New Orleans Republican.
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AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY CONSTABLE W. C. SWEET, at 12 o'clock, at the Courthouse, Algiers, a mule, cows and calf.
BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Carondelet street, contents of a hat store. At 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot with buildings on Girod, between Baronne and Philippa streets; same on Front, between Canal and Crossman streets; same on Bourbon, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets; same on Webster avenue, in square bounded by Peter, Washington and Alex streets; portion of ground fronting on St. Charles street, Peter avenue and Octavia street. At 5 o'clock, at No. 91 Baronne street, contents of a saloon.

Local Intelligence.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.—Is there such a thing in the world as street or banquette etiquette? If there is, does it consist in many persons plodding along on his or her own style, regardless of the rights (or lefts) of other people? Is it proper for persons going up St. Charles street to persistently insist on keeping the left? thereby making everybody going down dodge to and fro as if fearful of butting against some bilious biped, who, either absorbed in business or in pursuit of a free lunch, carries his face anywhere but in front of him, as it should be. In cities North and West you will see all persons going one way keeping to the right. Why should New Orleans be so far behind as to go dodging, bobbing, fussing and jostling to pass one another on the streets, when we have banquettes so wide and people who claim to be the most polite and affable in this country?

A MONSTER OF THE TIMES.—Our maritime authorities of the *Times* reports the return to this port of the bark Leander, "a fine vessel 330 feet long." This information, derived from "the first officer" of the vessel is, we apprehend, news to the underwriters. A bark 330 feet in length would be a nautical monster, and we fear "the first officer" has either found his perception of figures confused by the hospitalities of the port or that the reporter by whom he was introduced mistook a bark of some 600 or 800 tons for a first class ocean steamer. When the Leander comes out of the dock she will be perhaps cut down to less than half her reputed length. The reporter was possibly thinking of "Peruvian bark," whose dimensions have never been ascertained.

BOY KICKED BY A HORSE.—Last evening George Mehle, somebody's child, only seven years old, was playing on the green on Live Oak near General Taylor street, and went too near a horse grazing there. The animal kicked the child's head, nearly crushing it.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Coroner De Blanc has made an affidavit charging S. K. Henderson with murder, in killing Alice Johnson.

EXCITEMENT ON ROYAL STREET.—At meridian, daily, a clock on Royal street creates considerable excitement. It has a gun attachment, which makes a loud noise, just at high noon, and never fails to startle all the strangers who happen to be in that neighborhood at the hour named.

A STOWAWAY SUFFOCATED IN A STEAMBOAT HOLD.—Yesterday morning when laborers were unloading the steamboat Great Republic the corpse of a man was found in the hold, between a pile of grain sacks. The boat loaded in St. Louis last Saturday and left Sunday morning. After leaving that port the mate became aware that a very bad stench existed below, and a man was sent down to investigate the matter, but found nothing. It is believed that the unfortunate man had stowed himself away and was caught under the sacks and suffocated without being able to make his voice heard. Apparently he was about forty-five years old; nothing was found in his clothing to tell who he was or where he came from. The city buried the body.

A RARE FESTIVAL.—Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6 and Pelican Hook and Ladder Company intend to make lively times on the second and ninth days of May on the Fair Grounds. An entertaining programme has been laid out, such a one as will please all sorts of visitors, and then the managers understand how to carry out enterprises of this kind. It is hoped that these two companies will see fully 10,000 people on the ground to look after the many substantial prizes offered. It is not often that firemen ask for patronage, but when they do ask they think that they should not be disappointed.

CITY HALL CITY BILLS.—The Administrators have made up several bills intended to go before the Legislature in the interest of reform and retrenchment.

The first considers the police question. It proposes that on and after the first of next June the city shall not be called on to pay more than $350,000 per annum for police. If this is adopted the city authorities will be authorized to reduce the tax for that branch of service. The Board of Commissioners will be required to reduce expenses so as not to exceed the above stated sum.

A bill to limit the amount to support public schools has also been printed. This is to date from the first of June. The sum required from the city of New Orleans is not to exceed $200,000 per annum. This will demand of the School Board to reduce expenses to that limit. The City Council will then reduce its tax in that direction.

