New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 10, 1875.

A national ode—The public debt.

No lady can appear perfectly unruffled.

This being taken up by a balloon is all gas.

Riflemen should be good men, having good aims.

Being threadbare is a terrible bear to a proud man.

Flirts are the sort of people who like a seaside resort.

Toast to a writing master—May you live long and flourish.

The Astor Library in New York now contains over 150,000 volumes.

The weather is favorable towards earning one's bread by brow sweat.

Scientific men think the great Sahara desert can be successfully irrigated.

On Sunday nights Gilmore plays sacred music at his beer garden concerts.

Surf bathing is practiced more extensively at Long Branch than in Russia.

A gushing individual has discovered that we are having "a very pretty weather."

When a man's breath is liable to fail him he should eat onions and make it strong.

No one knows what becomes of all the poetry and pins scattered about the world.

The teachers of our public schools will be paid for April on Tuesday next, at the City Hall.

Duluth, the City of the Future, has a population of 2900, having lost 2000 since 1872.

"If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out." If thy pastor gets in a tight place, raise his salary.

The Sons of Temperance would be more united, as a matter of course, if they had fewer divisions.

The Cambridge professor's new poem is a Longfellow, occupying four pages in *Harper's Magazine*.

The Pensacola *Gazette* thinks New Orleans and European steamers would do well to take fuel at Pensa-coal-hee.

The issue of a paper in Texas was prevented one week by the falling of a brick due in the printing office.

The *Artisan* says: "What is the use of working yourself to death to get a living?" The caution is a timely one.

Mrs. Bowers has concluded, as the public said years ago, that she needs a new play, and she has purchased "Rose Michel."

Tennyson called a lady "Airy, fairy Lilian." Many years before she became the mother of seven happy children.

Feather fans, feather parasols, and feather hats are now fashionable. The ladies will soon all be in full feather.

The Citizens' Savings Bank, at Grunewald Hall, has published a neat little book which solves the question of "How to get rich!"

Many large establishments in New York employ their own book agents. This saves the time of clerks and temper of proprietors.

A mosquito, buzzing round where a young lady was singing, "Come to me in beautiful dreams," said he would provided there was no ban.

Lieutenant A. W. Greeley, Fifth Cavalry, has been assigned to duty in charge of the construction of the military telegraph lines in Texas and New Mexico.

It appears that Charles Nordhoff's early life was spent in Massachusetts, which accounts for the fact that he has for many years been Cape Codding the public.

George W. Dillard, who established the Shreveport *Southwestern* newspaper over twenty years ago, died at his home in Shreveport on the seventh instant.

"Budding Love" is the title of a piece of music for mazourka dancing, published by Philip Werlein, No. 80 Baronne street. No family should be without "Budding Love."

The Variety Dramatic Club will give its next complimentary performance at the Academy of Music on the twentieth instant, when will be performed the drama of the "Golden Farmer."

The Minden *Democrat* says: "Our friend Thomas J. Talton has not forgotten that we love something good to drink. He has sent us a jug of apple cider." Cider presented at this season of the year, just before new apples come, should be approached very cautiously.

Mr. E. B. Wheelock, president of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, by advertisement published elsewhere, invites proposals for grading, grubbing and clearing a roadway from Alexandria to Natchitoches; also for cypress crossties. This looks like business.

The insinuations of a Latin maxim trouble Bates greatly. He rejects "*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.*" He says: "Now I 'clare 'fore angels I think a person may be false in—you know"—here Bates winked confidentially with his mourning eye—"and yet be perfectly 'spectable in an omnibus."

The St. Thomas Episcopal (colored) Church will hold divine service this evening in the Sunday school building on Calliope, between Prytania and St. Charles streets, at half past seven o'clock, when the Rev. S. Burford, of Calvary Church, will preach for the congregation.

There has been some talk in other years of building a monument for George Washington. A society was formed for the purpose, which society planted a cornerstone and waited for the monument to grow. We can tell all nations at the centennial that we intend to have the monument finished before the next meeting in 1976, and our visitors may pass round the hat in Philadelphia. Money enough has been contributed, but somehow it did not get where it would do the most good. To be sure the memory of Washington is cherished in all grateful hearts, but there are those who have no grateful hearts, and for such a monument would be useful.

