

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 3, 1875.

They are all Congressmen as yet.

A translation of blood has put new life into General Blair.

Robert Gordon, of Cincinnati, is worth \$60,000, and he is a black man.

Every man should tell his own story; he can tell it better than his neighbor.

Boodreau's great drama of the Catalina has been torn in pieces by the press.

Dresses that were not turned last spring can be turned to good advantage this spring.

The noble rod man of Florida is but a remnant. His squaws have come to equal.

Intemperance is a bar to reflection. Men might do better if they had a sober second thought.

The Association Leader announces Louis A. Wiltz, of New Orleans, as its choice for a governor.

A man by the name of Jones will be stage manager at the Varieties Theatre next season.

Historians now positively assert that Eve was a little woman. Well, she made a big fuss.

It is reported that General Baldy Smith will be appointed police commissioner of New York.

The Scotchman proposes to erect a monument to the memory of Thomas Campbell, the poet.

Among the industrial classes of Waterloo, New York, is reported sixty waiting maids. What are they waiting for?

Tilton often complained of the fare he received at his own table, and frequently dined out to get brain food.

If a husband invites a friend home to dinner without warning the good wife puts more water in the soup and does not complain.

Insurance will not pay the loss of Mrs. Swissham's house by fire she will invent a new style of house to hang from the shoulders.

The American Edisons will excite much attention in Dublin. The Lord Mayor of London will go out to see them and make sure they are not Fopians.

All fashionable young ladies want to be married by the Cardinal now. By splicing the perquisites of the cardinal's office will yield a handsome income.

The Democrats of St. Louis have nominated Brewster for their candidate for mayor. It is something they had not been in the habit of taking.

A new magazine has been started called the "American Checker Player." It is to take the place of the "Popular Science Monthly," in many circles.

Corinthus Lovell once saved little Char. Lotte Cushman from being drowned; but he never could have known that she would not make her last appearance.

The Graphic speaks of Ben DeBar as the Burton of the South, and as the authority of an actress not particular as to words, says, "He penures better than any manager of the time."

Make groom there! A couple of young men who acted as seconds at a wedding object to being called groomsmen. There are stable reasons why the word groom should not be thus used. A man may marry and yet not make a horse of himself.

A country editor speaks of "the cornucopia that have been flucking about the State House, bustling like bees around the Governor's ears over such reconstruction dawp." As if it is natural for the cornucopia bird to be buzzing, it is evident the writer meant "buzzarding."

The police of Paris have suppressed the street speculators in theatre tickets. New Orleans is entirely free from such a pest. Here people purchase their tickets at the box office, first making sure there will be some one else in the house to keep them company during the performance of the evening.

And now Julia Ward explains how she wrote her centennial hymn "Our fathers met at break of dawn." Of this the printers made at break of dawn. "Our fathers met at break of dawn." "Our fathers met to break her down."

The publishers have favored us with a map of New Orleans as it was in 1778, when the city was a little fortified town within the space bounded by Canal, Rampart and Barracks streets and the river. The map was drawn by Alexander DeBruin, of the city, and printed by H. Wehrmann, No. 30 Exchange alley. It is well worthy of preservation as a historical relic of yore.

The Baltimore American says: "The New York Assembly has agreed to a bill reducing the canal tolls. There is much rejoicing among the grain merchants of New York, notwithstanding the fact of the passage of the bill by the Senate is considered doubtful. In any event, however, it is given out that Commodore Vanderbilt intends to carry grain and lumber cheaper than the cheapest rates of the canal, whatever they may be, so the friends of cheap transportation have a prospect ahead."

On Friday next the firm of Brashear will be paid, headed by Jaeger's silver cent band. The first department of Brashear consists of Brashear Fire Company No. 1, and Charles Morgan Hook and Ladder No. 1. "The procession will form on Railroad avenue, north side, with head of column resting on Front street." The route will be on the principal streets, as follows: Front, Greenwood, Third, Railroad avenue, Duke, Fourth, Federal avenue, Union, to First street, and town hall. It has been resolved by the board of delegates "that the line shall be unbroken during the march, and no invitations accepted to enter houses for refreshments or presentations." As soon as the fire company and the hook and ladder company have formed, "the marshals will report to the grand marshal. The lines being complete, three guns will be fired as a signal that the procession has moved."

THEY WATE THE CENTENAL.