The City Park was not forgotten. Should this bill be adopted, the Board of Park Commissioners, at the commencement of each fiscal year, will make an estimate of the sum required for each succeeding year to meet the annual notes still due, and for such other expenses as can not be postponed; the board to report to the city Administrators the condition of park affairs. After the required amount of money shall be collected and deposited, all that remains shall be deposited in the city treasury for general fund purposes. The city is then to reduce the park tax accordingly.

Assessment was considered. It is proposed to empower the city assessor with general superintendence of all real estate inside the corporation, according to the city charter of 1870 the assessments to be made bienially. The assessor to furnish the Auditor of Public Accounts three copies of his statement on the first day of December. This bill abolishes the State's right to assess property in the limits of New Orleans. The expense of making rolls is not to exceed $31,000 for each year, to be equally divided between city and State. Assessments of personal property shall be on alternate years and the expense not to exceed $20,000, to be paid equally by city and State. All cases of complaint shall be by petition in court, making the assessor a party to the proceedings. A jury of six real estate owners to sit in judgment. The verdict shall be binding on the city.

An omnibus bill will embrace, among other things, a provision to improve our streets. Owners are to pay for such improvements as are made in front of their property, and the city is to attend to intersections.

Another bill takes up the subject of taxing certain property now exempt from taxation.

All these documents have been submitted to leading members of prominent associations, and the administrators assert that they have been generally indorsed.

SHIP MENTION.—Vessels in port: Steamships, 13; ships, 25; barks, 14; brigs, 7; schooners, 9.

Three Frenchmen, each one having lost an arm, sing up and down our streets for nickels. Stubs of the lost members are held out like skeletons.

The city government has made an excellent bargain in the matter of coal. Administrator Bertoli advertised for proposals for three flatboat loads of the Pittsburg article and received four bids, the lowest being Mr. DeVerges, who got the contract at thirty-nine cents per barrel. The highest bid was forty-three cents. The coal is to be delivered at the Waterworks building.

Dirt piles along the streets must not be hauled off by unauthorized persons, as Administrator Burke has use for every cart load he can scure to fill up bad places.

Furrows, the Tchoupitoulas street car driver who ran his car over a little girl Friday evening, has surrendered himself.

Bill Davis, Philip Jones and Fanny Harris were yesterday remanded to prison by Judge Evans, as their victim Aleck White died from the wounds he received. He expired in the Charity Hospital yesterday morning.

John Vidal traveled around several days before he found the right person to take him in out of liberty. Detective J. Dumas found him selling lottery tickets, and now a fine of $25 must be paid or somebody will stop in prison longer than is pleasant.

Bridget Crane hangs her hooks in the Parish Prison. She was arrested at the call of John Henning who asserts that she is a burglar, having feloniously entered the residence No. 214 St. Charles street, Friday night, and stole a lot of goods.

A valise marked J. C. W., West Baton Rouge, was found lying around loose in Carrollton by Mr. Stubbs, who dropped it into the police stationhouse.

William Sheridan and George Tabbot are wanted in Tigerville to tell what they know about a burglary. Officer Roach pointed out the road to the Algiers calaboose.

A wall at No. 112 Market street, several times reported by the police as in a bad condition, fell yesterday morning, catching Mr. William Brown under it. His left arm and right ankle were broken.

A PRECOCIOUS LAD.—Z. McKay, only thirteen years old, living on upper Rampart street, disputed with Mateo Lonati, Friday evening, when returning from school, about some boyish question, and he disclosed his temper by drawing a revolver and firing at Mateo. Fortunately the youngster's aim was as bad as his intention, and the bullet did no harm. A mouth on poor bread and lukewarm water might prove a mild dose for that schoolboy.

BURGLARS ON SIXTH STREET.—Friday night two burglars visited the residence of Mr. W. Y. Logan, No. 267 Sixth street. They placed a board in such a position as to enable them to open a window shutter and enter. In a rear room they found clothing, which they bundled off, and then prospected the dining room. While grabbing knives and forks they made a noise, arousing Mr. Logan. That gentleman started in pursuit, but the rascals were too lively for him.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

Superior District Court.

State ex rel. Attorney General vs. Charles Clinton, State Auditor.—Rule to dissolve the injunction filed by E. L. Pierson, E. F. Herwig et al. dissolved.

