found impracticable for immediate results, and the following departure was made at the "first session, first Legislature of the Territory of Orleans:

WHEREAS, Until that desirable object (University) is obtained, the youth of the Territory are generally in want of the first means of instruction.

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of July next it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county, except the county of Orleans, to call, by a circular, an assembly of the fathers of families, etc., which persons shall elect five commissioners whose duty will be to adopt such plan for establishing public free schools at the expense of the county, etc.; and of the said plan to make their report with due explanation to the Legislature.

The plans called for, if ever submitted, were probably unsatisfactory, as we find no evidence of their being acted upon.

An act of the second session of the first Legislature (1807) repeated that of April 2, 1805, and an act of March 16, 1808, repeated that of May 2, 1806, and enacted, as a substitute, one authorizing the judge of each parish to appoint not less than twelve persons, heads of families, who shall determine the mode, place and amount of tuition for each school, etc.

A hiatus, extending to 1819, occurs, during which time nothing was accomplished that can be ascertained to meet the great needs of the people.

In the meantime the territory became a State, but the constitution (1812) under which it was admitted, contained no provision for or even allusion to public education, and thus was launched the ship, freighted with hopes and fears of present and future generations. In 1819 was passed an act appropriating \$600 for the maintenance of schools in each parish.

The number of children educated at the expense of the State is 1175, of which New Orleans has 217; but it is estimated, that it reports were all made, the number would be 1500; and that the "number of male children in the State, between the ages of five and fifteen (white, of course), may be estimated at upward of 13000; a large proportion of whom are without the means of education." He calls attention to the fact that the number of scholars reported to the Treasurer (for funds) and those returned to him do not agree. He cites the "immense disproportion" between this State and New York "where 500,000 are educated at an expense of \$1,100,000," or \$2 20 per capita, and \$25, respectively.

In 1825 one central and two primary schools were established in New Orleans, and the act creating these abolished the College of Orleans and turned over, in part, its funds to them.

In 1827 an act was passed providing for

parish schools, their control by administrators, and the raising of \$2 62 1/2 as poll tax, for school purposes.

Thus far in history there was no responsible head to school interests, and the Legislature of 1833 undertook to remedy the matter by creating an ex-officio superintendent in the person of the Secretary of State. It also provided for an annual appropriation for each school actually instructed, as follows: For each school of not more than ten pupils, \$4 each; ten and not more than twenty, \$3 each; twenty and not more than fifty, \$5 each; fifty and not more than fifty, \$5 each.

Let it be understood that this and all previous laws provided for indigent pupils, and was construed as an act of charity. This law required all administrators, regents and trustees, under penalty, to submit annual reports, embracing certain data, and in case of failure it was the bounden duty of the Attorney General to prosecute delinquents.

The first report was by George Eastis, Secretary of State. He began in saying that he had fulfilled the requirements of the law in appraising school officials of their duty in the making of reports, but that less than two-thirds had complied. Further:

Unless the object of the Legislature is encouraged and sustained by a proper sense of duty and preserving public spirit on the part of those [to whose] trust its execution is committed, the efforts made to support the system of public education in our State will be utterly fruitless, and it is to be regretted that intelligent citizens who are charged with it, etc.

1831.—Mr. Eastis says that less than one-half of the school officials have been heard from, "which makes it impossible to present anything like a general view of the condition of the schools." He speaks a good word in favor of pecuniary aid to an association formed under the title of the "Medical College of Louisiana," and asks: "Why should not the arts and sciences be taught in Louisiana?"

1835.—The report of Martin Blanche, secretary, etc., is burdened with lamentations of the non-compliance of those who should render account of their stewardships—but one-third having made returns, and some of these being, in fact, no returns.

Also, of pecuniary distress caused by the repeal of the law licensing gambling houses, from which revenue was received.