We can well understand how men really republicans could have raised the federal government upon the theory that the States were sovereign and independent, and so entitled to the right of separate self-government. It is historical fact that such men vindicated the war of secession upon the principle that they wished a still more perfect Union. The State papers of those men were replete with the ode of a representative government, and we may assume that if any one had proposed to them to improve his holiness the Pope to drive them of their political imperfections, or to accept their secession to the Papal States, or to have solicited England, to send a Gueph, France a Bourbon, or Spain an Alfonso to take charge of the political doctrine of the South; to see, in its sincere repentance and its pledge never again to depart from the allegiance due to the living viceregent of God on earth, we do the justice to all Americans to believe that such a proposal would have dissolved the Confederate Congress and disbanded the Confederate army. There were hundreds who quit the South and plunged into the pleasures of Paris or the profits of Nassau. But neither the vicious delights of Paris nor the golden gains of the blockade were approved by the soldiers of the Confederacy. The abuse of republican government has been in good part the work of these abounding patriots, who despise their own country and its government, and worship the rank and the style of the kings and priests of Europe. For such men to call themselves Democrats is a shameful mockery. While, therefore, we regard with supreme contempt those imported patriots who have run away from the oppressions of Europe to defame the institutions of America, we look with infinitely greater regret upon those degenerate Americans who, for a mere party purpose, contrast the condition of this country with that of Europe, to the manifest advantage of the kings and priests. Our neighbors of the Bulletin make contemptuous reference to the centennial exposition. Its special complaint is that this is the most "outrageously taxed community in the civilized world." It estimates the taxes paid by the people of the United States, and sneers at the idea that this is the "best government the world ever saw." It pursues this subject, and compares the condition of the people of England, France and Germany, and proves triumphantly that we of the United States pay nearly double the amount of taxes which the "down-trodden" subjects of the European monarchies are required to pay. It then quotes a "humorous" description of British taxation, and claims that is a liberal truth as to the United States. We can tell the Bulletin that this description of the tyranny of taxation was intended and used by the British satirist as truth, and not as the British Punch which has treated it, as a jocose travesty of popular complaint.

We can not, of course, tell on which side of the Atlantic or on which side of the Whig or Tory question which enlisted our fathers against the right of British taxation were the ancestors of the Bulletin man. We trust such disparagement of a republican government springs from the desire to get the control of it, and not to destroy it, but the Bulletin forgets two important facts. 1. That the American people tax themselves, while the European governments are taxed by governments in which the people have no representation. 2. The happy subjects of those blessed governments, emigrate from the kings and priests of Europe to find homes for themselves and posterity in republican America. When we come to analyze the taxation of the republic it is comprised in great part of the cost of a cruel war. Of this we will say no more than that republicanism is not responsible for this mode of adjusting political differences. Those who read the history of the kings and popes, know that strife, far more prolonged, cost, far more oppressive, death, exile and confiscation, far in excess of anything that America has ever known, have desolated Italy, France, Germany, England. That those blessed kings and priests who have driven their despised and degraded people from their native homes, to build up freedom in the American wilderness. Whatever may be the debt or taxes of America, they are imposed by the people. They can be relieved or repealed by the people. That this republic has lived a century may be a cause of much discontent to despots, or to those too ignorant of the evils of despotism to value the blessings it has secured. There is scarcely a dynasty in Europe that is as old as this republic. It has survived the Sarmats, the Bourbons, and forty or fifty little Gerolotsteins of Germany. It has digested all the ignorance and indigence that Europe could pour out upon our free lands. The republic of the United States is not only among the oldest but the most prosperous and powerful of nations, and nothing that the political malcontents here or in Europe can say or do is likely to check the onward progress or protection of our institutions.

IMPORTED PATRIOTS.

We can not admit that persons who have been bred and born in Europe, and under the monarchy or anarchy which prevails there, can with any moral propriety condemn and abuse the government and institutions of republican America. These opinions are, of course, of no consequence, and like the defamations of any thing good, may be passed with indifference. It often occurs to us that those men who condemn the ferocious politics of blood and petroleum which have dishonored and enslaved France, should have remained in their own country to reform these infamous abuses. Those Irishmen who denounce the oppression which England has imposed upon Ireland, would, it seems to us, have found a fairer field for their love of liberty in devoting their powers and their lives to the relief of their own people. Yet these imported patriots quit the country in which their efforts might