CITY LIQUIDATION CONSIDERED.

If the city has announced its inability to meet its corporate obligations, no appeal to "the forbearance of its creditors" can be expected to relieve its embarrassments or comply with its duties. The people of Louisiana living within the city limits must be protected. They must have schools, police, water, protection from fire and from disease. The Council can not abdicate or stand still, and no plan of relief which requires the consent or co-operation of others can be adequate to the emergency. We will consider a suggestion for the termination of present debt obligations by giving up to the public creditor all the corporate property subject to his debt. We deny that any power to compel further taxation of the people or their property for that purpose exists anywhere.

If we grant that the city is bound for its debt to the extent of its property, then let the Administrators do precisely what any other insolvent debtor may do. Let the city go into the liquidation of its debt by the application of its assets.

The Common Council should give formal notice to its creditors of its inability to meet its obligations, and request them to accept a confession of judgment for their several debts. If this involve too large an amount of costs, then let the city offer a mortgage of all corporate property and classify all its creditors, either on an agreed schedule or otherwise, with specific conditions of sale, the creditors to be paid from the sales rateably as to amount or otherwise. We suppose that by this or other practical means the city surrenders or subjects its assets for its debt. Of what do these assets consist? Of all the real property and of all the present or back debt due the city. There would be a reservation of certain property exempt from taxation, and certain franchises we contend are not a subject of sale beyond the term or amounts for which they may have been granted by the corporation. Deducting then all the property not within the liability of the city for payment of the public debt, the rest would be on sale.

Admit the utmost value of this schedule so surrendered, and it would not pay ten per cent on the public debt, and as the purchasing creditor can not well carry the property away, the city might repurchase whatever portion it needed.

This is "the pound of flesh." Let the public creditor take it. But beyond that hair line Shylock can not go. *The right of taxation is not an asset of the city.* It was no part of the contract that the city should levy a given tax; and, if it were, the contract is forfeited by the inability of the city to comply with it. Why? Because the city is not a sovereign, and can impose no tax unless authorized or commanded by the State to impose and collect such a tax. If then the city says to the public creditor, "Take all my property, and surrender my bonds," and the creditor refuses, what next? The State may, undoubtedly, say that the citizens of New Orleans, whom it has just said were unable to pay their part of the State debt, shall pay the whole of their own debt. The public creditor may undoubtedly command through the courts the enforcement of the present taxes, but no power exists to command a State to levy even a municipal tax to make good a municipal contract. On the other hand, the State may repeal the law separating the city taxes and assigning them in specified sums to specified purposes. The State may, at the request of its citizens, reduce the corporate taxes on the property and business of those who live within municipal jurisdiction to such rate as it may seem proper for the maintenance of that municipal government. It will be said the public creditor may arrest these revenues *in transitu* if he can get there first; but they would be insignificant in proportion to his demands, and might be so vested to special uses as to be sacred from a restraining order. Do we teach repudiation? Not at all. We contend that the public creditor trusted the city upon the faith of her assets, and that while public faith may have been an item to surrender in a schedule of assets, the power to enforce a tax on the people to meet these obligations was not an asset in the hands of the city, and so can not be surrendered. We affirm this because the people do not belong to the corporation, nor has the corporation any power to tax them. The people have a right to say, through their representatives in the whole State, what rate of taxes they will pay, upon what subjects the taxes shall be imposed, and to what purposes the taxes shall be applied. We deny that the city can be compelled by mandamus even to propose a rate of taxes for a specified purpose.

We wish the Common Council to take these suggestions into consideration. Let it be examined whether the public creditor can demand anything more than what is in sight, and whether a power exists anywhere to compel the imposition of taxes upon the people beyond their ability to bear, or their own disposition to submit. Let us sell out, pay out and get out; let us surrender the visible corporate assets on our own account and leave to the posterity of payers to decide for themselves whether they choose to slip upon their wrists the manacles of which we shall have relieved them. Let us have a resolution of inquiry introduced into the Council, and discussed under the best legal lights. We will then know what are the rights of the public creditor, and what the correlative rights of the citizens.