Warner Van Norden vs. Leeds & Co. et al.—Petitioner alleges that according to an act passed on the twenty second of May, 1872, before Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public, the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company transferred to him all their rights and privileges in the drainage for the city of New Orleans. That in compensation for the work so done by him he receives from the Administrator of Public Accounts warrants on the Administrator of Finance, to be paid out of the drainage fund.

That the said Leeds & Co., have seized and garnisheed the warrants in the possession of the city of New Orleans, in consideration of a judgment rendered in a suit entitled Leeds & Co. vs. Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, of this court, and he further alleges that said Leeds & Co. are interfering in his business and stopping him from completing the draining of the city of New Orleans.

Wherefore he prays for writ of injunction restraining said Leeds & Co., and the civil sheriff from further proceedings in said seizure and garnishment, and prays for damages for the sum of $1000.

Injunction granted on bond of $1000.

Superior Criminal Court.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

State vs. Stata Cruz and Henriques, grand larceny.

State vs. Manuel Orduna, Antonia Perez; grand larceny.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Carrying concealed weapons—William Winn.

SENTENCED.

Carrying concealed weapons—William Winn, $5 or two days' Parish Prison.

Second District Court.

Succession of John Joseph Parra.

Third District Court.

P. Z. Canonge vs. Cecilia Millier, his wife—Divorce granted from the bonds of matrimony on the fourth instant.

Fourth District Court.

Nicholas Theodore vs. Germania National Bank—Action on supposed forged check—The opinion of the expert who picked the check out of 150 others being that it was forged, there was judgment for plaintiff for $313 49.

Amusements.

Theatrical amusements in this city have now concentrated to a single point of interest. The Academy of Music is unrivaled in its entertainments. To-night Mr. J. J. Wallace will again appear as "the Man from America," and on Monday evening the strong drama of "Lost in London" will be produced.

At the Opera House, on Tuesday evening, the performance will be for the benefit of the favorite first tenor, M. Chelli, when will be sung the grand opera of the "Jewess," with the beneficiary as *Alexor*, the Jew. Upon this occasion M. Gadilhe will sing the role of *Leopold*, and Mlle. Teoni that of *Rachel*, for the first time.

At the Fair Grounds to day will come off the grand festival to be given by the fire companies Mississippi No. 2 and St. Bernard No. 1. The programme of sports is published at length in advertisements. Racing, dancing, base ball playing and fireworks go to make up the entertainment. Ladies and children will find free admission. Gentlemen will go in on tickets liable to draw a prize. Those who do not care to enjoy themselves or capture a gold watch and chain for fifty cents can stay away.

Meteorological Report.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, April 17, 1875.

The following is the report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, to day:

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	47	W.	Clear.
Corsicana	73	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	28	N. W.	Light snow.
Galveston	69	E.	Clear.
Keokuk	40	N. W.	Clear.
La Crosse	32	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	50	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	54	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	44	N. W.	Clear.
New Orleans	67	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	46	W.	Clear.
Pittsburg	21	N. W.	Light snow.
St. Louis	42	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	37	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	56	N. W.	Clear.
Yankton	50	S. E.	Clear.
Augusta	52	W.	Clear.
Montgomery	56	W.	Clear.
New York	32	W.	Clear.

RIVERS.

	Rise, Inches.	Fall, Inches.	Above Low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	32	37	0
Cincinnati	..	..	13	6
Evansville	..	13	15	6
Keokuk	..	2	9	7
Lacrosse	..	4	5	5
Leavenworth	13	..	12	10
Little Rock	..	13	8	2
Memphis	..	5	31	11
Nashville	..	11	10	0
New Orleans	2	..	*4	8
Omaha	..	34	10	0
Pittsburg	..	20	24	0
Paducah	..	2	9	0
St. Louis	..	4	16	8
St. Paul	..	3	17	2
Vicksburg	..	..	42	10

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Men's diagonal coats and vests for $15, at Leon Godchaux's, No. 83 Canal street.

The Variety Dramatic Club will give their performances at the Academy of Music this summer. Miss Amelia Waugh has been engaged by this club as leading lady.

Hepworth Dixon is engaged on a new work on America.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The Board of School Directors held an adjourned meeting last evening. Present, Hon. H. C. Dibble, president: Superintendent Boothby, and of the old board Messrs. Billings, Carey, Ingraham, Longstreet, McCarthy, Shaw and Tracy.