1838.—H. A. Buillard, superintendent, seems to fully appreciate the importance of his mission. He reports that from less than one-fourth of the parishes he has heard, and suggests a remedy that he is authorized to withhold all moneys until the law is complied with. He says: "There exists an alarming apathy among the people at large regarding public education," and regrets that in a government like ours fathers can not be directly coerced into sending their children to school, as in the "military monarchy of Prussia," and "if arbitrary power be in any case excusable, it is when exercised in such a cause." He points out in extenso the defects and needs of the system, and pays an eloquent tribute to the cause of universal education, as follows: "But even if my own feeble efforts should prove vain, the time I propose to devote to this object will not have been wholly lost. I shall have at least the consolation that I have endeavored to pay a debt of gratitude to my ancestors, to whose early establishment of a similar system in a Northern colony I owe the best part of my own education."

1839, 1840, 1841.—Levi Peirce, Secretary of State, recommends a Board of Public Education, and compensation for the same, and says the amount of money accounted for by school officers is less than that reported by the Treasurer. His second report is burdened with the same charge of dishonesty on the part of school officials. In the third, he gives the number of indigent pupils educated as 147, and the number of paying scholars as 500.

The State pays at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil educated in academies, and \$45 for each one educated in the district schools. He quotes from parish reports: "Since 1832 public schools have been established in this parish, and we are unable to designate one who has been benefited by it" (them). He speaks of the wealthy citizen sending his children as indigent as a "notorious abuse."

This Superintendent says: "The state and condition of public schools, appropriation and benefit arising from the distribution of \$45,000 by the State, is as unknown to me as any other citizen."

1843-4.—Robert Carter, Superintendent, assigns various causes for the failure of the system. "But, perhaps, the most serious difficulty presented by our character (!) is that the teacher does not occupy the elevated position in society and in our estimation that is entirely due to the emittance of his services. But the great and radical defect is the keeping up of the odious distinction between indigent and paying scholars."

1845.—Charles Gayarre, Superintendent, says: "The perusal of these documents (annual reports of predecessors) convinced me that the system of education adopted in this State has proved a great abortion from its birthdays. The reports I allude to form a well concatenated chain of indictments against the present establishment of parish schools."

The constitution of this year embraced the following: Article 133 creates the office of Superintendent of Public Education. Article 134 obliges the Legislature to establish free public schools and provides for their support. Article 135 provides that the proceeds of lands granted by the United States and the proceeds of the estates of deceased persons, to which the State may be entitled shall be held as a loan by the State.

An act of the Legislature of this year authorized the appointment of a board of commissioners for the maturing of a plan for the better organization of schools.

An act of 1847 is supposed to have been enacted to embrace the suggestions of this board, and among its provisions is one for a superintendent for each parish. Under this law Professor Dimity was appointed superintendent for the State.

1848.—The report of the directors of the First District (second municipality) gives the number of pupils as 2001, and says: "But in reviewing the history of the past, we behold only the wrecks of noble enterprise, freighted with the hopes and expectations of the community, yet destined to a common ruin."

The Second District report gives the number of pupils as 1725; cost per capita \$29. From 1847 to 1851 Professor Dimity was

the State Superintendent, but it was not a marked epoch in educational matters.

From 1851 to 1855 J. A. Carrigan occupied the office of Superintendent, and it was during this time that the constitution of 1852 was adopted. This constitution provided for the distribution of moneys for school purposes, and beyond this differed little from his predecessor. But enactments in sufficient number had hitherto graced the statutes of the State, and it was not for laws, ill digested as they were, that the cause was languishing, but an educated public sentiment to sustain them was the one thing needed.

Outside of New Orleans free schools existed only in name, and even here they did not take that deep hold of the popular heart that characterized its existence in other portions of the land.

1856-7, Samuel Bard was Superintendent. We submit the following from his report. In speaking of our "inefficient school system," he says: "We have to contend with the prejudices against us and our institutions, which the fanatic abroad not only foster in themselves and cultivate in their own children, but implant in many, unfortunately sent from among ourselves for education by them." "Some reside among us clandestinely holding the prejudices which they desire to be impressed upon those in their charge, but which they know could not be overtly taught among us." He also deprecates the mismanagement of the finances and incapacity of directors; and of the schools generally he says: "Active, useful supervision is needed under the present provisions; the securing of competent and otherwise eligible teachers is utterly impracticable." Excerpts from parish reports, "Some of the teachers can scarcely write their own names." Directors have neither visited schools nor made reports.