A NEW CHAMPION.

We had not supposed the Property Holders' Association stood in need of any additional defenders. The *Times*, however, seems to think so, and enters the list with its lance in seat, and makes a violent rush at the REPUBLICAN. It says:

The REPUBLICAN labors strenously to prove that property holders should not resist the payment of taxes—at least, that is what it says.

We have charged, upon our construction of the resolutions adopted by the Property Holders' Association, that it was opposed to the payment of taxes. Long before our super-Southern neighbors had arrived to fumigate and disinfect for decent use the journal which they now navigate, the doctrine was openly advocated, in print and speech, that the taxes were, as the *Times* prints it, "exhorbitant," and wholly without consideration. It was recommended that the taxpayers should not contribute to the support of a "usurpation;" and a qualification of this advice was made by one anti-Republican journal, that inasmuch as the city was under control of a Democratic administration, some payment of city taxes would be allowable to sustain that exemplary institution. This refusal to pay taxes has resulted in the large amount of back taxes now due.

The REPUBLICAN has never objected to a man or an association who took legal measures to test the legality of a tax. On the contrary the Republican party has enacted laws for the legal scrutiny of every obligation of the government. It has resulted in the relief of the treasury from many false and fraudulent claims and has avoided the difference between fifty-three million dollars of apparent obligations and fifteen million dollars, the present debt of the State. It can not then be said the REPUBLICAN condemns the Property Holders' Association because it inquires into the legality of the taxes. We condemn it because, according to our belief, derived from its own avowals, that the association refuses payment of all taxes. We have condemned the argument made on behalf of the association that because a public debt was in the opinion of the citizen without consideration, the citizen was thereby exonerated from a moral obligation to pay a tax for its liquidation. We have justified this position by authorities which the *Times* chooses to deride. We have said the sovereign has a right to take the property of the citizen and to place the person of the citizen in the imminent and deadly breach of battle. Such is the eminent domain possessed by the sovereign people as well as by the sovereign prince. We specified the limitation imposed on this power by the people of the States and of the Union. It is found in the constitutions, and protects persons and property from that unlimited sovereignty which is despotism. We but restate what we had written before. The right of the States to command the property or person of the citizen is then to be tested by the tribunals appointed by the constitution. The legality of a tax can not be rightfully decided on the allegation of the citizen that the tax is "exhorbitant," and upon his determination to evade or nullify the law by combined resistance. This has been decided in the Pennsylvania whisky insurrection. The *Times* says:

No government in the civilized world has the right to lay exhorbitant taxes for the support of organs and superfluous officials.

The government, subject to the limitations stated, the adjudications of the courts and the construction of the Legislature, can impose a tax for any purpose. It is said:

The right to levy a tax of two or three per cent does not imply the right to exact ten per cent.

If the principle laid down be correct, the government has the same right to levy an indirect tax of forty per cent on iron imported that it has for the smallest rate imposed. If the *Times'* doctrine be correct, the federal tax on whisky would stand repealed *ipso facto*, as to the excess above "two or three per cent." The dissertation concludes with this inquiry:

But suppose this limit of power is not recognized by the Legislature? Must the people, then, pay whatever ruinous rate the Legislature authorizes or permits? The organ says, yes.

The two or three per cent limitation of power laid down by this jurist must be judged by the courts or the Legislature. The people are represented in the Legislature and bound by their constitutional tribunals. The people must pay whatever rate of tax their Legislature imposes upon them, and which the courts may adjudge to be constitutional. The *Times* says the association denies this obligation. It thus confirms our interpretation of the position occupied by the association. It is the doctrine we have opposed. Let us hear what the *Times* thinks of the obligation of the people to obey their own law and their own courts.