The president stated there was not a quorum, but sufficient to admit members, and presented a communication from the State Board of Education.

It gave the following changes in the board: Hon. B. L. Lynch, in place of C. H. Thompson, term expired; Alfred Bourges, vice S. C. Russell, resigned; J. C. Hartzel, vice W. G. McConnell, term expired; J. A. Masicot, vice J. S. Clarke, resigned; T. B. Stamps, reappointed.

Another communication, already published in the REPUBLICAN, relative to reduction of expenses in the schools of this district, was read.

Mr. Ingraham moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of five.

[Mr. Billings in the chair.]

Judge Dibble said he had been thinking of the absolute necessity of reducing the expenses at least thirty-three per cent. At the present rate of receipts and expenditures $100,000 would be in arrears. Five months were behindhand in 1874, and two in 1875. The expenses were less than ever before, and the ratio per head was not greater than in any other city in the country. Before the adoption of the present system the amount appropriated by the city was $150,000 more than is at present realized. While there was no just cause of complaint, yet something must be done to reduce expenses within receipts. The system was to expend all the tax and then run in debt. The remedy was to termina te all contracts with teachers July 1. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is all that can be realized; $180,000 is the expense. To terminate contracts for three months, and renew them on the reopening of the schools, would save nearly $90,000. The salaries are not high, and the difficulties of reducing them almost insuperable. Their number it is almost impossible to reduce. The suggestion of termination of contracts was the only one the judge deemed practicable.

Mr. Pinchback considered the proper way to be to stop the pay during the vacation, as this, he thought, was the only city which paid during that time. He did not consider it necessary to refer the matter to a committee, but wanted to settle it then. It was in the interest of the teachers enabling the board to pay them in cash for the actual months, instead of scrip at eighteen cents, which the State had to pay dollar for dollar for, and save the State $90,000. He offered a series of resolutions, which were then discussed.

Mr. Ingraham withdrew his motion.

Mr. Shaw stated the cause of loss of revenue was reduction of assessment and failure of collection. This measure did not meet the necessity, but was more like discharging a laborer Saturday night to save his Sunday pay. Vacations were not an act of grace to the teachers any more than Saturdays and Sundays. The salaries were annual and only divided monthly for convenience. The board was deficient $75,000. To meet this there ought to be some other way than a reduction of salaries. He thought the way was to examine the budget of expenses, reduce it to the lowest point and divide the balance among the teachers. The reduction of teachers is not the remedy, for the number is not too large. Dividing all it gets will relieve the board of blame. Cutting down the salaries or number of teachers is not the way.

Mr. Boothby stated if every cent of taxes were paid there would be a deficit of $77,000. The board is not to consider what probably would not be paid, but to provide for the certain per cent. Our average for tuition is $23 67, excluding rents; in other cities the average is $18 to $19. We hire by the year and may say how many months vacation schools may have. Other cities have the same system. The question was whether the salaries should be reduced. The difficulty was to obtain good male teachers. Teachers are not too well paid. Nineteen out of twenty discount their salaries. He advocated a reduction of the number of teachers. Some schools have two rooms that can be consolidated, and in forty schools as many teachers could be saved. When vacancies occur transfers might be made.

Mr. Ingraham said in the rest of the parishes teachers are paid for the time they worked. New Orleans was an exception. Employes, in other vocations, are only paid when they worked; teachers should be the same.

Mr. Stamps desired to act in the matter as he would in a private capacity. Now the State paid fifty cents to the teacher and fifty cents to the broker. He was in favor of the resolutions, and believed that with this reduction and a reduction of the expenses for books and furniture the teachers could be paid in cash each month they served.

Mr. Gaudet supported the resolutions, because he thought the plan proposed not only a benefit to the teachers but to the pupils.

Mr. Tracy said he was one of those that had no faith in the proposed expedient. We now run schools for $150,000 less than when they were exclusively for white children. The area of education is enlarged. Such a scheme would reduce the efficiency of the system. The teachers now regard the directors as their friends. They will work better, as any employes will, if they think the directors and employers care for them. They ought to be paid during vacation. They are paid by the year and telling them they will not be paid during vacation is cutting down their salaries and not the way to treat ladies and gentlemen who were the hardest working and most efficient people he had ever met.