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No man who is the only republican in the world to defame its government, and to see the same of his neighbors. It is a Frenchman in Paris or an Irishman in Kilkenny should speak or write of the governments of England or France as these abounding patriots speak of the republican government and institutions of America in America, the one would be sent to the penal settlement from which Rochefort has escaped, and the other to that from which John Mitchell emigrated to America. Do we object to this? Not at all. The institutions of freedom were provided by native born Americans and sustained by the millions who have come from Europe to sustain the republic. If this constitution and these institutions can not stand the challenges of Gallic ignorance or Hibernian discontent let them go, and let the Communism, anarchy, hierarchy and despotism of Europe succeed. We have no evidence that this persistent abuse and defamation of the Republican government and the principles of the Republican party is conducted at the instigation and in the interests of European priests and monarchs. We trust it is the mere vanity of ignorance—the timidity which withdraws from the fear of imprisonment or exile, and seeks a land whose laws are not just and so liberal that any man may make a fool of himself by prating of anything here or hereafter. *Deus fecit nos—God gave us the freedom, not should we deny ever to people who can not speak the language of the country, the inalienable privilege of abusing everything American, and then taking shelter from any consequences under the flag of a foreign country. We would guarantee them this right; we would resist with arms any attempt to restrict or deprive these imported patriots of the privilege of making fools of themselves in any manner or in any language they choose.*

THE TAX REVISERS' BILL.

Delegations of gentlemen, belonging to the famous organization of tax revisers, were dancing attendance upon Governor Kellogg yesterday, and bringing to bear upon his excellency all their soft talk and blandishments to induce him to affix his signature to the bill providing for the receipt of warrants, bonds and scrip for back taxes due the State. Men owing their pockets of thousands of unpaid taxes, and whose last public appearance was at the head of armed gangs of White Leaguers, bent upon wiping the "odious Radical usurpation" out of existence, were haunting the Governor's parlor with the persistence of chronic office-seekers in the interest of this, their pet scheme. So far, however, Republicans, good citizens and honest taxpayers can congratulate themselves that the plausible pleas and soft sophistries of the tax defaulter's ring have made no impression upon the mind of his excellency.

It is not a secret to him that these men now craving his favor are the most bitter and unscrupulous enemies of him and his administration; that they represent, although much wealth, an insignificant minority of the people or property owners of the State; that a concession to their demands would be to the prejudice of every poor but honest taxpayer in the community. Should this bill become a law, those who have paid their taxes all along would be forced to see the mistake they had made, and would never be caught again committing such an indiscretion. In the meantime, there would be no funds in the treasury for any purpose till after the election in 1876, when the Democrats hope to add the other departments to their conquests. There is a good deal of wooden horse in the tax revisers' bill, but he who keeps the gates of our Troy is well advised and vigilant. It looks as though the nondescript stands a poor chance of getting in, notwithstanding it has such "highly respectable" sponsors.

THE COMING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On the fifteenth of this month, Judge Edwards Pierpont, of New York city, will run down to Washington, and assume the place in the President's Cabinet now held by Attorney General Williams. The change of a Cabinet officer is an event which never fails to set the opposition press to chattering and gossiping, like a lot of old maids over the wedding of a mutual acquaintance. We already have a premonition of what Mr. Pierpont has to experience. He will be ushered into office amid the plaudits of hired Bohemians, who know nothing about him, of course. During the period of the honeymoon in store for him he will be written down for every good thing in which Mr. Williams is, of course, sadly deficient, and extolled for what the Democracy would have him be, rather than what he really is. One journal has already committed him in deadly hostility to the force bill which Judge Kelley regrettably voted for. The remarkable puzzle of this opposition is that it puzzles the astute discoverer to fathom the President's motive for appointing a man so diametrically opposed to the policy of his predecessor. It either denotes a change of policy toward the South on the part of the President, or a determination to convert Mr. Pierpont to a policy he is now credited with opposing. As the foolish little sheet which attempted to lift this heavy subject staggered and fell under its weight, admitting its inability to answer its own questions, we leave it where it is, with the remark that it is very important to anybody whether it ever finds out or not.

Judge Pierpont has been called to Washington to be Attorney General, not President, so that all the Democratic faction and palaver is not likely to do them any good.