We repeat our approval of every legal test to every obligation, State and city. We wish to see taxation equal. We have no wish or interest in the collection of an illegal tax, and still less in the oppression of the smaller taxpayers. We have but argued a principle of political obligation upon every citizen to obey the laws of his country, good or bad, as he may think them. We do not like to see a doctrine advocated by which one man may avoid payment of taxes on a block of buildings, because he says the taxes are "exhorbitant," and another may escape the gallows or the penitentiary by simply pleading that he denies the right of capital punishment, in the one case, and the right of property in the other.

MISSISSIPPI MADNESS.

During Jefferson Davis' late triumphal political and agricultural tour through Texas he remarked, "In Mississippi the negro majority is so large that I despair of ever seeing that State redeemed." Looking upon Democracy as his redeemer, Mr. Davis knew it could not live in Mississippi by fair voting. As for him he is willing to accept a homestead in Texas, and let the inevitable alone. The color line politicians of Mississippi believe they can reduce the Republican majority by killing off Republicans. It is a cruel sort of logic for a civilized age; but it is the most common way of strengthening the Democratic party in the South. Hence we see Democrats in Vicksburg repairing to a fourth of July meeting and shooting men of the audience. The Republican majority was actually reduced that day three votes in the killed, and several hundred, prospectively, in the intimidated. That is the way the thing works. Now, if the Republicans could be gathered together every day until the next election, and the color line artillery men would each time come up as nobly as they did at Vicksburg, the assassination party must soon triumph, and even Jefferson Davis would not despair of his Redeemer. By the grace of God, and by killing niggers, there will be life in the old land yet.

Regarding the fourth of July outrage, a business man of Vicksburg said:

If our city had suffered a fire, by which she had lost half a million of dollars, it could not have been worse for her commercial prosperity than the events of last Monday.

The color line *Monitor* only partly agrees with him. As if in extenuation of the crime, it argues that the sheriff, clerk of court, and superintendent of education are corrupt officials. It says:

Upon these causes we must lay the responsibility of last Monday's happenings. If our business men bewail the injury to the trade of our city (which they may well do) they must look to the true causes which produced the sad effects which we now deplore. What then must we do? We must overthrow the foul administrations that engender these evils. We must rid ourselves of the cause if we expect to be rid of the effects. To this end we must, one and all, buckle on our armor and solemnly determine that, as we have the chance of victory in our hands this fall, we will, by God's help, do all that men can do to retrieve our fallen fortunes and to obtain a government for county and State which will secure to us peace and, with peace, prosperity. This we can do and this we must do. Will our business men who so forcibly see and feel the ill-effects of the causes we have pointed to, will they give their every aid to accomplish the good work of redemption?

And so the campaign opens. Business men are told that buckling on Democratic armor will revive business, when the opposite will be the effect. That the sheriff of Warren county is a colored man is not the reason why Vicksburg is a dead town commercially. The cause is in the repellant disposition of the citizens, and people and money keep at a respectful distance. Even if the State and county officials are as bad as represented to be they could not crush business, and the right remedy is not to kill them before a trial. Tweed and his followers have been called corrupt by New York Republicans, but the business of the city was not ruined. Who will dare to say that New Orleans is on the decline as a commercial city because she is ruled by Democrats? Vicksburg is Democratic under Mayor O'Leary and the administrators, and there Democratic riots are possible. The people complain of business depression, and they go to the unnecessary expense of killing Republicans. Will that bring them trade, or anything but disgrace? Suppose a man starts a family grocery on the corner, as all groceries are started. The proprietor sets down a good deal in his store and talks politics, hoping some day to be a great man and get in the council. When customers come in he will ask them how they are going to vote. The first customer is a red-nosed man and has his goods charged. He says he shall vote the Democratic ticket, and the grocer says, "All right. Take a drink." A cash customer comes in. He is a colored man, works for a living, and says he will vote the Republican ticket, and the grocer knocks him down. The grocer can not thrive upon such a plan of doing business. The sheriff follows pig-headed thriftlessness, and an empty demijohn, and the red-nosed man's account is turned in as the assets of the bankrupt merchant. The grocer believes the Radicals ruin his business, and he goes out and shoots a few Republicans merely as a business speculation in his neighborhood. Something of such an idiotic policy is being pursued by the Democrats of Mississippi. It will work nothing but destruction to those who lift their hands to murder, and to the community which tolerates such acts of lawlessness.

