New Orleans Republica
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STA
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLE
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 5, 1874

Dogs are sold in New York by the pou

Caleb Cushing will remain in Switzerl during the summer.

French politics are now in a condition quiring shoemakers for leaders. It i question of Right and Left at last.

Nilsson sung notes last season to value of $87,240. At least, she is said have gained that sum by her warbling.

No scientific musician now "plays on piano." He gives "recitals." How wou a fiddle declamation do for the Ole Bull?

Pilgrimages to Rome, with luxurio staterooms and with all of the comforts a home, will be made annually hereafter.

T. W. Davey, Esq., has taken possessio of the Memphis Theatre, as lessee, and putting it in order for the coming season.

The longevity of many clergymen seem natural enough, as in some manner beim identical with the nature of their sermons

The weather has usually been very ger erous and just on the anniversary of ou national holiday, but yesterday it was n at all fair.

An Iowa temperance man hit the barre on the head by proposing that men wh drink liquor, as well as those who sell i must first procure a license.

Kitty Blanchard, once a pretty actress, is now a boarding house keeper. Having been the wife of McKee Rankin, she will be enabled to detect rank in butter.

In as able an article as has appeared in the *Picayune* for months, that paper yesterday informed the old ladies that "the fourth of July is ninety-eight years old to-day."

An amateur boarding house keeper desires to know how to tell freshly caught fish. We answer: First decide the nature of your speech, and then whisper it gently.

Howard Stanton, who died recently, is spoken of as "a well known chess-player and Shakespearian editor." We shall next hear of a celebrated astronomer and base-ballist.

Thomas Jefferson was an excellent fiddler in his time, but it is not for that he is chiefly remembered, though many old Democrats try to dance by what they think is his music.

The reports of the Cotton Exchange show common evidence of a "Black League" against the crab grass and coco. A successful conspiracy in favor of a four million crop is seriously apprehended.

A politician wishing to compliment a well-to-do farmer, said: "You must have begun life early to accumulate such an estate as this?" "Yes," replied the farmer, "I began life when I was a mere baby."

From soundings made by Mr. John McKinney, an experienced navigator and old resident in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe, California, it appears that the greatest depth of that remarkable body of water is 1646 feet.

Luke Chapman, of Connecticut, claims to have in his possession the old flint-lock musket with which General Putnam killed the wolf in his den at Pomfret. It will not go off and is likely to be retained as an heirloom in his family.

Sam Colyer is continually called the light weight champion of America. The *Clipper* is not always authority on these matters for Alexander H. Stephens has words to say that he can hit harder at seventy-two pounds than any man living.

The St. Louis *Globe* says that a tourist of that city lately returned from Europe after three years' absence, during which he has made art a study, writes that he was fairly overwhelmed with admiration on first beholding "Conover's Heeb."

General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, favors Grangers, but objects to the secresy of their meetings and the introduction of women as members. His objections indicate the hallucination that the business of meetings in which ladies participate can be kept secret.

Our readers will find elsewhere in our columns Bret Harte's latest production, a characteristic sketch entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst," written for the New York *Times*, and will doubtless thank us for the opportunity of reading it this morning.

An artist has put a head on the Denver *Mirror*, engraved and pictorial in its way, which requires explanation in each issue of the paper. The long-headed editor says his head does not embrace the entire range of the Rocky mountains, but that the salient features it does embrace will be readily recognized.

Boston is again agitating the subject of a public park. The plans offered for consideration vary greatly in cost, location and system, and one of them proposes to utilize the ponds, reservoirs and cemeteries to the west and southwest of the city, and to include large tracts of unimproved territory lying in their neighborhood.

W. P. Harper, Esq., the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, has been granted leave of absence by Governor Kellogg, and will take a trip North for the benefit of his health. Mr. Harper has but lately recovered from a very dangerous attack of sickness, and a change of climate is deemed necessary for his entire restoration to health.