The M. D.'s who signed the address to the Board of Health have provoked considerable hostile criticism. Some of the least charitable of their critics hint that they ought to have got their partners, the undertakers, to subscribe to their opinions about the inadequacy of quarantine to protect the city from yellow fever. We regard this criticism as unjust. The doc-

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ment did not go so far as to say that a perfect quarantine would afford no protection against the disease. It is in this city who have any reputation who would boast of it by making such an imprudent assertion. Though the majority of the young practitioners, who have never yet fished their maiden laquea in a yellow fever patient's arm, may look upon anything that discourages business with disfavor, they do not like to make a very bold stand about it, and the older and more experienced know it will not do to attempt to resist quarantine.

We, therefore, take the charitable view of the case, and attribute the dissemination of the doctors with the present quarantine system to the fact that it has not been rigidly observed. Let improvement in this respect be carried to that extent that the student who fledged yesterday may die of old age before he ever sees a case of imported yellow fever.

DIED.

AMES—410 P. M., May 2, 1875, of scarlet fever, EDWARD CHARLES AMES, aged nine years, son of G. P. Ames and Jennie J. Ames.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) day, at 4 P. M., from their residence, No. 361 St. Charles street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NOTICE.

BEARD OF LEGISLATION. In the Board of Legislation, New Orleans, May 1, 1875.

The destruction of old State bonds and other State securities which have been found, canceled and accounted for, is hereby notified.

It is the order of the Board of Legislation, that the following securities, to-wit: Eight of No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on Wednesday, May 13, 1875, at 12 M.

By order of the Board, P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Office Board of School Directors, No. 29 Burgundy street, New Orleans, May 1, 1875.

The teachers of the public schools will be paid their salaries for the month of February, 1875, Wednesday, May 5, at 3 P. M., at the City Hall.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary Board of Directors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Office Board of School Directors, No. 29 Burgundy street, New Orleans, May 1, 1875.

On account of the delay in the arrival of the steamer Hannover having aboard our YERBEE GOODS,

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE CHINA PALACE.

Will not take place until Monday, May 10, at 10 A. M.

In the meantime the stock of CHINA, GLASS, WARE, CROCKERY, etc., at 174.

Will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS to avoid the danger and trouble of removal.

my 2t NAVRA & OFFNER.

NOTICE.

Office State Registrar, No. 100 St. Charles street, New Orleans, May 1, 1875.

All citizens and residents of Louisiana are requested to give all possible aid to the officers employed in taking the census, and to report to this office any delinquency on the part of such officers in the performance of their duties.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar, has been appointed a public writer, and will be happy to receive orders for any kind of legal writing, such as contracts, mortgages, leases, etc., and will be happy to receive orders for any kind of legal writing, such as contracts, mortgages, leases, etc.

Apply confidentially to THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 73 Commercial place.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters.

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company has been organized, and will be happy to receive orders for any kind of legal writing, such as contracts, mortgages, leases, etc.

Apply confidentially to THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 73 Commercial place.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTAIN AMOUNT of gold notes, drawn by Dr. Octave Aumont, on the style of the Bank of Louisiana, No. 100 St. Charles street, New Orleans, May 1, 1875.

Apply confidentially to THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 73 Commercial place.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING PURCHASES OF REAL ESTATE, made by the State of Louisiana, under the authority of the State Treasurer, are hereby notified.

Apply confidentially to THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 73 Commercial place.

NOTICE.

M. W. PIPPI being associated in business with the style of M. W. PIPPI & CO., and date will be HEATH, PIPPI & LARA.

Respectfully, HEATH & LARA.

Referring to the above, we beg to express to our patrons our grateful appreciation of their past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Our stock is large and carefully selected, and comprises FURNITURE, GOLD, SILVER, CRYSTAL, GLASS, CHINA, AND ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF THE GRAYLAND WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1382.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the Estate of the Grayland Western Insurance Company of New Orleans.

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AUCTION SALES.

BY ROY & O'CONNOR—NICHOLS & J. D. ROY, Auctioneers—No. 17 Exchange street, New Orleans, May 2, 1875.

ANGELA MARIE TIEBER, WIFE OF LAURENT BOBET, AT AS VS. CLAUDE TIEBER, TESTAMENTARY EXECUTOR OF THE SUCCESSORS OF SOPHIE ELVA WITTE, DECEASED WIFE OF CLAUDE TIEBER, AND THE SAID CLAUDE TIEBER, ADMORSTRATORS.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 3620.

BY S. CHEVALIER, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE of the Court of Orleans and Bienville street, New Orleans, May 2, 1875.

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