OUR CONNECTICUT CRECLES.

How long will it take to expiate the offense of a New England nativity? Pathologists say the human system changes entirely within a given time. The oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, the tissue and the iron, the silex and albumen that made a man sixty or seventy years ago have been absorbed, eliminated, cast out, and replaced by the nutriment and inhalations of our city, and we have a new creature, no more responsible for his past than a newspaper after a sheriff's sale and a new salutatory. How long it requires a carpet-bagger from New England to become one of the oldest and best depends, to a small extent, upon his success in accumulating some money to loan out, or some patronage to bestow. An alien may arrive and become a full citizen within four years; an immigrant from Vermont or New Hampshire will require four times that residence. Four lustrums, qualify them fully, and gives the immigrant a good send off and credentials in the next world into which he is about ready to enter.

But our friends of the *Picayune* are provoked with us because we noted some of the admitted attributes of the American people. It is especially vexed because these qualities were attributed to Yankees. Our neighbor need not express such indignation because Yankees are cited as enterprising people. They sometimes quit the barren knobs of their granite home and journey to the South. Here they so surpass the natives that there is scarcely an insurance office or a bank, a wholesale store or a printing office that can be run without them. They not uncommonly have the most chivalrous subordinates clerking and running errands, and doing other work for them.

So we find the diatribe against Yankees, written with a Yankee pen on Yankee paper and with Yankee ink, in a sanctum in which every surrounding article, including the writer himself, may have been put up in Yankeedom, is a brave assertion of independence. Why, the riflemen, whose admirable coolness so riles the *Picayune*, were scarcely New Englanders at all. Several of them were as we stated improved Irish, that is the descendants of Irish people born and reared in America. We make exactly the same application of our observation to those Texans who in a running fight killed so many Mexican hide-stealers. The same qualities precisely appear in these men as in the Gildersleeve party, and we assert that the institutions under which these men have been reared has given them more intelligence, and therefore more resources than their Mexican competitors. The *Pic.* can dispute this if it chooses, but we have no doubt it will not insist that Britishers can shoot better than men of Texas or Louisiana. If it has not enough nationality to maintain the superiority of their own race, it will have at least sectionalism enough to do so.

But the Yankees are scolded for fawning upon the little princeling who came touring around some years since. We can not repress the courtesy of any people. Ten times as many people would have gone to see the two-headed steer from Texas. Don't scold those poor Yankees who never had the resolution to quit their own country and come South. They knew no better than to stay in that cold country and crowd to see a royal snob who might have been their master, but that his obstinate old governor had attempted to enslave the ancestors of these visitors who stirred him up on exhibition. And Alexis. Did anybody happen to see the court paid to that scion of despotism when in New Orleans, the balls and parties, the British and Scotch cards sent up by the trayfull? What of the entertainment given to Aleck at the Jockey Club? Perhaps it will be as well to let the American people have a peep at the snobility, just to prejudice them against such abortions.

Dickens says that in the journey when he said so much against the United States which he had subsequently to take back before his lectures, and when he obtained in Illinois so much material for "Martin Chuzzlewit," that he had been so much worried by American curiosity at a stage tavern, that he ran up to his apartment, locked his door, threw himself on the bed of refuge. A few minutes after he was attracted by a noise near the window, and looking up saw a line of boys ascending a tree and seated like birds of observation on the branches. "Here he is Bill," exclaimed one of them, "come along and look at him." Allow Americans some excellence, good *Pic.* Do not bear too hard on the foible of the Yankee, because when caught very young, fed, feathered and rejuvenated on the substance of the South, he is a valuable adjunct to the Southern knight. He is indeed found indispensable to Southern development, for if the Yankee were canceled as a superfluous quantity, we verily believe the delta and the Deltarians would relapse into cotton wood and bayagoulas.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