An anonymous correspondent in the morning *Picayune* having tackled the distinguished colored attorney, General Chester, that gentleman comes to the front in the evening edition, and quietly demolishes all the statements in the former assault. The *Picayune* editorially expresses its own disgust at being made so often the victim of sells and practical jokes, and concludes with a reckless admission that it has ceased to care for public opinion any more.

Senor Emilio Castelar, one of the ablest, most eloquent, best educated, and most purely patriotic of the Spanish Republicans, has been compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land. He succeeded in leaving Spain through Gibraltar, where he was received with the honors due to his public position and personal character, and taking passage there in an English steamer reached Lisbon on the third of June. He will visit the United States in the fall.

FUTILE AND FURTIVE LEGISLATION.

In pursuance of our admonition and appeal to the constituency of Louisiana, without regard to race, color or past condition, to exercise more vigilance in the choice of legislators, we have cited the sturdy and efficient resistance which certain claiman s have encountered at the doors of the treasury, and the consequent reduction of the appropriations of the late Legislature. Desirous to impress still further upon the voter the importance of choosing men having at least sense and knowledge enough to conceal their most palpable blunders, we refer again to the improvident franchise granted the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as an example of careless or incompetent legislation.

Two of our courts have been compelled to waste time and learning over this absurd and empty grant of power. Perhaps it is a grievance upon our part to have been obliged to print and publish these lucid and self-evident opinions. The nullity of the law appears from the following reasons:

1. The common law undoubtedly recognizes any act of violence upon animal property as a violation of personal rights property. It goes so far as to pronounce ertain injuries to certain domestic animals a felony, and it gives an action of damages to him whose property values as been impa ired by such an act.

2. Willful cruelty to animals is an offense gainst public morals. It blunts the opular repugnance to the unnecessary nfliction of pain. Those who look with elight upon a bull tortured with bandellas, a horse gored to death and trailing is bowels around the arena, or upon a ear baited by all the curs in the village, e unconsciously prepared to regard the ood shed in social or civil strife with an difference which, but for such training, ight not have existed. Regarding it en beyond question that the Legislature s a right to protect the right of propers in any subject recognized by law as operty, it became necessary for our trimals to assert that the powers of the gislature could not be remitted and legated to any other than a public thority.

Then follows an analysis of this law to ow that it gave concurrent jurisdiction th the public authorities to the officers a private corporation. It gave to this vate corporation power to enact rules ving the force of law, and even to re-re that the officers of the law should y the orders of the corporation, thus king that corporation paramount and erior to the law of the State. Yes, a ly of corporators, self-styled and selpointed, without an oath or an official d, are empowered to collect fees, to ge charges before the courts, upon ch, if proven, the person violating chartered rights of the corporation ll be condemned to a fine which may commuted for imprisonment.

ow we appeal to all intelligent men, is roper that the Legislature should deve upon private and irresponsible induals the duty of enforcing laws for protection of property or the preservon of social propriety? To give willful a unnecessary pain to an animal, is a ation of the right of property. There atribunals appointed to redress this ng. The same act may inflict unnssary pain upon the sensibilities, or anjurious effect upon the usages of a ple. Then this is not an offense to be ited of, or punished by Mr. A., B., or Cs a private corporator. It is an offe against the comfort of society and nt, like any offense against public decy, be judged and punished by the plic authority constituted for that purp.

his void and absurd enactment is but ont a class. There are others in which pers, which should alone be exercised bby and on behalf of the public and pdical authorities of the State, have be bestowed in monopoly upon private inriduals. We may indicate as proper foxamination in this point of view, the acranting to a private corporation the dition and control of immigration into tlport.

e make no positive affirmation in rega to this last, but we have no hesitation saying to the great constituency of Lsiana that they should be careful to sek as their representatives men who wihot permit outside bills to be snaked in them, obscure in language, dishonesta purpose, illegal in principle, and inwing such long and expensive litigata to interpret, expose and annul.

"GIVE HER A TURN ABACK!"