"In most instances teachers are not at all qualified." "Schools have been suspended for twelve months for funds to accumulate." "No interest in the public schools." "Teachers are looked upon as an inferior sort of being, of little sensibility and not justly entitled to the regards of society" (Iberville); "Some of the teachers I know to be gentlemen of fine attainments and exemplary morals." "Generally the teachers are scholastically bad and morally worse." "Some teachers' tuition (free schools) from \$1 50 to \$1 per month."

Here is intimated that distinction between the rich and poor that is the mission of education to educate, and which equal laws and political theories alone can never do. The framers of the constitution never contemplated that school funds should be set apart for support of private schools, but reference to article 136 of that instrument evidently shows that all funds should be used in support of FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. This is also the letter and spirit of the several acts of Congress donating public lands for school purposes.

1858.—W. J. Hamilton, Superintendent, says: "Of the number of educable children only about one-third have attended school." "In the parish of East Feliciana there is not a solitary public school." Our teachers "are a horde of adventurers from a golden clime."

Parish reports—"The school law, as carried out here, is all a humbug." "Police juries have exempted two districts from the necessity of employing teachers who could undergo an examination." "Salaries (teachers) are not much more than the hire of steambot deck hands." "Those who educate their children at home ought not to draw from the treasury." "A large majority of the citizens of this parish would much prefer to see the same (school system) entirely abolished."

An amendment to the law of this year contained the following clause: "If the children in any district attend a private school, no public school being taught there, the teacher in the private school shall be entitled to the same compensation for each child taught as if he had charge of a public school, and shall be paid in the same manner."

The above was decidedly inimical to the advancement of popular education. It withdrew support from public schools; it rendered the wealthier citizens indifferent to and independent of the needs of their poorer neighbors; it deprived those who were unable to pay extras of all benefits, and was altogether more odious than laws existing prior to 1847.

Data for the year 1859 we have been unable to find, and it has been with difficulty that we gathered the incomplete statements presented, owing to the fact that superintendents kept literally no records.

It may be borne in mind, also, that no provision was made for any save white children; colored children were by law debarred from the privileges of public education.

Thus rapidly have we reviewed the rise and progress of popular education in our own midst, from before the existence of Louisiana as a State to the beginning of a new era in our political history. We have principally confined ourselves to the simple duty of chronicling events, giving indisputable facts and leaving deductions to the reader. At the date of this review, momentous events are stirring the very foundations of government.

The great experiment of free government is about to be brought to a crucial test, and friends of liberty throughout the world have their eyes and hearts turned to us. Are they to be reassured in their faith, or will this star of freedom's hope set to rise no more? We have been a two nations—two peoples. One with all the advantages of universal education; the other with those advantages withheld from the great mass of the people.

The ancient republics of Greece and Rome had no free schools, and they passed away from among the nations of the earth. Without free schools the American revolution would never have occurred, and with them the French revolution would never have disgraced the world. Our history is yet to be written.

Ebony wood weighs eighty-three pounds to the cubic foot; lignum vitae the same; hickory fifty-two pounds; birch forty-five pounds; beech forty; yellow pine thirty-eight; cedar twenty-eight; white pine thirty-five, and cork fifteen.

Lady Trevelyan, the wife of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who died recently in England at the age of sixty-three, was the sister of Lord Macaulay. She edited the last volume of his history of England. Her son is a member of Parliament for Hawick.

MALIGNANT FEVER AT SHREVEPORT.

Dispatch to our Chamber of Commerce.

The following dispatch has been handed us by the courteous secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for publication:

SHREVEPORT, September 5, 1873.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans.