Mr. Bourges did not believe in the proposition. The same deficiency would have to be met the next year. There was no need of hurry. He favored a committee to consider the matter.

Mr. Pinchback said the mistake was that the board was trying to pay $77,000 more than it could possibly get. His object was to reduce the salaries; no matter whether taken off monthly, or by the resolution. December certificates sold for fifteen cents, but if something wasn't done, next December's certificates would not bring five cents. By the means proposed, teachers would get the amount the board agreed to pay.

General Longstreet seconded the motion to postpone.

Mr. Gaudet said that many teachers would prefer to lose their vacation salaries than have their pride suffer by a reduction of their schools. He favored the resolution. He considered it equitable, because it treated all teachers alike, and with the most justice.

Judge Lynch, referring to the fact that all members were agreed that retrenchment was necessary, but divided on the means, favored postponement, that the new members might have an opportunity to consider the matter.

The motion to postpone was lost by a tie vote.

Judge Dibble accepted an amendment by Mr. Billings.

Mr. Shaw objected that the resolutions, as violating the rules in fixing a different time for the opening of the schools, were out of order, a violation of duty, and of the State law relative to the beginning and end of contracts. Teachers were elected for one year, and now the board proposed to end the year two months earlier. The way was a plain one to reduce expenses, but not by this resolution.

Judge Dibble, said the law was not violated, as employing teachers at an annual salary, did not make a contract for a year. He was familiar with the question in every aspect and considered the resolutions the only remedy.

Mr. Pinchback said this was the only proposition which did not harm the teachers.

Mr. Carey wished to save only two months by opening the schools September 1, but received no second.

Mr. Hartzell said the teachers were the ones who bore all the burdens. Furnishers of supplies either got greenbacks or made estimates for discounts. But it was always the teachers who suffered. The resolution also was hasty, and other means ought to be tried before the teachers were taxed.

Judge Dibble said furnishers of supplies were paid after the teachers. He called the previous question.

The resolutions were then voted on, as follows:

Resolved, That the contracts with the teachers now in the employ of the board be and are hereby terminated from and after the thirtieth day of June next.

Adopted, 11 to 6.

Resolved, That the schools, when closed, at the end of the present term, shall remain closed until the first Monday in October.

Adopted, 14 to 3.

Resolved, That on the reopening of the schools in October the present teachers shall, if they so desire, be reappointed to the positions as teachers which they now respectively occupy.

Adopted, 9 to 8.

The president resuming the chair stated he would appoint the standing committees at the next meeting.

Mr. Shaw, of the committee on teachers, submitted a report which went over.

The board then took a recess until Monday.

(Communicated.)

The Preservation of Wild Game.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

My attention has been called to a proposed enactment for the consideration of the present General Assembly of Louisiana for the protection of wild game in this State, and the only wonder in my mind is that such a law has not found its way to our statute books long ere this. The importance of the subject, the preservation of wild game, can scarcely be overrated and is fully evidenced by the jealous care manifested by the laws and customs of the half civilized and even barbarous people from time immemorial.

If in the earlier ages of the world, when mankind were "few and far between," when the primeval forests afforded an ample range and almost impenetrable shield to "the wild beasts, fowls of the air and creeping things after their own kind," it was deemed necessary and politic to make some provision against their wanton and unnecessary destruction, much more necessary is it to institute needed protection against improvident and unthinking waste at a time when men have replenished the earth, the multitude of inhabitants has increased, their necessities enlarged, and the natural defenses of those animals Almighty love and foresight created for the wants and comfort of mankind have been leveled to the plain, and they have become helplessly exposed to the cruelty and rapacity of unfeeling, reckless humanity. We read in history of very stringent laws passed by all nations for the preservation and multiplication of wild game, and none more so than old England, whose rulers exhibited a farseeing wisdom in the enactments they framed in regard to "game," although passed ostensibly for the sole benefit and pleasure of the few and favored ones of their country and against the occasional and professed "poacher." The practice of killing game, particularly out of season, of any kind, for mere sport or pastime, can not be too severely reprimanded or stringently punished.

