New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 12, 1872.

TO CINCINNATI DELEGATES.

Meeting on Monday.

A meeting of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention will be held at the Senate Chamber, Mechanics' Institute, to-morrow (Monday) at twelve o'clock M. Important business will be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.

L. T. DELASSIZE,
H. H. HARRIS,
ELBERT GANTT,
J. HASSINGER,
And others.

Black Crook at the Academy to-night.

Hernandez troupe in Black Crook at the Academy.

The useful, the beautiful, the ornamental and the fancy at the Exposition.

Messrs. Small & Co., coffee brokers, send us their weekly coffee statement.

A fire company has been organized at Carrollton, composed entirely of colored members.

In the machinery department of the Exposition all kinds of steam machinery is in full operation every evening.

The supplemental apportionment bill gives an additional member of the House of Representatives from Louisiana.

Miss Harriet Colfax, sister of the Vice President, is a light-keeper at Michigan City, at a salary of $520 a year.

These warm evenings can not be spent with more pleasure and profit combined than by attending the Exposition.

A much larger area is planted in corn this year, in the Teche region, than last year. The crop is now promising.

On Delachaise Green to-day there will be a game of base ball between the Lotta and the R. E. Lee clubs, at 3 P. M. sharp.

What's in a name? Doom is running for Governor of Nebraska, Looney for Congress, in Tennessee, and Hobby for Congress, in Texas.

Ladies, if you wish to know the origin of your costly silks go to the Chinese pagoda, Exposition building, and see the silk worms at work.

Senator Kellogg has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of the report of Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, from the committee on the levees of the Mississippi river.

Mr. W. H. Aymar, a New Orleans commission merchant, has a plantation in St. James parish with 800 acres in cultivation this year, 430 in cane and the balance in corn.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Mother Club will be held at their hall (Forrest's Church), corner of St. Mary and Fulton streets, next Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

The *Magnolia*, by Mme. A. M. C. Massena, has entered upon its second volume. It is ably conducted, and has become the official organ of several of the Liberal Republican clubs of this city. Success to it.

The Shakespeare Club will give their second entertainment at the Varieties Theatre to-morrow evening. The "Long Strike" will constitute the performance. We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company contemplates the early construction of a branch railroad from New Iberia, by way of Petite Anse or Avery's salt island, to Abbeville.

Sunday excursion to and from Carrollton by the ferry steamer Frances, of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad line. Only twenty-five cents each way, and the full enjoyment of cool breezes can be realized.

Mr. George W. Coombs, of St. John the Baptist parish, one of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after a trip to Chicago. He has our thanks for latest Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis papers.

Complimentary tickets have been received to the grand dress and mask ball of the French Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans at the Opera House next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the French subscription.

The corner stone of St. John's Episcopal Church, at the corner of Third and Annunciation streets, will be laid on Wednesday evening next, at six o'clock. The ceremonies will be performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Wilmer, of this diocese.

General F. J. Herron, Secretary of State, who was one of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention, returned yesterday to his duties at the State House. He was warmly welcomed by his many friends, and seems to have been physically benefited by his trip.

Mr. I. E. Lemaire, State tax collector of the Second District, notifies all parties interested that the law governing the collection of taxes will be rigidly enforced after the twentieth instant, and unpaid bills will be put into the hands of the Attorney General for collection.

The teachers and pupils of the Webster School invite a representative of the REPUBLICAN to be present at their annual picnic, to be given at the Oakland Course next Tuesday. The committee consists of Mary Bleakley, Mary Crawford, Alice Henning, Emily Dwyer, Amanda Benjamin and Mary Bosworth.

On Tuesday evening an entertainment will be given at the Varieties Theatre by the ladies of the Benevolent Association of Louisiana, to raise funds to complete the confederate tomb in Greenwood cemetery. The Varieties company, assisted by Miss Charlotte Thompson, will appear in "Victorine, or I'll Sleep On It."