Sh is the phrase that comes down the tub to the engineer unconsciously driving e boat on some sand bar, where she maie high and dry all summer. The *Bee* dvised the formation of the White Leae, and recommended arming the whi men, so that in case the certificates of ection should not be awarded to the whi candidates, who it assumes are to be rtainly elected, they should be instald by a compulsory process. It also comended the White League in the pari of St. Landry, in which, it appears fronthe census, there are more whites thar blacks. This extreme doctrine, has xcited the alarm of those landholds who can not look with entire indifrence upon the proposed slaughter or ile of the laborers, unless assureof some working substitutes. Seeing at the *Bee* is driving ahead in a reckss manner, one of the parties in interesrequests him to slow his engine and evento "give it a turn aback." He does ot wish to be run on the shoal of shortabor just yet. This ver temperate remostrant states the true relation of racesith a distinctness that the most inexperenced foreigner may comprehend. "We ave never doubted," says this approve correspondent of the *Bee*, "that the whites could better dispense with the blacks than the blacks with the whites. The one is the bead, the other is the arm. Louisiana has still need of the physical force of the negro to cultivate her fields, and the negro, properly directed and withdrwn from the poisonous influence of the carpet-bagger, will become a useful citizen, as well as an invaluable laborer, and will contribute greatly to the future prosperity of the country." We know very well, he continues, "that the White League has not for its object the persecution of the man of color. [It merely excludes him from office and from employment.] But if the negroes should be told this a hundred times a day they would never believe that the White League had any other object than the complete destruction of the black race." It is then argued that this issue will cut off from the white ticket all the colored vote, whereas all those who design to resort to "the place where the good old negroes go" would demand nothing better than to accompany their employers. The correspondent teaches that there is nothing necessary to annihilate the Republican majority but for "the white people to conscientiously fullfil their duty."

The correspondent then urges the reorganization of the Democratic party as the only party which can save Louisiana. He well says that "the Democratic party can contain the White League, but the White League can not contain the Democratic party." He fears that to unite upon the White League appellation may divide the opposition forces, and once more divided it will fall never to rise again. "Let us then," says the correspondent, "furl the flag of the White League to the banner of Democracy," and "we will save ourselves in a manner much more worthy of ourselves and of our cause, that our safety will carry with it the safety of those whom we shall have been compelled by duty to combat." That is, that all the offices of the State can be carried for the whites without the necessity of killing the cooks and plowmen.

These views so conservative of a life and property value strike even the petroleumites and communistic conductors of the *Bee*. They begin seriously to doubt whether white people enough can be got together to shoot all the hands in the cotton patch or the cooks in the kitchen. It had adhered to the idea of the White League, but there are Democrats who think otherwise. It therefore consents to reserve the question which can not be elucidated except by an attentive examination of all its bearings.

This then is a "lick aback" in the run of the White League, which was said to have absorbed and comprehended the whole opposition white vote of the State. It now seems that the Parisian ideas of overturning a government of numbers by force of arms does not suit the practical planters of St. James. The Fusion craft will then drift until a consultation over the charts in the cabin shall determine her course and bearings. Let her drift; it is safest.

THE SHADOW OF ARMS.

If we had a correspondent and subscriber who should should become so terribly frightened at the report of a shipment of five hundred guns into the Red river country as one writing for the *Bulletin* affects to be, we should refuse our testimonial to his value. Yet "Cane River" uses language which leads one to believe he is unnecessarily alarmed and frightfully indignant. He has heard that about five hundred guns have been received at Loggy Bayou and Twenty-four Mile Ferry on Cane river, and at once charges Governor Kellogg and Lieutenant Governor Antoine with having flooded the Red river country with arms. Five hundred guns have greater expansive capacity than the twice five hundred thousand rations sent by a generous nation along the track of the merciless destroyer which lately did flood some of the fairest regions of the State, carrying want and desolation into the cabin as well as the more pretentious plantation house. It does not appear very clearly what use is intended to be made of these guns, and there is no case cited wherein any one has been injured or even menaced by anybody having one in his possession. We suspect, moreover, that the number is greatly overrated.