The cruelty that leads to the indiscriminate and unnecessary slaughter of beasts of the field and fowls of the air, through a desire of sport simply, will soon lead to the arbitrary destruction of animals of a higher order and more lasting duration. Cruelty to animals begets cruelty to man—makes man, in process of time, inhuman to his fellow, and fills the earth with violence. Game laws, by preventing the indulgence and exercise of cruel feelings act as a harmonizer of our feelings. Again, it is admitted by all who are entitled to give an opinion in such matters that wild game is more easily digested, and, therefore, more healthy than any or all other kinds of meat. Game laws, then, are sanitary as well as merciful, and these two features alone, apart from other important considerations, render them both wholesome and desirable. The wholesale destruction of wild turkeys, grouse, quail, etc., by enticing them into snares and pens, or craftily driving them into nets, is rightfully and properly forbidden, especially during the period nature has set aside for procreation and increase, and the penalty for so doing should be such as to promptly and perpetually break up this willful practice. As an article of diet they are esteemed both for health and "for vivant," and it is our duty and interest to guard against their decrease and extermination. Let us have a good game law by all means. G. B. L.

Sermon in Aid of the Poor.

Rev. T. J. Finn will this evening preach at St. Patrick's Church on the subject "Women in the Days of Christ." The eloquence of the reverened father, and the high character of his discourse, should draw a large audience without any other inducement to attend. They are, however, devoted to aiding the poor visited by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. This object is so commendable that all who can should be present and assist the benevolent purpose of the eloquent preacher with their contributions.

Staub.

Staub continues equal to the demand upon him for late current literature. His stand at Goldthwaite's book store, No. 69 Canal street, is daily crowded with customers who are drawn to his establishment by the variety of his stock and their cheapness.

Testimonial to Superintendent of Education W. G. Brown.

A very pleasant testimonial presentation took place at the residence of Superintendent of Education Brown yesterday evening at half-past one o'clock, in which Division Superintendent George B. Loud, on behalf of himself and his associates, the State Board of Education, presented the Superintendent with a horse. There were present Superintendent Brown and wife, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Senator Pinchback, Division Superintendents Stoddard, Loud, Keating, Brewster and Boothby, with Assistant Superintendent of the City Schools Calhoun, Director Gaudet, State Senators Allain, Burch, Wharton and Stamps, Secretary of the City School Board Corbin, Colonel Lewis, J. Sella Martin, Esq., Mr. Jarvis, of Harper & Brothers, G. Y. Ruby, of the *Louisianian*, George E. Paris, Esq., and Mr. John Mason.

The guests assembled, and the superintendent enticed from his office and escorted home. Mr. Loud at once proceeded to business, having taken care previously that the dining table of their surprised host was well filled with sparkling champagne and other concomitants of good cheer. Stepping to the front Mr. Loud said:

SIR:—Your friends and co-laborers in the cause of public education have been spared by a merciful Providence to complete the labors of another year, and have entered upon the work of a new one.

Though arduous and often vexatious, educational work is a delightful and highly honorable calling, and those of us who are co-workers with you in the sacred cause are proud of you as our distinguished and worthy chief.

Although assembled for another and different purpose, we think it meet and proper to improve this opportunity to express our unbounded confidence in you as a prudent, wise and efficient administrator of a remarkably tender and important trust. Without flattery we say it, no man, in our humble, opinion, could have discharged the delicate and complicated duties inseparable from your position with a more consummate tact and wiser judgment than you have exhibited from first to last. We congratulate you upon the improvement and increased efficiency everywhere manifested in our noble work, and which are due chiefly to your wise counsels, untiring zeal and steady hand.

To us, your subordinates, you have ever been kind, courteous, patient and forbearing. Your bright example has taught us that kindly acts kindle kindliest feelings.

But, sir, let us come to the special objects of this social meeting. Your friends have desired to spend a few hours with you, to enjoy with you "the feast of reason and flow of soul" before departing to cul separate fields of labor.

As a second object of our meeting, last but not least, your friends thought it would be proper to express our mutual regards by some more tangible testimony than mere words, and to this end we have selected as appropriate to our purpose this noble steed, to draw the beautiful buggy your deserved popularity won on a memorable trial, that you may ride on prosperously and at ease, and think of the friends who honor and esteem you when absent and engaged in their labor of love.

In the name of these friends I hereby present you this proud and noble animal, and beg you to accept him as a token of the heartfelt regard we cherish for you as a man, a friend, a co-worker and our superior officer.