Such of our readers as would like to get out of the city to-day, and go upon a short but really pleasant as well as cheap jaunt, should take the 7:30 train on the Pontchartrain railroad and go over to Mandeville, Madisonville or Covington, on that nice little steamer, the Camelia. This is a trip which can be made during the day at the very small expense of one dollar. One breath of the pure, sweet air of the piney woods is worth ten times the sum. Who will try it?

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

As the REPUBLICAN has made a somewhat lengthy statement of what is being done in Congress for the advancement of public education, it is just and proper to show what has been accomplished under the present State administration for the dissemination of knowledge among the people of the State of Louisiana.

In arranging to reinstate Louisiana in the federal Union in the manner prescribed by the reconstruction laws, the representatives of the people, chosen for that purpose, met in convention in 1868, and framed a State constitution. Article one hundred and thirty-five of that constitution provides that the General Assembly shall establish at least one free school in every parish throughout the State, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. The same article also makes it incumbent on the Legislature to see that all children of this State, between the ages of six and twenty-one, shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the State, in common (that is the exact language of the constitution), without distinction of race, color or previous condition. This article of the constitution further provides that there shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana. The constitution also declares that there shall be elected by the qualified voters of this State a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office four years; that his duties shall be prescribed by law; and that he shall have the supervision and general control of public schools throughout the State, at a salary of $5000 per annum. It is also stated in the constitution that the proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter (after the adoption of the constitution) be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose, which may hereafter be disposed of by the State, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the State may be entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with interest of the trust fund deposited with this State by the United States under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and the constitution makes it incumbent that this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

An ordinance attached to the constitution provided for the adoption of the constitution by the people, and the election of State, judicial, parish and municipal officers, for members of the General Assembly and members of Congress.

At this general election the present very efficient Superintendent of Public Education, Hon. Thomas W. Conway, was chosen to the position he now occupies. Under his supervision suitable school laws have been framed and adopted by the Legislature, and a system of public education inaugurated that has already produced astonishing results in the domain of public learning. Mr. Conway has toiled hard to secure for the people of the State this great blessing, and he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that notwithstanding his efforts to establish a free school system for the State, on the broad basis laid down by the constitution, have met with serious opposition, they have been crowned with much success.

In a letter addressed to Senator John Ray last winter, when the Legislature had under consideration another school bill, Mr. Conway said:

> Our school law is no longer an experiment. Our division superintendents have explored every parish in the State. They have met, and almost entirely removed, the opposition of an aristocratic class, who know that before the piercing light of popular education their domination over the colored race must cease forever. These superintendents have nobly braved the dangers of our climate—have gone through fevers almost as malignant as the foes of our public schools. If one or two have proved unfit for the great work intrusted to their care, it is far easier to exchange them for others more suitable than to again change the school law. We have this day in operation in this State more than 700 public schools. This is nearly six times as many as were ever in operation in any one year in the history of our State, and yet the amount of money apportioned for their support during the year has been less than half what was expended in 1859.
>
> The object of the new school law was to defeat the efficiency of the school system advocated by Mr. Conway, and this was attempted to be done on the plea of economy. Superintendence was deemed unnecessary by those who would defeat the broad and efficient school system advocated by the Superintendent of Public Education; and in answer to their arguments for adopting such a course, Mr. Conway very correctly and effectively observes in his letter to Senator Ray:
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> As well might we expect good cotton or sugar crops from a plantation without a suitable manager to plan and direct. The school superintendent is to his division what the manager is to the plantation. One is just as indispensable as the other.
>
> Under the very effective advice and management of Mr. Conway our State has more than seven hundred public schools established within its borders—nearly six times as many as ever before existed in the State. "And yet," in the language of Mr. Conway, "the amount of money apportioned for their support during the year has been less than half what was expended in 1859." This statement should be enough to satisfy the real friends of public education that Mr. Conway is much better than his enemies have represented him; and that under his economical management public education has made rapid advances in this State.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A paragraph in the *Citizens' Guard* claims that the three years of President Grant's administration has reduced the public debt over three hundred millions of dollars, and lessened the annual interest in the same period twenty-one millions of dollars. This at first blush would appear a very admirable showing, and a cause of congratulation to the country. But the *Guard* fails to state that this reduction has been procured through the channels provided under the laws of Congress previous to the election of the present executive. Personally, neither he or his financial minister contributed anything to the result, notwithstanding the people had a right to expect much from both. But for the extravagance of President Grant's administration much more than this would have been done.