Coupled with the alarm about the purchase and shipment of arms, is the assurance that the "white man is not, nor has he been, nor will he be, aggressive," which we hope and believe to be true. We believe the planters and men of influence of the Red river country have such an interest in the well being of the men from the fruits of whose patient labor they draw support for themselves and families, aside from any promptings of humanity, as will invoke their assistance to defend them against unprovoked attacks, and even render them proper assistance. They know, too, by the history and tradition of long years of intercourse between the two races that the negro is by no means aggressive, but, on the contrary, long suffering under wrong, forgiving, faithful and sincerely attached to those who treat him with any show of kindness. We protest against the attempt to make such a splendid character the victim of political ambition and sordid selfishness. He interferes with nobody, molests nobody, and only asks the privilege granted to every American citizen, of pursuing his way in peace, earning the hire of which the laborer is worthy, bestowing his suffrage upon his friends, and defending himself when unjustly and wantonly attacked.

The planters understand and appreciate their laborers. Their credit with their merchants depends upon a good understanding with their colored auxiliaries in the field, and the credit of the merchant in return depends upon the ability of the planter to make his crop. Any politician, therefore, who would interrupt the cordial relations which exist between capital and labor, and wage a war of extermination upon the people that furnish us the best system of labor in the world, for the sordid purpose of securing to themselves the public offices, are the deadly enemies of both races, and as such would be guilty of all the consequences of bloodshed incited by their conduct. If the colored people are threatened, they will naturally prepare to defend themselves. If they are trodden upon, they will turn and inflict such injury upon the oppressor as may lie in their power. But they will never be found in an organized crusade against those who mean well toward them. And we hold a man either criminally ignorant or willfully wicked who seeks to excite their fears or misinterpret their kind natures. The prosperity of the white people depends upon the discipline and tranquillity of the colored population, and no calamity which is likely to overtake us could be greater than their demoralization and deportation.

"OUR COUNTRY ALWAYS"---WRONG---ACCORDING TO SOME PERSONS.

There is a funny scene in one of Offenbach's operas. A young Prince is to marry the daughter of Kink Bobeche. The old King invites the Prince to a visit without ceremony that he may appreciate the charms of domestic life. He assures the Prince that he will see a "true paradise." Unfortunately, the old King falls into a quarrel with the Queen; the daughter takes sides against the father, and goes into screams and hysterics, and the Prince has to jump on a chair to keep out of the family row. This is not unlike the praise bestowed by unthinking people upon other than republican forms of government. Monarchies seem very orderly and very magnificent to the superficial view of the tourist, but if it were given him to look into the social miseries and political oppression of this true paradise, he would find that the serpent had also entered. It is thus that some of our citizens, knowing all the internal disturbance of our free and miscellaneous population, complain of the form and administration of our government.

Turning from some of these diatribes, and the unfavorable contrast with other—and particularly French—institutions, of which we have lately seen so much, we remembered that this domestic discontent is inseparable from humanity. One has only to go from home to see good eating.

Smollett, who was altogether an Englishman, has satirized this discontent with home, and this undue preference for foreign usages. It is so well and withal so humorously done that we can not avoid reproducing it. Roderick Random had introduced himself "into a set of good acquaintances at" a certain coffeehouse, noted "for the resort of good company, English as well as foreigners." He found himself at the ordinary, dining at table with thirteen people, the greater part better dressed than himself:

The conversation, which was mostly carried on in French, turned chiefly upon politics, and I soon found the whole company was in the French interest, myself excepted, and a testy old gentleman who contradicted everything that was advanced in favor of his most Christian majesty with a surliness truly English.

But this trusty patriot who had never been out of his own country and drew all his maxims and notions from prejudice and hearsay, was very unequal to his antagonists, who were superior to him in learning and intelligence, and often took the liberty of travelers in asserting things which were not strictly true, because they thought themselves in no danger of being detected by him.