Concluding, Mr. Loud pledged the future health and prosperity of the superintendent in brimming bumpers of wine, after which Mr. Brown, in reply, thanked his friends and associates for so agreeable a testimonial of their warm regard. He alluded to the pleasant official intercourse that had heretofore marked the conduct of the State Board of Education, and the earnest and faithful work his colaborers had performed in discharge of their responsible duties. In his own services with them in the cause of education, it was a proud satisfaction to him that always during the past two years there had been naught but an honest endeavor to so discharge the labors and cares of his office as to afford the best evidence of success in the work performed. The testimonial would be regarded not alone for its intrinsic value, but from the kindly wishes and sentiments of the donors. The horse, if test, as it was stated he was, he trusted was emblematical of the intentions of the board in their purpose to so conduct their labors in the future, as they had done in the past, that the State should not be surpassed in the efficiency and results of the educational system their aim was to create.

Other speeches, of a pleasant character, were made by Senator Pinchback, Mr. Martin, Mr. Boothby, Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Ruby, after which the company sat down to a generous lunch of good things, spending an hour or more most agreeably.

The Road Open to Prosperity.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

We hail it as the dawn of a new life for Louisiana that our Representatives, in Legislature assembled, have had their attention directed to the passage of an act which will exempt from taxation manufactories of whatever kind. We hope they may go still farther in the good work, and offer bounties to those who will come among us with their capital and skill to aid in lifting us out of our present absolutely anomalous condition.

Who can doubt that if manufacturing were introduced and encouraged, and the labor of the country sufficiently diversified, so as to give employment to every variety of labor and skill, the moral, social and financial condition of our population would be vastly improved? Every manufacturing establishment would open a new market, and become the centre of a commercial circle. In changing the perishable and heavy raw material by the process of consumption and reproduction into more permanent and valuable forms, employment would be given to idle and unproductive hands; all the means of comfort and wealth would be produced, and our present dependence upon other sections for almost every article in daily use would forever cease. We fancy we can see the smile of derision which must pass over the contented countenance of the prosperous manufacturer residing in a far distant community, made rich and independent by diversified pursuits, as he enters his orders from the Crescent City for cradles, tin cups, coffee pots, soap, candles, starch, wooden ware, machinery, rope, leather, twine, wagons, boots and shoes, iron safes, cotton yarn, cutlery and coffins. Estimate at a glance the prime cost of this raw material, out of which these useful articles are made, and compare that with their selling, when they are returned to us for sale with the added cost of manufacture, and who can fail to perceive the true cause of Northern wealth and Southern poverty?

Our situation as a non-manufacturing section is mainly attributable to our past condition of slavery, which, by engendering an aristocratic feeling among the wealthy, as in Rome and Greece, caused manufacturing and all the mechanic arts to be regarded as essentially servile and unworthy the attention of freemen. While the cause has happily passed away, the effect still lingers in our midst but we must rise in our might and shake it off without further delay if we ever expect to become an independent and prosperous people.

Something more than the petty profits of agriculturists, middle men and common carriers must be earned and remain in this community. We can not go on selling raw material at small profits and buying elsewhere all the necessaries of life. There is ultimate ruin in such a course, and the sooner we see the folly of it and adopt a different plan the better will it be for Louisiana. OBSERVER.

Two Police Courts.

In years past, before our city grew into its present proportions or was so fully Americanized as now, the system of petty courts was crude, and continued so up to this date. When that portion above Canal street swelled into a little city by itself it was necessary to institute another municipal court, principally for Americans. Then Lafayette, City of Jefferson and Carrollton had their own courts, and when, finally, those suburbs were taken into the great corporation those little tribunals were not abolished. Things have changed, and there no longer remains any necessity for the existence of such burdens. We have five municipal police courts, and two justices of the peace, who possess powers greater than former recorders did. As retrenchment and reform are in order, many citizens hope and expect to see the extra session of the Legislature adopt a bill now before it to bring the number of police courts down to two—one above Canal street and one below that thoroughfare. By passing this bill much time and money will be saved.

Military.

Lieutenant General Sheridan and Colonels Gillespie and Forsythe, of his staff, are in Texas. It is probable the General will make some recommendation regarding the border troubles.

Brevet Brigadier General John R. Brooke, lieutenant colonel Third Infantry, returned to duty with his regiment here on Friday, from a short leave of absence.