By the process of extinction provided for the national debt, and which was in operation long before General Grant was thought of for the Presidency, it was estimated that at the end of the first decade the reduction would exceed $500,000,000. This includes not only the non-interest-bearing bonds, but those the interest upon which are paid for in coin and currency. But by the system of financiering adopted by the present administration, the gold-bearing bonds, which are much the largest part of the public debt, are still outstanding and untouched, while the main exertions of the administration have been directed to the partial extinguishment of the indebtedness, the interest of which is paid in currency.

This, no doubt, is the reason of President Grant's great popularity with European bond-holders. It can even offset the discouragement felt in the near approach of a foreign war. To them the burdens of American taxation are indifferent. They experience none of its disadvantages, while reaping the full measure of its benefits. It is seldom, in the history of nations, that all the energies of a great government are devoted to the exclusive interest of its foreign creditors; and when such is the case, it is not surprising that foreign influence will be exerted to perpetuate the power found in such singular accord with its wishes.

The aggregate of our national debt is now estimated to be $2,278,520,000. Of this $1,820,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the bonds, bear interest in gold, and are held almost exclusively by European capitalists. These facts, therefore, which are undeniable, establish the conclusion that, under President Grant's administration, the wealth and industry of the country are taxed to an almost unlimited extent for the exclusive use and benefit of foreigners. And what is still more singular, the administration organs have the effrontery to claim that a system so humiliating and injurious to our national credit is a claim upon our gratitude.

If this condition of things increases respect for the policy and administrative ability of our present rulers, we fail to perceive by what method of reasoning it is done. It should rather cause every patriotic citizen to blush with shame, and intensify the eagerness of the country to inaugurate a purer and wiser statesmanship in the administration of our national affairs.

A HARD CASE.

Colonel J. D. Rouse, counsel for the government, has filed against a number of citizens suits based upon the following petition:

Charles Case, receiver of the First National Bank of New Orleans vs. ——.

To the Honorable the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana:

The petition of Charles Case, a citizen of the State of Indiana, respectfully shows that the First National Bank of New Orleans, an association organized and incorporated under the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, suspended payment on the thirteenth day of May, 1867; that said bank, on the fourteenth day of May, 1867, failed to redeem its circulating notes upon demand made, and, thereupon, petitioner was duly appointed, commissioned and qualified as receiver of said bank under the provisions of said act.

That the assets and credits of said bank are wholly insufficient to pay its liabilities; that the Controller of the Currency has ascertained and decided that in order to pay the debts of the said bank, it is necessary to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders thereof, as provided by the twelfth section of said act of Congress, and has accordingly ordered and directed your petitioner, receiver as aforesaid, to enforce said liability against each and every stockholder of said bank, to the full amount of the par value of the shares of stock held or owned by him at the time of failure of said bank as aforesaid.

That five thousand shares of capital stock were issued by said association, each share being of the par value of one hundred dollars, and the whole amounting to five hundred thousand dollars.

That —— was, on the thirteenth day of May, 1867 (the date of the failure of said bank), the owner of —— shares of the capital stock of said bank, and became and is liable, and indebted to your petitioner, receiver as aforesaid, in the sum of —— dollars, with interest, as hereinafter prayed; for which he brings suit.

Petitioner alleges amicable demand of payment of said sum, and refusal thereof by defendant.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that said —— be cited to answer this demand, and condemned to pay your petitioner the aforesaid sum of —— with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from May 13, 1867, until paid, and costs of suit. And your petitioner prays for general relief.