The claim of the Queen of Spain to the Austrian dominions in Italy was fully explained and vindicated by a person who sat opposite to me, and by the solemnity of his manner and the richness of his apparel seemed to be a foreign ambassador. This dissertation produced another on the pragmatic sanction, handled with great warmth by a young gentleman in a green frock trimmed with gold, who justified the French king for his breach of that contract. Although I was not all convinced by that gentleman's arguments, I could not help admiring his vivacity, which I imagined must be the effect of his illustrious birth and noble education, and, accordingly, rated him in my conjecture as a young prince on his travels. The discourse was afterward shifted by an old gentleman of a very martial appearance to the last campaign, when the battle of Dettingen was fought over again, with so many circumstances to *the honor of the French* and disadvantage of the allies, that I began to entertain some doubts of my having been there in person, and took the liberty to mention some objections to what he had advanced. This freedom introduced a dispute which lasted a good while, to the mortification of all present, and was at last referred to the determination of a grave person, whom they styled Doctor, and who, under a show of great moderation, decided it against me with so little regard to truth that I taxed him with partiality in pretty severe terms, to the no small entertainment of the true English politician, who rejoiced at my defense of a cause he had so often espoused without success.

My opponent, pleased with the victory he had gained, affected a great deal of candor, and told me he should not have been so positive if he had not been at great pains to inform himself of each particular.

He then censured with great freedom every circumstance of the conduct of those who commanded the allies; from thence made a transition to the ministry, which he honored with many invectives for employing people who had neither experience nor capacity, to the prejudice of old officers, who had been distinguished for both, dropped many hints of his own importance, and concluded with observing that the French and Spaniards knew better how to value generals of merit, the good effects of which are seen in the conquests they gain and the admirable discipline of their troops, which are at the same time better clothed and paid than any troops in the universe. Everybody almost assented to the observations he made, and the doctor gave his sanction by saying the people in France were undoubtedly the happiest subjects in the world.

I was so much astonished and confounded at their infatuation and effrontery that I had not power to utter one word in opposition to their assertions; but my morose associate could not put up with the indignity that was offered to old England, and, therefore, with a satirical grin, addressed himself to the General in these words: "Sir! Sir! I have often heard it said, 'She's a villainous bird that befouls her own nest.' As for what those people who are foreigners say, I don't mind it; they know no better; but you who were bred and born and have got your bread under the English government should have more regard to gratitude as well as truth in censuring your native country. If the ministry have thought fit to lay you aside, I suppose they have their own reason for so doing, and you ought to remember that you still live on the bounty of the nation. As for these gentlemen (meaning the prince and the ambassador) who make so free with our constitution, laws and genius of our people, I think they should show a little more respect for their benefactors, who, I must own, are to blame in harboring, protecting and encouraging such ungrateful vagrants as they are." [This naturally brought up the foreign carpet-bagger.] At these words, the chevalier in green started up in a great passion, and laying his hand on the hilt of his hanger, exclaimed, "Ha! *foutre!*" The Englishman, on the other hand, grasping his cane, cried, "Don't *foutre* me, sirrah, or by God, I'll knock you down." The company interposed, the Frenchman sat down, and his antagonist proceeded: "Lookee, monsieur, you know very well that had you dared speak so freely of the administration of your own country, in Paris, as you have done of ours, in London, you would have been sent to the Bastile without ceremony, where you might have rotted in a dungeon and never seen the light of the sun again. Now, sir, take my word for it, although our constitution screens us from such oppression; we want not laws to chastise the authors of seditious discourses; and if I hear another syllable out of your mouth in contempt or prejudice of this kingdom, I will give you a convincing proof of my assertion, and have you laid by the heels for your presumption." This declaration had an effect upon the company as sudden as surprising. The young Prince became supple as a spaniel; the ambassador trembled, the General sat silent and abashed, and the doctor, who, it seems, had felt the rod of power, grew pale as death, and assured us all that he had no intention to affront any person or people. "Your principles, doctor," resumed the old gentleman, "are no secret. I have nothing to say upon that head, but am very much surprised that a man who despises us so much should, notwithstanding, live among us, when he has no visible motive for so doing. Why don't you take up your habitation in your beloved France, where you may rail at England without censure?" To this remonstrance the doctor thought proper to make no reply, and an unsocial silence ensued, which, I perceiving, took notice that it was a pity such idle disputes, maintained very often through whim or diverson, should create any misunderstanding among gentlemen of good sense and proposed to drink down all animosity in another bottle."