Miss Clara Morris once said at her farewell benefit in a Western city, "Dear good people of Cleveland, I love you all. I wish all your mouths were this moment in one, that I might kiss it." Yesterday afternoon Miss Emily Soldene bid farewell to her new friends here; she said nothing about anybody's mouth, but on her own rested a general smile which looked her thanks for the liberal support she has received here, and the assurance that she will do equally as well should she come again.

"If the coat fits him, why let him wear it," is an ill-natured remark often applied to a man under suspicion. In the case of clothes bought of Leon Godchaux, No. 83 Canal street, there is no suspicion or doubt; they fit well the form of man and his pocket. Little boys and their grandfathers can be suited, either at the Canal street store, or at the Old Levee store opposite the French Market; both of which places, kept by Mr. Godchaux, are well stocked with new goods.

The National Wide Awake Troupe will give an entertainment at their hall in the Seventh District, this evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of New Orleans Homestead Association, No. 116 Povdras street, corner of Camp, New Orleans, April 6, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, on FRIDAY, May 7, 1875, at 9 A. M., to vote upon an amendment to the charter reducing the capital stock. JOHN MCCAFFERY, President.
T. J. O'SULLIVAN, Secretary. ap7 14 21 28 my7

Notice.—At a meeting of the directors of the Lower Coast Packet Company held at the New Orleans Savings Institution, on April 6, 1875, Lewis F. Generes acting as president and E. Lawrence as secretary pro tem., it was resolved that a general meeting of stockholders of said company be called, at the office of L. F. Generes, No. 103 Customhouse street, at 2 P. M., TUESDAY, April 27, 1875 to take into consideration the question of going into liquidation.
L. F. GENERES,
E. LAWRENCE,
B. JOHNSON,
ap10 17 27 Directors.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS F.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans

On Saturday, May 1, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarter and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is	$20,000	
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000	
20 prizes of 500 are	10,000	
200 prizes of 100 are	20,000	
200 prizes of 50 are	10,000	
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700	
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800	
449 prizes, amounting to	$74,500	

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 246 draws the $10,000 prize those tickets numbered 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 245, 247, 248, 249 and 250 will each be entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 17, 1875.

CLASS 93.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
40	6	20	49	10	5	63	32	46	20	70	65	35	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this seventeenth day of April, 1875.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIPPEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap19

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 10 Carondelet Street.
(Removed from No. 15 St. Charles street).
mh6 3m

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Senate warrants numbered as follows:
On Philip Perrin, drawn to the order of E. F. Herwig—No. 2346 for $100, No 2347 for $100, No. 2348 for $100, No. 2349 for $100, No. 2350 for $50, No. 2351 for $40; total $490.
On P. S. Beeuhel drawn and indorsed by him—No. 2336 for $200, No. 2346 for $200; total $400.
Also, about $1000 in warrants on the contingent fund drawn to the order of E. F. Herwig, and not indorsed by him.
Payment on the above having been stopped, a liberal reward will be paid for the return of them to E. F. HERWIG,
Chairman Committee on Supervising and Auditing the Expenses of the Senate. mh14

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

City Taxes and Licenses of 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, April 17, 1875.

THE LIST OF DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS FOR 1875 is being prepared for publication, and interest will be charged after the thirtieth of April instant. The allowance of two per cent discount will be continued until that date.

Delinquent licenses of 1875 are being put in process of collection and will entail additional costs if not immediately paid. The discount of three per cent, still allowed on payment of licenses of 1875, will be discontinued on the thirtieth of April, 1875.
ap18 1d ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS AND SHIP CHANDLERY FOR UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, April 12, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until twelve o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875, for supplying Rations and Ship Chandlery for the use of crews and vessels of the United States revenue marine service in this collection district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application to this office. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
P. F. HERWIG,
ap12 eod ct Special Deputy Collector.

PROPOSALS.

MATORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 16, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE OF city property situated in the parish of St. Bernard and known as the CITY POWDER HOUSE property, will be received by me, at this office, in accordance with ordinance No. 5041, Administration series, and specifications on file in the office of the Administrator of Police until twelve o'clock M. SATURDAY, April 24, 1875.
an17 5t CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

NOTICE.

United States Internal Revenue Special Taxes, May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED States, sections 3232, 3247, 3248 and 3229 require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1,