J. D. ROUSE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

We can hardly conceive a more distressing case than this must prove to many of the parties involved. Section twelve of the currency act, above referred to, makes each stockholder liable for twice the amount of the par value of the shares standing in his name. Thus the victims of this great financial calamity—to give it no stronger designation—are compelled to lose, not only their original investment, but from their savings or since earned acquisitions, a sum equal to the face value of their stock is now to be wrested. Of course, the government officials or their law representatives are but doing their simple duty in the premises, but their action must give birth to bitter reflections upon those whose mismanagement caused such wide-spread loss, and, in many cases, absolute ruin.

One of the most notable cases connected with this unfortunate affair is that of our respected fellow citizen, Robert Watson, Esq. Never in the slightest degree was he connected with the bank management or its speculations; but just prior to the failure he, as a simple act of accommodation to a friend, permitted the use of his name, and the transfer on the books of three hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock. This friendly action has already cost him fifty thousand dollars of his hard earned fortune, and now suit is entered for thirty-five thousand more. With a strong desire that impartial justice should be dealt to all concerned, we can not help expressing the hope that Mr. Watson may in some way escape this new tribulation.

GREELEY OR GRANT.

The *Picayune* of this morning says: "The political situation daily becomes more interesting. The nomination of Greeley and Brown settled nothing." We desire to ask why is it, that it settles nothing? Does not the platform comprise everything the country needs? What is it that Democrats have been clamoring for ever since the war? Has it not been the re-establishment of the constitutional powers of the State governments—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority—the restoration of the government into the hands of civilians and statesmen and a general amnesty? Was the Cincinnati convention non-committal with reference to these sacramental matters? Has it not spoken out on these questions and left nothing to doubt? Yet we find the *Picayune* and a few other journals daily finding fault with the result of the deliberations of that convention. What is it such journals want? Certainly nothing more as to a declaration of political faith. Then it must be as to the candidates. The *Picayune* does not question the political virtue of the candidates, but nearly every issue groans with all the agonics of a rheumatic subject, and a general snarl upon its countenance seems to have supplanted that agreeable complacency which for many years won the admiration of its readers, and made it a standard of impartial opinions. If its present tone is to be regarded as the echo of the sentiment of the "aristocratic" Democratic leaders in the United States, it is plain that *one* thing *at least* has been settled by the Cincinnati convention, which is, that such journals as the *Picayune* are not to be satisfied with anything but their own dictation. No one ever supposed that the convention was called to nominate the *Picayune's* candidates. It was the general impression that patriots were called together to adopt conciliatory measures that would lead to the immediate establishment of fraternal relations between all sections of the country, and a simultaneous reinvigoration of the well-established principles of the constitution.

It *is settled* that the convention endeavored to accomplish these things, and it is also settled that if its efforts are to be finally defeated, the calamity will, to a very great extent, be chargeable to the *Picayune* and its persistent co-laborers in the congenial work of "finding or forging a fault." Mr. Greeley was, perhaps, *not* the choice of the people of Louisiana; but our delegates went to Cincinnati in no spirit of dictation, but, on the contrary, to meet with the enlightened and patriotic representatives of the other States, there to compare the merits of the different worthies whose names were before them; to survey the whole Campus Martius, and to adopt such a platform of principles; to put forth such candidates as, in its aggregated wisdom, were best calculated to restore the prosperity of the whole country.

Their labors have been satisfactory to the masses, and the result will show the fact. At all events, if Greeley and Brown are doomed to withdrawal or defeat, the merits of such a result will be due to such fault-finders as the *Picayune*. It may safely be said that if "the political situation daily becomes more interesting," it is because of the fact, every day made more palpable, that we are doomed to have Greeley or Grant at the head of affairs for the next four years. Let the *Picayune* and its coadjutors succeed in its policy of having a Democratic nomination, and General Grant need give himself no uneasiness about his re-election. This fact is *settled* in the minds of all who sympathize with the Cincinnati convention. It is *settled* that the *Picayune* must choose between Grant and Greeley, and let it be done.

THE RED RIVER MAIL SERVICE.

For some inexplicable reason a communication has been addressed to the Postmaster General by certain members of Congress, asking for the discontinuance of the Red river mail service between New Orleans and Shreveport. They allege that the route is impracticable as a reliable means of communication, inasmuch as the boats in Red river are run at a vast expense, and that their schedule of arrivals and departures are regulated by the amount of business done; that these boats are few in number on account of the lessened business, and the inauguration of an active trade between St. Louis and the Red river country; and further, that a land route would be found far more advantageous.