He subsequently learned to his "extreme astonishment that the supposed young prince was a dancer at one of the theatres and the ambassador no other than a fiddler belonging to the opera; the doctor was a disguised emissary of a foreign political movement."

It will have been observed in this extract that the Englishman was not altogether free from the objections imputed to the French government of that day. He threatened the disaffected railers with arrest for seditious discourses. The United States has advanced beyond this rule of intolerance. It allows any man to speak or write anything against the government or in favor of any other. Having wisely concluded that if a government can not stand the discontent of its own people, or the ignorance of foreign assailants, it can neither be maintained by the dungeons of a Bastile nor the fine and imprisonment for a libel.

OUR LAWMAKERS.

As the period approaches for the choice of representatives, we again adjure all political parties, and especially our own, to require a higher standard of intelligence in the legislator than has been heretofore demanded. A man to be entrusted with the enactment of laws to govern the property and labor of a State, should be above the average in his mental capacity and entirely beyond suspicion in his moral character. It is important that wherever the people can secure the services of experienced and educated representatives of their own principles they shall do so. To the Republican party here it is particularly of importance, because while a dishonest Fusionist may get an equal share of any shameful job, the Republican majority must bear all the blame; and the Republican press is improperly left to defend the offenders. We confine ourselves at present to the consequence of electing incompetent legislators.

What is the usual course of enactment? Outside parties desire an act which will enable them to profit by some franchise. Their first step is to engage an attorney, not uncommonly one who haunts only the purlieus of the profession to prepare a bill. The object of this bill is stated by the lobby agent charged with the duty of effecting its passage. The members are polled, and upon the canvass the bill is introduced, it is passed upon suspension of the rules through its various stages, and not uncommonly enrolled and sent to the executive as it came from the hands of the attorney who wrote it. The absence of that intelligent preparation with the amendatory discussion which elsewhere follows the introduction of an important bill is subsequently felt by the parties and by the public. Such scrutiny at least secures the legality of the act, for it not uncommonly happens that where a bill originates, not in the Legislature but in the lobby, and is passed in the manner described, the undue rapacity of the beneficiaries or the want of skill in their advocates saves the public from evils which might for many years afflict it. We have unhappily some monopolies whose work has been done by high priced and astute attorneys. Their nails do not draw, their rivets are clinched and their bolts can not be broken. But is there proof asked of this incompetent legislation? We cite the whole batch of appropriations suspended by the inflexible integrity of the Republican officials. The slightest enumeration of the objection upon which nearly two-thirds of the money voted by the last Legislature has been suspended will show gross ignorance of law and of language, while many items may have been necessary to the public service and to individual right, there can be no question but that the treasury has escaped some burdens that would have promoted neither the one interest nor the other.

THE SLANDER ABROAD.

The effect of the false news divulged by the *Picayune* appears abroad. A letter from Texas says:

I notice an article in your issue of the twentieth, speaking of a difficulty between the negroes and the whites throughout Louisiana. I will say this much, when it does commence, you can get 10,000 men from this State, if necessary, to help clean them out from the mouth of Red river to the delta of the Mississippi.

Another correspondent from the parish of St. James writes:

I have just read your editorial entitled "The Black League," and from what is taking place in this parish, consider it well worth the attention of the whole community.

This antagonism to the whites is greater now than it has ever been since the war. This they try to hide in their bosoms, because they are entirely dependent on the planters for their daily food, and as there is a surplus of labor, many women and children have difficulty to live.