The *Picayune*, in an article on Friday last, takes the occasion of Senator Morton's name being mentioned in connection with the approaching presidential canvass, to vent its spleen against that gentleman, in the true spirit of the virulent party which it represents. "The nomination of Morton," it says, "would unite the people of the South in harmonious union," and "would animate every white man, whether Democrat, Liberal, Conservative or Independent with genuine and heartfelt enthusiasm." It then pours forth a torrent of abusive epithets, calculated to display its familiarity with billingsgate, but not at all likely to affect the character of Mr. Morton, except to raise it in the estimation of those who consider the source whence the abuse springs. To strengthen a Republican statesman with the patriotic masses of the North, it is a decided advantage to be abused by the perverse, prejudiced, rantankerous, Confederate-Democratic press of the South. Even Democrats, who love their country more than their party, and desire the perpetuity of our national life, are capable of weighing such censure, and appreciating the malignity which dictates it.

To all such patriotic citizens, whether North or South, the question naturally arises, what has Senator Morton done to deserve this venemous hate? The reply is, simply his duty as a patriot and statesman, with enthusiasm, vigor and effect. During the war (a season we would willingly forget, if the side defeated therein would only let us do so) he was one of the most successful in his position of Governor, in sending out troops to defend the national cause. During the trying period which followed its close, he gave the weight of his talents and statesmanship to the aid of the government in the difficult task of reconstruction—a task rendered doubly difficult by the factious opposition of the very spirit still displayed by the Confederate-Democratic press and politicians, of which the *Picayune*, in this attack, assumes the position of spokesman.

If the nomination of Senator Morton should arouse against him the enthusiasm of the dissatisfied element dispersed throughout the various impotent factions mentioned by the *Picayune*, it would on the other side arouse the enthusiastic support not only of the Republican party, North and South, but of that "impartial" class which always "bets on the winning horse." For, whatever his enemies may bring forward against him, prejudice itself must admit that Mr. Morton is a strong and earnest character. His position on political questions is decided, and in whatever difficulties the country may yet be perplexed before perfect harmony and homogeniety between its sections is established, he might be confidently relied upon as the champion of the just and the right.

It is, however, rather too soon to discuss his pretensions in this character, nor do we propose to do so to the neglect of others equally eligible. We would simply warn the *Picayune* not to abuse any probable candidate for Republican suffrages, unless it wishes indirectly to give such candidate its aid; its abuse, being in reality a eulogy, efficacious in proportion to its venom.

WHY NOT?

It has been suggested that there should be at the great Centennial exhibition a special department devoted to the productions of female genius and female labor. The suggestion will doubtless be the parent of many witticisms from the frivolous, and serious opposition from the prejudiced. Nevertheless, if carried out, it would be a tolerably fair test of the woman's rights theory, so far as the claim of female competency in the various spheres of usefulness by which society is benefited, rests upon tangible proof.

At that great exhibition the whole world will be united to inspect the various evidences of the progress which this country has made during a century of national life. For nearly half that period there have been claims advanced, sometimes quietly, sometimes clamorously, by pioneer female reformers, speaking for their sex, to political and business equality with men. Such claims, if well founded, are susceptible of proof. Reformers are or should be representatives of the class whose interests they profess to support. The truth that one man discerns in the early dawn from the mountain top, will in time illumine the darkest dell in the valley; and if the women of this country are ready or nearly ready to compete with men in works of commercial value, they must necessarily be ready to bring forward fruits of such capacity in sufficient quantity to make a respectable show at our great national display. We therefore heartily second the suggestion, and say to the managers of the great work, give the women a chance. If they succeed in proving themselves artists, authors, scientists, mechanics, inventors, etc., they will have earned a right to take rank with men in the business world—a right which the large majority of them would hasten to abdicate. If they fail in this endeavor, the loss will be unimportant, for they will still remain what they now are, the solace of home and the ornament of society; the most tender, indulgent mothers, devoted though exacting wives, affectionate sisters, and self-sacrificing sweethearts; the most modest matrons, and, with a few exceptions, the daintiest, sprightliest, prettiest girls in the world; endowed with rights to the admiration, love, protection, support and unwavering fealty of man; rights which can not be abdicated, because bestowed by nature herself.