In the first place, a land route between New Orleans and Shreveport is impracticable. The business population of Louisiana are concentrated on the rivers and navigable bayous, and in the absence of railroads water communication has been found by experience the only possible way through the greater part of the year. All the great staples of the State reach New Orleans by water. It is the only thoroughfare of travel, and the business community regard it as the only one which can be rendered reliable. Why then should all these interests be affected to gratify the whims or speculations of a private person, or a combination of individuals?

The proposition to carry the mail by land is an absurdity, for the reason that three-fourths of the inhabited points on Red river can not be reached by land. There is no railroad running along the banks of the Red river, and many years will intervene before one could be built. The necessity for reliable mail communication through that section of country is increasing every day; the interests of trade are augmenting, and the country itself developing in agricultural resources and business interests. The intimate commercial relations between New Orleans and Shreveport, and which are measurably dependant on the river towns, renders communication by water indispensable.

Any difficulties in river communication which may be encountered by reason of a low stage of water occasionally, are more than counterbalanced by the impossibility of reaching the river by land at certain other seasons of the year.

The discontinuance, therefore, of the mail service by river would be an injury commercially and socially which could not be atoned by any possible expedient.

THE FIRST GUN.

An official communication was yesterday received from Hon. John H. Goodall, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, who is, evidently, a Reformer of the thoroughbred stamp. In a postscript to his letter his enthusiasm and earnestness in the good cause burst out as follows:

N. B.—New Hampshire will cast her Presidential vote for Horace Greeley as sure as November comes. The workingmen are for him.

The *Times* says that Governor Warmoth must meet the charge which Mr. Fellows made against him of having taken a bribe for signing the levee bill. No such thing. Mr. Fellows' assertion does not amount to a row of pins, for the very plain reason that if he knows it to be true, he must have the proof, and if he has the proof, he must know how to produce it. On the contrary, our charges against Mr. Fellows stand upon an entirely different footing. The public records, which everybody can examine to satisfy themselves, prove that Mr. Fellows held the office of alderman in the City of Jefferson, and commissioner of the second drainage district, at one and the same time, which was contrary to law; the same record shows that he paid his own law firm out of the city treasury for defending his right to continue in the office of alderman, which was an expense that he should have paid out of his own pocket; and the same record proves that he paid his own law firm for defending his right to hold the office of drainage commissioner after the office had been abolished. If there is any record anywhere that proves anything of this sort against Governor Warmoth, if the *Times* will refer to it, we shall then call on Governor Warmoth for proof in contradiction of the same. But that he must meet the unsupported and improbable slanders of Mr. Fellows, is to demand of him to prove a negative. Either Mr. Fellows made a charge which he can not support, or he is derelict in his duty to the public in not proving it. The man who conceals such evidence is as bad as the offender.

The *Bee* has a leader brimful of advice to the Democratic party, and of hostility to Governor Warmoth. Indeed it has been the chief business of the *Bee* of late to give advice and abuse opposition politicians. We confess a little surprise at it, too, for the reason that this journal has not always been fortunate in giving its unsolicited and questionable admonitions. If our recollection serves us right, its friends had the unspeakable mortification of reading some years since, on the eighteenth of May, 1862, we believe, in its columns, a retraction of some advice it had previously volunteered to these same friends it is now counseling so earnestly. This advice, in the issue alluded to, the *Bee* characterized as wicked and scandalous, and besought its friends to pay no attention to it.

Now, what reason have we to believe it will be any more consistent in this juncture than it was then? At all events, we contend that the instance of "ground and lofty tumbling" alluded to makes the *Bee* an acrobat so expert in surprising and astonishing *feats*, that its friends may well come to regard it like the thimble-rigger's "little joker"—now you see it, and now you don't see it.