Our citizens can judge of the mischief done by the deliberate circulation of a slander of our public peace, which the journal that started it will neither prove nor withdraw. The offer of ten thousand men to clean out the laborers of Louisiana, and re-inaugurate civil war, is based upon this mischeivous slander. It can not be amiss to remind those who publish this foolish bravado, that while ten thousand men were being raised, armed and transported from Texas, a hundred thousand could be, if necessary to the protection of life, or the enforcement of law, be encamped in New Orleans to await their arrival. The gentleman from St. James parish, under the heading of "Black League," incidentally acquits the colored people of any turbulent purposes, but accuses them of ingratitude to the planters for allowing them to work. He says:

In their ignorance, they say that they don't understand how the white folks can sit down, not work and have plenty of everything, and they, working hard, only get thirteen dollars per month.

And adds:

In fact, they are a hopeless set, and will ultimately work their own ruin.

After this is it not surprising to see the *Picayune* publish this confirmation of the Cotton Exchange report:

Our crops are very promising—more so than in any year since the war.

Thus the whites "don't work." The blacks "work their own ruin" and yet "our crops are very promising—more so than in any year since the war." Really this "young man by the name of Guppy," who puts up the canards for the *Picayune* must be ignorant of the art of garbling a communication to support his own canard. A people so poor and "dependent on the the planters for their food that their women and children have difficulty to live," organizing a midnight massacre! A people idle, profligate and insolvent, meditating murder and outrage, yet furnishing labor for the production of the best crop since the war.

COLONEL JOHN M'ENERY.

The Monroe *Intelligencer* of July 1 says "this gentleman returned to his home in Monroe some two weeks ago, and was received with a very impressive silence and indifference by his fellow-citizens." But some time after this it appears that the friends of Colonel McEnery concluded to call upon him with music and make him face it in the presence of a select few. The *Intelligencer* further says very few persons knew of this until the next day when a brief report of the speech appeared in the Monroe *Telegraph*, a Democratic paper that is generally thought to be sound on the goose. We presume it is from this report that the extract in the *Bulletin* of yesterday morning, accredited to "Governor McEnery," was taken. In that extract the "Governor," addressing his friends, says:

We can not afford to cut loose from the Democratic party; we must be in active sympathy and co-operation with it. It is the great party of the present, and is destined to control the affairs of the nation.

The Colonel is evidently about as much deluded about the Democratic party being "the great party of the present," etc., as those of his friends are who still persist in calling him "Governor;" with this advantage, however, in the Colonel's favor in regard to what he has said about the Democratic party, viz: In the past it was a great party, and entitled to be ranked as such; but now it really has no more life than "Governor" McEnery; nor has it any better chance to control the affairs of this nation than Colonel McEnery has to become Governor of Louisiana. We say this with all due deference to the Colonel and his friends, for whom we have nothing but the most kindly feeling. We have no doubt but they honestly believe what they say of the Democratic party; but it has been said so often since 1860, and as often refuted, that the people are prone to believe there is but little life left in that old and played-out political organization.

MASSACRE POSTPONED.

Yesterday was not even an average day for massacres, so that announced upon the information of the *Picayune* to come off, did not take place according to programme. This, however, is not the fault of the chronicle which announced the event "by authority."

The same journal jingles its nickels and taunts those guardians of public order and civic reputation—the REPUBLICAN and *Bulletin*—with their inability to compel either a vindication or retractal of its mischievous farce. In its edition of yesterday it asks, like Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" We reply on our own behalf that we can do no more than we have done. The *Picayune* is safe. This time it has published a libel against a whole people with impunity. The panic-stricken old ladies have no right of action, the defrauded pie and soda shops can not hold it in damages. It may cry its canards in the very vestibule of Hon. J. Hawkins with a reckless disregard of the sleeping thunders of a verdict. We dismiss the exploded and false poster, with a single observation. If the *Picayune* will neither give up its authority nor withdraw its charge, now shown to have been alike unfounded and unproved there is but one adequate atonement in its favor. Let it faithfully dedicate all the nickels received on account of the poster headed canard of the massacre to the pie men it has thereby defrauded and to the soda fountains, the unfizzing victims of an outrageous canard and a thirsty and abstemious public.