If a man is suspected of having the small-pox they will give him a wide berth on a steamboat.

MARRIED.

MORONEY—ROMAN—On Saturday, July 3, 1875, in St. Mary's Church, Carrollton, at the altar of our Lady of Lourdes, by the Rev. T. J. Abbott, C. M. THERESA, youngest daughter of Hon. J. J. Roman, to TIMOTHY MORONEY, of New Orleans.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, New Orleans, July 11, 1875.

Teachers are hereby notified that payment of salaries for the month of April, 1875, will be made at the City Hall on TUESDAY, thirteenth instant, at 1 P. M.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary.

jy11 2t

A CARD.

NOTICE.—Having applied to the Sixth District Court for a dissolution of the copartnership of BOSTICK & COHEN, I hereby notify and request persons indebted to the same not to pay at present.

E. H. BOSTICK, Member of Bostick & Cohen.

New Orleans, July 9, 1875.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1875.

WHEREAS, Mr. E. H. Bostick has seen fit to publish the above card, I respectfully beg to inform my friends and the public generally, that there was no necessity for Mr. Bostick applying to the court for a dissolution of our partnership, as I am prepared to prove by documents signed by the said Bostick, as well as by the testimony of many respectable merchants in this community, (whom I consulted,) that it was I, who, over six months ago, wanted a dissolution of our partnership.

But, though I have on several occasions tried, I have, in every instance, failed to get him to come to any kind of terms whatever.

In addition I would so fain leave to state that in consequence of the said Bostick having been confined to the "Louisiana Retreat" on account of temporary and apparent insanity, and the fact that his wife had applied to the Second District Court for his interdiction, upon consulting with my legal adviser, I was informed that her petition was fixed for hearing on the fourteenth day of this month, and that a judgment of interdiction would of itself cause a dissolution of our firm by operation of law.

I, therefore, took no further action, although I could, from documents in my possession, have published a dissolution since December 23, 1874, but for the welfare of our firm I refrained from doing so.

I now leave it to my friends and the public to judge for themselves.

Respectfully,

PHILIP A. COHEN, Member of firm of Bostick & Cohen.

jy11 3t2p

PROPOSALS.

New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

Sealed proposals for cash are invited and will be received up to August 1, at the Company's office, No. 38 Magazine street (under the St. James Hotel), for the following described work:

All the GRADUATION, GRUBBING and CLEARING between Alexandria and Natchitoches, Louisiana, sixty miles more or less. The work will average about three feet embankment, and for more than half the distance through open fields. Bids will be received for sections of five miles or for the whole distance. Also, CYPRESS CROSS TIES for the whole distance or for a section of one mile. The ties to be nine feet long, hewed on two parallel sides to a face of seven inches heart and seven inches thick. To be distributed over the line as will hereafter be directed by the chief engineer, at the rate of 2640 to the mile.

The company reserve the right to reject all bids.

E. B. WHEELOCK, President New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

jy11 eod td 2p

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 3, 1875.

WHEREAS, On the night of the ninth ultimo Otis Scott was barbarously murdered nine miles below Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche, State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, All efforts to arrest his murderer or murderers have failed.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Otis Scott.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and in the centennial year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

LUMBER CHEAP FOR CASH

AT THE ORLEANS PLANING MILL,

No. 229 Basin Street, Between Julia and Girod Streets.

1½ inch square edged flooring	$22 50
1¼ inch tongued and grooved flooring, merchantable	20 00
1¼ inch tongued and grooved flooring, clear face	17 00
1¼ inch tongued and grooved flooring, clear face	17 00
⅞ inch tongued and grooved ceiling, wide or narrow	13 00
¾ inch tongued and grooved ceiling, wide or narrow	13 00
Dressed weather boards, six or seven inch	16 00
Rough weather boards, six or seven inch	12 50
Dry dressed shelving	20 00
Base boards	20 00
Feather edge boards	16 00
Inch boards, merchantable	13 00

Parties desiring lumber would do well to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

jy1 1m* J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, who is an old and experienced writer, may be confidentially employed to prepare cards, notices, letters, inscriptions, memorials; also speeches, arguments, lectures, essays, poems. He will do all literary work.