If the poor tax resisters, who are being "roped in" and deluded by fee-hungry lawyers, would look over the list of non-resisters, it might cure them of their infatuation and save them much annoyance and eventual loss. When such men as Messrs. S. B. Buckner and P. Irwin cheerfully pay their seven thousand dollars apiece, and John Henderson, Sr., his four thousand, is it not time for the small fry to stop and consider? These gentlemen have no political fish to fry, but they have the largest interest in preserving the credit of the city, which they know such schemes as the tax resisters' are calculated to destroy.

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, whose home is in Indiana, or somewhere else out West, is so very much afraid we can not have a peaceable election in Louisiana that he has secured the passage of a law to put our ballot boxes under the charge of United States soldiers next November. We can stand them if he can; but it is a poor compliment to the people of Louisiana that their own Senator pays when he says that nothing but bullets can keep them from cheating in their ballots. And yet the *Bee* indorses the libel.

It seems that the Senate of the United States, or that portion of it which represents the President, has determined to give the federal authorities control of our State elections. We have nothing in particular, just now, to urge against this encroachment upon the rights of the States, but we do feel somewhat anxious to see what the Democrats will say about it. The design of the law is to insure the election of men who will not refuse the persuasive arguments that Mr. Casey keeps in his safe.

The *Citizens' Guard* is indignant at the idea advanced by the St. Louis *Republican*, that an organ devoted to public reform, honesty and candor in politics should have any possible connection with Brother-in-law Casey. It considers the supposition preposterous. That is the general impression in this city; but in view of the present and the past, Collector Casey may well exclaim: "*Et tu Brute!*"

We coincide with the *Bee* that some of the country parishes should, before the reassembling of the Democratic convention, revise their lists of delegates, and nearly every ward delegation of the city might be improved upon. Let all obstructionists, ambitious demagogues and Bourbons be retired from service.

COTTON "COTTONS."

And now comes into court Counselor Cotton, and rises to explain that if he said what he said he did not mean what he said; and what he said, if he said it, was in a purely Pickwickian sense. For further particulars see the card to the public, which contains Mr. Cotton's letter of explanation to Mr. Victor Gerodias.

FELLOWS BROUGHT TO BAR.

On our first page will be found a highly interesting correspondence between Governor Warmoth and Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows, relative to the charges of corruption brought by the latter. Sackcloth and ashes is our prescription for Mr. Fellows.

The *Citizens' Guard* insists on indorsing Mr. Fellows' assertion that the levee bill was passed by bribery, and yet it berates Mr. Greeley because he will not consent to favor the grant of a large subsidy out of the national treasury to this company, which only obtained an existence by corrupting both the legislative and executive departments of the government of Louisiana, according to an assertaion which it indorses. This kind of argument will hardly set Mr. Greeley back in the estimation of honest men.

The Customhouse organ is agitated because the Germans do not take to Greeley as it was said they would, all in a flock. The *Guard* can sleep quietly on this subject, as the Germans are doing. They know where they are, and that is more than the Customhouse faction knows about itself.

The great wheel of events continues to roll over and suppress the issues of the present, as it suppressed the issues of the past, notwithstanding that the *Bee* buzzes around on its spokes, and exerts a pigmy strength to arrest its career.

The usual monthly story is out about General Grant's having paid so many millions of the public debt. It is singular why the people are taxed if the President is paying the debt by himself. Ain't it?

We made two mistakes in enumerating the *Picayune* as a Democratic paper that supports Greeley. It is not a Democratic paper and it does not support anybody, not even its proprietors.

The Customhouse organ declares that Mr. Schurz is only giving a lukewarm support to the Cincinnati nominees. Lukewarm or not, it is sufficient to scald the opposition with.

The *Citizens' Guard* indignantly denies that it is Brother-in-law Casey's organ. How long could it remain in existence but for the forced contributions of Casey's subordinates?

As the advice of the *Bee* has always been disregarded by the people, does it not put itself to great trouble to be constantly giving advice?

Arnold Martin, who recently died near San Diego, California, though only fifty-two at the time of his decease, is said to have started, since his twentieth year, not less than eighteen different newspapers in New England, the South and the Northwest. He was never successful in a single enterprise; but those to whom he sold out often made money. By an extraordinary degree of roving energy he managed to keep very poor all his life.