Owing to prevailing malignant fever in our city, and consequent panic in the country, our city has been quarantined by interior points, and trade in consequence paralyzed. We would ask our merchants holding paper against ours to extend the same, and grant any other indulgences in their power.

R. H. LINDSAY,

President Shreveport Board of Trade.

Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company.

A prospectus has been issued from the office of the company, No. 32 Carondelet street, setting forth the scope of the Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company. It shows the advantages of opening reciprocal trade with Brazil, by establishing a line of steamships between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at intermediate ports. A vast commercial trade can be opened between these ports and the States of the Mississippi valley. It is stated as a fact that produce from Brazil goes through New York to St. Louis, when it costs forty-eight cents per hundred more than if it went by way of New Orleans, which is a thousand miles nearer.

Hon. Joseph M. Hinds, United States consul at Rio Janeiro says: "I am thoroughly convinced the line could be made one of the best paying steamship investments in the world."

The enterprise is one deserving of the careful attention of our merchants. The steamships contemplated to be built for this line have already been modeled, and will be expressly adapted for the tropical climate of the Brazil trade. They will carry 2500 tons freight, on a draft of sixteen feet, enabling them to cross the bars of the Mississippi passes at any stage of water, and will make the passage, including all stoppages, in twenty-two days. They will have a new method of ventilation, completely preventing any damage to cargo from damp, mildew, or souring. The cabins are to be all on the upper decks, and expressly fitted and arranged for fresh air and comfort.

By the charter of the company, the capital stock is fixed at \$3,000,000, and it provides for the opening of subscription books in all the principal cities of the valley States. The company is to commence business as soon as \$500,000 is subscribed, and it is contemplated to put two chartered steamers on the line by December next, to run until the company steamers can be built.

Further information will be cheerfully supplied by Captain Thomas B. Rogers, at No. 32 Carondelet street.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.

We call attention to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Five lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in West Boulogne, on Camp street, between Bordeaux and Va. levee streets.

2. And the right of occupancy to the second story of the premises No. 48 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, Second District.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

A Glaring Outrage.

[From the Donaldson Chief.]

The Iberville Pioneer and News announces with undisguised exultation, superinduced by personal spleen of its editors, that Hon. George B. Lard, superintendent of the third educational division, has been arrested and imprisoned upon things-eight indictments by the grand jury of Iberville, charging him with embezzlement of school funds while acting as treasurer of the school board of that parish. According to the Pioneer, justice has been vindicated by an upright jury, a righteous judge and a strict attorney, and a dangerous criminal secured by the clutches of the law for his heinous misdeeds; and the virtuous officials mentioned are covered with glory and glory for the several noble parts they have played in the accomplishment of this great object. To any one having no knowledge of the "glaring outrage," the view of this affair may appear to be a correct one, and the encomiums so lavishly bestowed, but just tribute to pre-eminent virtue and worth. Let us raise the curtain and ascertain if a peep behind the scenes will not alter the aspect of the case somewhat.

The Chief enjoys peculiar advantages for giving the public a clear insight into the matter, and we shall make the most of our position, not only because we are predisposed in favor of Mr. Lard, but also for the reason that we deem it a duty of the journalist to expose all wrongdoings and oppression wherever they occur.

As regards Mr. Lard's guilt or innocence we can only express an opinion; our confidence in him is perfect, but that is a mere matter of belief to be settled at the trial. The aggregate amount of the alleged embezzlement is about \$17,000, fixed by a partisan and ignorant grand jury upon the direction of a district attorney who is a personal enemy of Mr. Lard. The indictments were returned on the last day of the session of the court, so that the trial could not be held until January next. Bail was fixed by the judge at \$3000, and accused was arrested and taken to jail, where he still remains, despite the fact that ten or fifteen of the most substantial property-holders of Iberville parish have volunteered to become sureties upon a bond for his appearance at the next term of court.

What we call the "glaring outrage," the official bond of the newly appointed clerk of the court was approved the other day, with a certain party as one of the sureties in the sum of \$3000. The partner of this gentleman, an equal stake in property assessed at \$1,000, offered to become a security for a