References—Hon. M. Hahn, Page M. Baker, Esq., Hon. R. H. Marr.

THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 23 Commercial place.

je29

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 19, 1875.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a 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 officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days against each of said ports, this term of ten days to begin to count from the departure of the vessel quarantined from the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 30, 1875.

In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana this day received, the provisions of the foregoing proclamation are hereby extended to the port of Key West, Florida.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

jy1

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, No. 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, July 10, 1875.

THE EARTH CLOSETS FORMERLY USED IN the public schools of this city are offered for sale to the highest bidder.

Bids will be received at this office until the fifteenth instant.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary.

jy11 4t

PROPOSALS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 9, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY me at this office for building McDonogh School House No. 6, in the Sixth District, in accordance with resolution No. 3181, Administration series, and plans and specifications on file in this office, until MONDAY, August 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

The right to reject any and all proposals is expressly reserved. Payment in United States currency, out of McDonogh School fund. Security required for faithful performance of contract.

jy10 5t CHARLES J. LEDOUX, Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF CITY WATERWORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC Buildings, New Orleans, June 18, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned until August 10, 1875, at 12 M., for the lease of the city Waterworks and accompanying franchises in conformity with ordinance No. 3145, Administration series, adopted on the fifteenth of June, 1875. Parties desiring copies of the ordinance in pamphlet can be supplied by addressing

LEON BERTOLI, Administrator of Waterworks and Public Building, room No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana.

je18 td

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

United States vs. Steamboat Jennie, her Tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana, No. 10,875.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT JENNIE, her machinery, tackle, etc., now libeled by the United States for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of July, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, June 16, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

Je17 26 jy10 13

United States vs. Steamboat Olive.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,887.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT OLIVE, her tackle, etc., now libeled by the United States, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of July, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Olive should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, June 22, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

je23 26 jy11 13

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. S. Mendelsohn.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 4670.—By virtue of an order of court, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, July 22, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Lafayette warehouse, corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets, in this city, the following described property, viz.—

One hundred and seventy-one boxes Concentrated Lye, seven boxes Slack Lye, one hundred and eighty-three empty boxes, three casks Merchandise, five stands Machinery, one tierce Stone Coal, one tierce Tin, one Table with roller, one Barrel with some varnish, one Keg with some lead, two Drawers, one box Tin, one box Labels, one small Casting, one barrel Tar, three Benches, one lot Lumber, twenty-six boxes Tin, four Grate Bars, two Doors, one Lamp, stand, etc.; three Kettles, Rope, blocks and sling; one Truck, two Dippers, six pieces Pipe, Hammer, seven pieces Castings and one Shovel.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, July 10, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

jy11 13 17 22

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total premiums for the year ending April 30, 1875	$455,367 75
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	276,197
Fire, marine and river losses, $140,342 49; Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, etc. 73,705 53	214,054 22
Leaving, after paying ten per cent on capital stock, net profits	$62,133 12
Total assets	$610,301 51

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company that a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the fourteenth day of June next to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

Trustees.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel E. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	Adam Thompson,
Henry Abraham,	P. N. Strong,
Victor Meyer,	Joseph Bowling,
Edward J. Gay,	Andrew Stewart,
Simon Hernsheim,	George Martin,
Joseph B. Wolfe,	L. C. Jurey,
Edward Pilsbury,	George W. Sentell,
Frederick Camerden,	John M. Sandidge,
Simon Forcheimer,	R. B. Post,
John E. King,	J. L. Harris,
Joseph Stone,	Alfred Moulton,
Edward Nalle,	A. Levi.

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Metropolitan Police warrants are without a Louisiana recipient. and at 20 1 24 10 8 [illegible]