Colonel George, of the Second Minnesota regiment, now resides at Rochester, Minnesota. He it was who, at Chicamauga, when General Thomas asked him, "How long can you hold out?" answered, "Till the regiment is mustered out of service."

IN MEMORIAM.

Special attention is called to an advertisement in another column of an entertainment to be given on the evening of May 14, 1872, at the Varieties Theatre, for the purpose of completing the Confederate tomb in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana having, in a great measure, fulfilled the obligations required by articles first and third of their charter, granted in May, 1866, are now endeavoring to carry out the second and last obligation imposed upon it, viz.: "The permanent protection of the Confederate dead."

Through the generosity of the noble Firemen's Association, of this city, they have a place in their cemetery, upon which the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana have already erected a mausoleum, in which are contained the sacred remains of nearly 500 Confederate soldiers, taken from the cemeteries in New Orleans and Chalmette.

A simple but elegant monument is contracted for, upon most liberal terms, with the architect, Mr. Morgan Harrod, a design of which can be seen in the window of Mr. E. A. Tyler.

The figure surmounting the pedestal is a memorial of the soldier. The busts represent Generals Lee, Polk, Stonewall Jackson and Albert Sydney Johnston, and are guaranteed to be correct likenesses.

Three times has the association come before the people since its organization in May, 1866, and always have the public responded most generously. In consequence, while it has handled many thousand dollars received through subscriptions, donations and entertainments, it has spent much in relieving the disabled soldier, the helpless widow and orphan, and has sent many to their homes.

The Directors of the association have been and are doing their work of charity and love, and scarcely a week passes without a demand upon the treasury; but so silently is the good deed done that many, even of the former subscribers, have thought the association dissolved, and its work at an end.

The contract recently entered into with Mr. Morgan Harrod will complete the tomb, at a cost of $6000, by the sixth of April, 1873.

The funds in bank to the credit of the Association, together with interest due January 1, 1873, will amount to somewhat over $4000; the balance, $2000, they appeal to the public to assist them in raising.

The entertainment to be given on the fourteenth of May will consist of a theatrical performance, ball and supper; and they can not close this article without expressing their cordial thanks to Mr Lawrence Barrett and Mr. Lorraine Rogers for the use of the theatre at a low figure, and for their private contributions. Also, to Miss Charlotte Thompson, for her gratuitous services for the evening.

AT WALSHE'S.
NICE NEW STYLES JUST OPENED
IN
Boys' and Children's Suits
FOR SUMMER.
ALSO,
ADDITIONS TO THE GENTLEMEN'S STOCK.
B. T. WALSHE,
my12 1t2p* No. 110 Canal street.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
New arrivals by every steamer from the manufacturing districts of all the leading articles in keeping with a
SHIRT AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
Jean DRAWERS, only $1.
Summer UNDERSHIRTS, $1.
Imitation Cheriot SHIRTS, $1 25.
One dozen SOCKS for $2 50.
Six superior SHIRTS for $10.
A call is respectfully solicited by
C. LEIGHTON,
At the Old Stand, corner Canal and St. Charles streets. my12 1t 2p

A CARD.
NEW ORLEANS, May 11, 1872.
Professor A. B. Chase:
DEAR SIR—The magnificent Chickering Piano which was drawn by myself (number of ticket 752), on the evening of the eighth instant, at your last parlor concert, has been received at my residence, No. 232 Josephine street.
It is certainly all you represent it to be—being of superb tone and finish. I can not refrain from expressing the delight my family feel upon the reception of this unlooked for prize.
Wishing you the utmost success hereafter, financially and otherwise, should you revive these popular entertainments, I remain very truly yours,
my12 1t 2p J. H. H. TAYLOR.