THE CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Executive Committee has issued a call for a State convention, to be held in New Orleans on the fifth of next month, and fixed the number of delegates to which each parish and ward will be entitled. The duty of calling elections to choose these delegates devolves upon the several parish committees. The committee of the parish of Orleans will probably take action next week. The convention will consist of 175 delegates and will nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, select a new State central committee, and the delegates from those districts will nominate candidates for Congress in the first, second, third and sixth districts.

DIED:

WASHINGTON—On Friday, third instant, at 7:30 P. M., HENRY T. WASHINGTON, aged thirty-two years, a native of this city.

The friends of the family and those of F. S. Washington and John W. Fairfax are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 Sixth street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets, Fourth District, on Sunday, at 9 A. M.

New York city, Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—July 4, WILLIAM H., son of W. H. and Frederica Roberts, aged eight months.

A CARD.

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public in general that I have taken charge of the Saloon No. 46 St. Charles street, better known as PARLE'S SALOON.

jy5 2p3t GEORGE LAWRENCE.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

St. Alphonsus Total Abstinence Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this association will take place THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 8 o'clock in St. Alphonsus Hall, St. Andrew, between Magazine and Constance streets. A full and fraternal attendance is expected.

Gentlemen wishing to join are invited to present.

CHARLES L. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

jy5 1t*

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

OF THE

WORKINGMEN'S BANK,

94.....Canal Street.....

Interest due on Deposits of this Department for the past Six Months will be paid on demand and after MONDAY, July 6.

L. FAGET, Cashier.

jy2 3t 2p

TAKE NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1874.

We are still settling city back taxes at a liberal discount.

jy2 2w eod L. H. LEVY & CO.

NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS

We will pay city taxes of past years on the most favorable terms.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

je13 1m 2p

MONEY TO LOAN

ON SECURITIES.
BARNETT & CAMMACK,
Brokers,
je21 Su&W No. 12 Carondelet street.

CITY AND SCHOOL TIME

BOUGHT OR ADVANCED UPON BY
BARNETT & CAMMACK,
Brokers,
je21 Su&W No. 12 Carondelet street.

STATE AND CITY TAXES

SETTLED BY
BARNETT & CAMMACK,
Brokers,
je21 Su&W No. 12 Carondelet street.

STATEMENT

OF THE

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS,

At the Close of Business, June 30, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,310,18[illegible]
United States bonds	1,000,00[illegible]
Other bonds	215,18[illegible]
Real estate	212,36[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid	41,16[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	551,16[illegible]
Due from State banks and bankers	243,74[illegible]
Cash on hand	679,19[illegible]
Total	$4,261,09[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,00[illegible]
Surplus fund		200,00[illegible]
Profit and loss		191,66[illegible]
Individual deposits	$2,008,458 35	
United States deposits	2,506 79	2,011,24[illegible]
Circulation		777,14[illegible]
Due to banks and bankers		80,97[illegible]
Total		$4,261,09[illegible]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a dividend of SIX PER CENT was declared from profits of past six months, payable in this city on demand, and in New York at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., on and after July 6, 1874.

jy1 5t 2p A. LURIA, Cashier.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 11, 1874.

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

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, 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.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. je16

C. H. ZIMMERMANN,

129.....Canal Street.....129

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SILVER WATCHES, $12, $14, $16.
GOLD WATCHES of best makers.
GOLD CHAINS and CHATELAINE CHAINS.
ENGLISH JET GOODS a specialty.
je10 1m ThSuTu 2p

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Estate of Louis Savini.

THE CREDITORS OF THIS ESTATE ARE NOTIFIED to present their claims, and the titles by which they are established, to the undersigned, and the persons who are indebted to said estate are also notified to settle immediately, at No. 22 Poydras street.

CHARLES SAVINI, Administrator.

je27 jy2 6*

Succession of Paul Marcus.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,237.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy1 5 9* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of A. De Couvreur.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,212.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy1 5 9* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of George Zickendrath.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,983.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. Amelia de Zayas, administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je30 jy5 9* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Michael Bayley.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,223.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutrix administering this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je26 30 jy5* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.