ENTERTAINMENT
AT
VARIETIES THEATRE,
On the Evening of May 14, 1872,
BY THE
LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA,
For the purpose of completing the Confederate Tomb in Greenwood Cemetery.
To consist of theatrical performances by the Varieties Troupe, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON appearing and offering her services gratuitously upon this occasion.
Admission to the theatre $1; reserved seats, fifty cents extra. To be had at the box office of the Theatre.
Ball tickets, $1 for gentlemen; ladies free.
Ladies attending the theatrical entertainment are invited to remain for the ball.
Supper will consist of cold meats, salads, berries, creams, etc., and will be served at ordinary restaurant prices.
BALL COMMITTEE.
Mr. Kursheedt, Jr., Mr. Frank Butler,
Mr. Ed. Kursheedt, Mr. H. E. Shropshire,
Mr. O'Brien, Mr. James Clarke,
Mr. McCready, Major Austin,
Mr. Richard Flower, Mr. Prather,
Mr. J. Watts Kearney, Mr. James Ogden,
Mr. Abe Leverich, Mr. H. Renshaw,
Mr. Crickard. my12

TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. J. B. Cotton having, in a speech delivered at Odd Fellows' Hall, on May 8, 1872, said as follows, viz:
Judge J. B. Colton addressed himself at first to the question as to how taxation was to be resisted. When conspirators in the State and city governments were plotting treason against the people, it was time that the people combined against them. Let the conspirators sue the people, as they threatened—as Sheridan and Gerodias, the pimps, satellites, and plunderers set upon the community by Governor Warmoth have threatened * * *
Mr. J. P. Montamat and E. C. Fortier called upon Mr. J. B. Cotton, and in reply he wrote the following explanation:
NEW ORLEANS, May 11, 1872.
J. P. Montamat and E. C. Fortier:
GENTLEMEN—In reply to YOUR request, as the representatives of Mr. Gerodias, for an explanation of certain remarks in my address before the public meeting held at Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday last, I would inform you that I intended to reflect exclusively upon public officials as such; that in so doing I exercised a right belonging to every citizen of criticising the official conduct and relation of their public servants; that I intended in no manner to reflect upon your principal in his private capacity as an individual, and if any expression used by me on that occasion can be so construed, the same must be attributed to the heat of a public discussion; and I take occasion to disclaim any intention to impeach the conduct and relation of Mr. Gerodias in private life as an individual, and desire that no such construction should be placed upon what I then said. Independent of which, I would inform you that the name of Mr Gerodias, and in his official capacity, was unintentionally used in the heat of discussion. Respectfully,
my12 1t 2p J. B. COTTON.

CANTON MATTINGS.
The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of
CANTON MATTINGS,
Of Every Variety,
Which will be offered at very low prices in quantities to suit purchasers.
The attention of wholesale buyers is solicited.
D. H. HOLMES,
Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.
my4 6t 2p

DUNBAR'S
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
Bethesda Mineral Water,
The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail at No. 38 Magazine street, New Orleans.
Address glass box 920.
H. D. HUFF,
mh26 2m 2dp Sole Southern Agent.

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia29

CIRCULAR.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Board of Education,
New Orleans, April 18, 1872.
To Presidents of Boards of School Directors:
The Educational Convention called for April 25 in this city, has been postponed till MAY 23, 1872 to enable several prominent men to be present whose previous engagements prevent their attendance at an early date, viz: Hon. John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of this country.
Please notify at once your delegates of this change of time.
Respectfully,
E. S. STODDARD,
Superintendent Second Division;
J. B. CARTER,
Superintendent Sixth Division;
R. C. WILY,
Superintendent Fifth Division;
ap19 1 my23 2p Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE ALCES,
PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY
AND
DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO,
185.....Rampart Street.....185
(Below Canal street).
Lock box No. 248. ap2 3m 2dp

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.
SMITH'S LIFE TONIC
Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant.
SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP,
The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is peerless.
Parent Office—No. 26 Baronne street.
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29.....Carondelet street.....29
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Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris;
Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna;
Messrs M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfort
and all their correspondents. fe8 4m2p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."
THE TIMES COOKING STOVE
Will save its cost in fuel in one year.
It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.
It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.
It will broil as well as a range.
And it is the cheapest stove in the market.
HENRY PERRY,
Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,
mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.